SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
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This Clipping from
Knoxville Tenn. Journal
April 11, 1926

as commander of a platoon of that unit that he was decorated for gallantry in action.

His parents are Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Hay of Morristown, where Dr. Hay is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Race Riot Trial Stalled For Six Negroes

COLUMBIA, Tenn., April 10 (UP)—Postponement was granted in criminal court today in the trials of six Negroes on minor charges and a hearing on a motion to quash indictments against two white men in connection with racial disturbances here last month.

Attorneys agreed to indefinite postponement of a hearing on a plea seeking a quash indictments against Roy Scribner and Joe Williams, white men.

The trials of the six Negroes, which were to have been the first in connection with the disturbance, were postponed until after circuit court rules on a motion to quash indictments against all 31 Negroes indicted following the outbreak Feb. 25-26.

Circuit Court was not scheduled to reconvene here until May 27.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR.

Figures just released by the War Department having to do with the part which the American Negro is playing in the war are amply illustrative not only of the patriotism of this race but of its great development in the way of both physical and mental fitness for military service.

According to the War Department report, 701,678 Negro men are in the armed forces and of this number 411,-368 are overseas. Commissioned Negro officers including dentists, nurses, medical corps officers and chaplains number 5,804.

These statistics are quite revealing. They not only indicate that greater scope is being given the Negro in this war for the use of his abilities but that his abilities have been greatly extended and his areas of usefulness in the present national emergency widely enlarged.

Such evidences of the loyalty of the American Negro to his country and such striking demonstration of his capacities should be borne in mind in the years ahead when this nation shall have returned to its peaceful routines. And they should be remembered to the Negro's profit and in his favor.

He should not be forgotten for the part he has taken in the rescue of democracy from its threat of tyrants and brigands.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
—(Alexander Pope)

January 27, 1945

use of force, if necessary, to prevent war.

L.10

Should Save FEPC.

"FEPC" stands for Fair Employment Practices Committee. The United States has such an agency and has had since 1941, when it was created by executive order of the late President Roosevelt. It was designed to prevent war plants, in hiring workers, from discriminating against any one because of race, creed, color or racial origin, and it has largely accomplished its purpose.

One might say on first thought that the FEPC has accomplished its purpose mainly because, since its creation, there has been more than enough employment for all who needed it or would take it. And there may be some truth in that, yet in the last two years the agency has received more than 8,000 complaints of discrimination and has disposed of all but 2,500. About 85 per cent of the cases involved complaints of discrimination against Negroes, and about 5 per cent charged discrimination against Jews.

Such complaints, or the incidents which cause them, are likely to increase as conditions move back toward normal. There will be gradual curtailment of war production and not so many jobs will be available for the working millions. In the growing competition for available jobs, pressure may be exerted upon many employers to practice discrimination against some classes of workers on account of race or color or religion.

Such discrimination caused creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. It is out of place in this great Democracy, where all men are supposed to have equality of opportunity, and the FEPC has done much toward its elimination. But that agency will expire the last of this month unless Congress gives it a new lease on life. Indications that it may be permitted to die hardly can be welcome to those pho sincerely believe this should be a land where there is equality of opportunity for all, regardless of color or class, race or religion. Congress should save the FEPC.

SOUTHERN
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This Clipping from
Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 28, 1945

cities, the bombers now are going after secondary targets as well.

No More Shackles

THE SICKENING spectacle of two 15-year-old boys in chains and leg irons at Fulton County's industrial farm for Negro prisoners on Baker's Ferry Road is disheartening evidence that a wise and humane penal system for Georgia still has not been completed. Nor will it be completed until the various county penal institutions follow the state system's abolition of shackles in any form.

Fortunately, the outrage in Fulton County is ascribable to the lack of judgment and humanity of a prison superintendent, who apparently was acting without the knowledge of county and court officials. When apprised of the situation county commissioners immediately ordered removal of the shackles. The logical sequel to such action will be a thorough investigation of conditions leading to the shackling of prisoners and a guarantee that it will not happen again.

Now is the time for the county commissioners to unite in vigorous action to prevent the recurrence of the sort of cruelties associated with Nazi Germany. Had the boys escaped, as the superintendent feared, the community could not have suffered damage comparable to that likely to result from their shackling. The detention of delinquent youths is not such a monstrous problem that a civilized and prosperous community of half a million people cannot handle it with decency and humanity.

SOUTHERN
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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This Clipping from

Atlanta Ga. Journal
February 26, 1946

plane.

The Smiths have two daughters, Ocello, 5, and Sandra Lee, 3.

Seven Wounded In Tennessee as Race Clash Ends

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 26.—(UP)—Rioting Negroes who had battled police during the night had ended Tuesday after a night of bloodshed in which seven persons were wounded.

Acting to put down Tennessee's worst racial disorder in years, more than 500 State Highway patrolmen raided a two-block Negro business area known as the "Mink Slide" area. Sixty-five negroes, had been arrested, 12 of them charged with "attempted murder."

Among the weapons taken from arrested Negroes were six double-barreled shotguns, nine single-barreled shotguns, nine rifles, one German machine gun, and numerous pistols and knives.

The wounded included four city policemen, two white men and a Negro.

The highway patrolmen, under command of towering Lynn Bomar, state public safety director and former All-American football player, sped to this middle Tennessee city before dawn.

Armed with machine guns, they searched every Negro building in the two-block area, firing through windows when Negroes refused to open barricaded doors. Some Negroes returned the gunfire.

Negroes Return Fire

Bomar described the raid as a success. He said his men fired into the windows of some of the buildings and that their fire was answered by "two or three shots" from the Negroes who had barricaded themselves behind closed doors.

Feelings between Negroes and whites reached the breaking point last night after an altercation between a Negro woman and her son and a white Navy veteran.

Rumors that lynching parties were being formed and that rope for the purpose was being purchased at a hardware store swept through the Negro settlements.

(Mayor Eldridge Denham said that there had not been a lynching in Columbia for 20 years. In 1927 a Negro man was hanged on the Courthouse steps here for attacking a white woman.)

Bomar toured the Negro residential area Tuesday forenoon, broadcasting through a loud speaker that "We are going to give you folks the same protection as the people on the other side of town (whites)."

"Everything Is Right"

"There is not going to be any more trouble; everything is all right."

Touring in an open command car, accompanied by Brig. General Jacob M. Dickinson, commander of the Second Brigade, Tennessee State Guard, Bomar shouted to the Negroes:

"Let me see you smile; come on, smile. We're going to get things straightened out."

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"Let me see you smile; come on, smile. We're going to get things straightened out."

Armed guardsmen followed Bomar in a old type Army scout car with newsmen hanging on the sides.

Frightened Negroes could be seen peeping from behind windows and narrowly cracked doors.

At one point a group of Negroes were gathered in a front yard, and one called out, "Can we go to work now?"

Bomar replied that "You'd better stay down for a while."

The first police raid into "Mink Slide" was a dawn surprise attack that caught 12 of the alleged ring leaders of the Negro uprising. The others were nabbed in the following raids of the neighborhood.

A bar and a quantity of liquor also were found in the house where the 12 were arrested, Bomar said. Maury County is a dry county. Four Negro women in the house were not held.

Hundreds of curious white persons were held back from the danger area. Some of them had been out during the night, armed with pistols, ready for trouble, but a great majority had locked their doors and remained quietly at home.

All stores in the Negro district were closed but most of the stores in the downtown white business district opened. Columbia has a population of 3,000 Negroes and about 8,000 whites.

Sheriff Underwood said the race trouble arose after the Negro woman, Gladys Stephenson, and her son James, had attacked William Fleming, 28, a radio repair man, earlier last night.

Attacked With Glass

The altercation resulted over some work which Fleming had done for her. Following an argument, the two Negroes pushed Fleming through a plate glass window and then attacked him with pieces of broken glass.

Fleming, a Navy veteran and brother of Flo Fleming, Democratic nominee for sheriff here, is in a hospital, but is expected to recover.

The Negro woman and her son were released from jail on bond last night and told to leave town.

Following the incident, John Fleming, another brother of the injured man, pleaded with a crowd gathered on the court square here, not to cause any trouble.

Later, four members of the city police said they were fired on as they patrolled the Negro section.

Officer Will Wilsford, who was struck in the mouth by a pistol bullet, is in a critical condition. Policemen J. W. Griffin, Sam Richardson and Vernon Stofer received first aid.

(The Associated Press said early Tuesday two men identified as Borgie Claude, 34, and James Beard, 31, ventured beyond the State guard cordon into the Mink Slide sector and were shot in the legs by a blast from a rooftop sniper. They were not hurt seriously.

Tourist Fired Upon

(Shortly after the wounding of the four children last night an unsuspecting tourist, whose car bore California license plates, was passing through Columbia and drove into Mink Slide. He emerged with the rear of his car pocked by buckshot.

(Major John Finney, editor of the Columbia Herald who is due for discharge today from the Marine Corps Reserves, went home early today and found that a blast had been fired into his place. His home is 10 blocks from the trouble spot.)

Mayor Denham said that race relations had always been excellent between whites and Negroes in Columbia. He denied reports of tenseness between the two races, "only last week our Negro citizens voluntarily raised $4,000 for a new school here," he said.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA
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This Clipping from
Johnson City Tenn. Chronicle
February 26, 1946

65 Arrested After Night Of Terror In Negro Quarter

100 Highway Patrolmen And 400 Guardsmen Take Over In Mid-Tennessee Town; 10 People Wounded; Flareup Follows 'Incident'

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 26. (AP)—One hundred state highway patrolmen, backed up by four hundred state guardsmen, moved swiftly into the Negro populated district of Columbia at dawn today after a night of riotous disorders and by mid-morning more than three score arrests had been made.

At least ten persons were wounded in the disturbances which developed from the shooting of four Columbia policemen fired upon early last night in the section known as "Mink Slide" where the disorders centered.

The shooting followed an altercation yesterday afternoon in which Sheriff J. J. Underwood said William Fleming, 28-year-old radio repairman, was pushed through a plate glass window of his shop by a Negro woman and her son.

Lynn Bomar, state safety commissioner, said that among the 65 persons under arrest were a number who were believed to have been the ringleaders. Twelve of the suspects were seized in a raid by highway patrolmen upon the home of a Negro undertaker.

These twelve, Bomar said, were charged with attempted murder. He added that in their possession were found four shot guns, two .22 rifles, and a revolver. The official said also that four open bottles of whisky were found in the place.

Occasional Shots Heard Hours Later

Two hours after the patrolmen deployed into Mink Slide ocasional shots still were heard in that district.

Mayor Eldridge Denham said "the situation still is grave" and that he was considering a request for a declaration of martial law.

When the patrolmen made their daybreak move into Mink Slide they found about fifty Negroes. Although state guardsmen had

Upstate Patrolmen Called To Columbia

Several state highway patrolmen of the Johnson City area, headed by Sergeant N. Y. Pace of the local patrol headquarters, left early this morning for Columbia for duty in connection with the racial violence in the Middle Tennessee city, Sheriff Miller W. Sell said.

thrown a cordon around the district a number of the residents were believed by Sheriff Underwood to have fled through the lines during the night. Fifteen others had been picked up during the night.

Bomar said that occupants of the mortician's home offered no resistance but that shots were fired from a dance hall across the street as the officers approached. This fire was answered by blasts from tommy guns.

The patrolmen deployed swiftly through the section after units of the State Guard had maintained an all-night guard about "Mink Slide."

While the highway patrolmen were preparing to go into Mink Slide, Colonel Victor Howard Wilson, commander of the State Guard's Second Infantry Regiment ordered dispersal of 25 white civilians who were standing around with shotguns. They left quietly.

14 Shots Heard In Blacked Out Section

As the dawn zero hour approached for the move-in fourteen shots volleyed through the blacked out section. There was a lapse of four minutes and more shooting was heard, some of the reports sounding like those of automatic rifles.

Brigadier J. N. Dickinson, commander of the State Guard Second Brigade, was in personal command of the guardsmen, who numbered some four hundred and who arrived in Columbia during the night.

At 7 a. m. Mayor Eldridge Denham of Columbia said "the situation still is grave" and that he was considering requesting the governor to declare martial law.

Bomar identified two of the Negroes seized at the undertaker's home as James Morton, owner of the place, and Sol Blair, barber and political leader.

Constable Homer Copeland who went into Mink Slide with the first wave of highway patrolmen said he saw three Negroes fall under their gunfire.

Negroes Told They'll Be Protected Too

Bomar said at 8 a. m. that more than 60 arrests had been made.

After Mink Slide had been combed by the patrolmen, Bomar mounted a truck equipped with a loudspeaker and rode through the section.

"I want you people to know," he said as he proceeded hourly through the streets "that we are here to protect you as well as the people on the other side of town.

"We have had trouble in the Mink Slide district but it is all over now and we want everything to be peaceful."

As he passed a small barbershop a pistol shot was fired from inside the establishment. Patrolmen quickly surrounded the place and started a search.

State guardsmen in full field gear and carrying riot guns and bayonetted rifles patrolled this normally quiet Middle Tennessee town of 12,000 population during the night.

They continued their patrolling and manning riot guns in the public square this morning as the highway patrol squads moved into Mink Slide.

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Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
February 26, 1946

210

Negro-Whit
Starts Diso
Four Office

Columbia, Tenn., Feb. 26.—(A
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Lynn Bomar, state safety commissioner, said that among the sixty-five persons under arrest were a number who were believed to have been the ring leaders. Twelve of the suspects were seized in a raid by highway patrolmen upon the home of a negro undertaker.

These twelve, Bomar said, were charged with attempted murder. He added that in their possession were found four shot guns, two .22 rifles, and a revolver. The official said also that four open bottles of whisky were found in the place.

Two hours after the patrolmen deployed into Mink Slide occasional shots still were heard in that district.

Mayor Eldridge Denham said "the situation still is grave" and that he was considering a request for a declaration of martial law.

When the patrolmen made their daybreak move into Mink Slide, they found about fifty negroes. Although state guardsmen had thrown a cordon around the district a number of the residents were believed by Sheriff Underwood to have fled thruogh the lines during the night. Fifteen others had ben picked up during the night.

Bomar said that occupants of the funeral home offered no resistance but that shots were fired from a dance hall across the street as the officers approached. This fire was answered by blasts from Tommy guns.

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Underwood said the woman and her son who attacked the radio repairman were arrested on an assault charge and subsequently were released under bail but that as word of the incident spread tension mounted and crowds began to assemble in the square.

A call for assistance was sent to the state highway patrol by Columbia's eight-man police department and Bomar, responded with forty-five patrolmen. As the situation worsened, Gov. Jim McCord dispatched 400 state guardsmen from seven communities under Brig. Gen. J. N. Dickinson.

While the patrolmen and guardsmen were on their way, Sheriff Underwood said, negroes among the public square crowd withdrew to their section of town and that when the four Columbia policemen went into the area they were fired upon.

"The four of us made two trips into this area, known as 'Mink Slide,' to assure the people we would keep the peace," said Policeman Vernon Stofel, who was wounded slightly.

"On our second trip we found that the street lights had been shot out. As we moved along the darkened stret somebody shouted 'halt' and a shotgun blast followed."

Patrolman Will Wilsford, 60, who accompanied Stofel, was critically wounded by buckshot in the head, mouth and chest. The two others, Chief of Police J. W. Griffin and Patrolman Sam Richardson, were wounded slightly.

"Our racial relations have been all right here, and there has been no indication of anything that would build up something like this," said Eldridge Denham, mayor of this town in the heart of Tennessee's prosperous farming country.

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Nashville Tenn. Banner
February 26, 1946

Photos by Associated Press.

Long Distance Calls to Riot Scene Traced; 10 Injured

(More Pictures on Page 16)

By LESLIE T. HART
(BANNER Staff Writer)

Columbia, Tenn., Feb. 26—Ten persons have been wounded in the racial disorder here and State Highway Patrolmen and members of the State Guard sworn in as deputies began a house to house search this afternoon in an effort to round up all of the rifles, shotguns, machine guns, and other weapons reported to have been brought to the city.

Law and order had been restored as 68 Negroes and two white men were arrested on charges varying from assault with intent to commit murder to carrying arms following the disorder which broke into the open early last night when four city policemen were wounded by Negroes, after a street altercation yesterday morning involving a white man and two Negroes.

Shortly after noon Sheriff J. J. Underwood, Brig. Gen. J. M. Dickinson, State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar, chief of the Highway Patrol, issued orders to the patrolmen and members of the guard to begin immediate search of the Mink Slide section of Columbia, heavily populated with Negroes.

Meanwhile authorities have begun checking several long distance telephone calls intended for Negro leaders of Columbia. Among the calls which are being investigated include one from a man who gave his name as Charles Stuart of Columbus, Ga.; Joe Booker of Chicago; a man who identified himself as Witherspoon of Nashville; besides other calls from Detroit and numerous calls from local Negroes.

All of these calls, according to reliable information, were received this morning at the A. J. Morton and Son Funeral Home, operated by Negroes.

Sheriff Underwood deputized 67 members of the Highway Patrol and 59 members of the State Guard.

The widespread search for firearms in the Negro vicinities was prompted after Highway Patrolmen in an early morning raid found machine guns, rifles, and a considerable amount of ammunition and a number of pistols. The source of the arms is being checked. Of one of the shotgun blasts, was reported in critical condition today.

Among the places which were wrecked by machine gun fire from the patrolmen and shotguns and rifles used by the Negroes on the inside were "Silver Top Cafe," "I Buy and Sell New and Used Clothes," "Tunnel's Cafe," "Guy Hamlet's Cafe," "Charlie Harris' Cafe," "Blair's Place," a cafe, "The

morning one load of about 35 included shotguns, rifles, pistols, automatic rifles and one machine gun.

Underwood said that the Negroes had barricaded themselves in about eight brick buildings in the Mink Slide section, including the undertaking establishment and the Negro dance hall. In the dance hall a large quantity of pistols, guns and ammunition, as well as old

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Gov. Jim McCord, accompanied by his executive secretary, Bayard Tarpley, and Fred Graves arrived here shortly after noon for conferences with other authorities.

General Dickinson has turned command of the some 450 state guardsmen over to Colonel Victor Wilson while the general is serving in the capacity of a deputy sheriff.

General Dickinson and Commissioner Bomar warned the newly assigned deputies to "conduct yourselves in a manner to bring credit for your organization."

Commissioner Bomar said "there are times when you have to fight fire with fire such as occurred early this morning."

Continuing, he said, "It is true we are the white race, but it is your duty to protect the colored race as well. There is no doubt in my mind but what some of the trouble has been caused by Negroes who were under the influence of liquor. I also believe that a considerable amount of disorder was caused by some of the whites under the influence of liquor. It is our job to search certain areas for fire arms in both the colored and white section where we think the trouble emanated from."

Dickinson and Bomar warned the deputies that they must conduct themselves in an orderly fashion and protect all citizens regardless of color.

The deputies were given tags to be tied to all arms and ammunition found in the search and offenders will be named on these cards. The charge against persons found with firearms will be "threatened breach of the peace."

The action of creating the new deputies followed a proclamation by Mayor Eldridge Denham which said:

"As your Mayor, I wish to express to all the sincere regret of all good citizens of the unfortunate incident of last evening and early morning.

"In the interest of good government and citizenship I petition all citizens of all races to refrain from congregating, and be cool and sane and return to normal relations with each other.

"To assist in avoiding further unnecessary disturbances, members of the State Highway Patrol and the State Guard are temporarily stationed in Columbia to assist in maintaining law and order. These are your officers and I respectfully petition you to cooperate with them in this undertaking."

Another highway patrolman was reported to have been "slightly burned" with buckshot in the early morning raid on the Negro settlement. His name was given as Sgt. Joe Sanford of Carthage. The officer was not badly hurt and was continuing his duties.

The some 450 to 500 members of the State Guard are continuing to patrol the entire city of Columbia and especially the Maury County Jail where some 70 Negroes have been placed on various charges in connection with the disorder of last night and early this morning.

Downtown business establishments reopened for business shortly before noon and restaurants were doing a landoffice business trying to feed the guardsmen, highway patrolmen, and others who are here in connection with the disorder.

The Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross served highway patrolmen with coffee, sandwiches and cake during the lunch hour and were lending assistance to the authorities here to investigate the racial discord.

Mayor Denham has stopped all sales of beer in Columbia until further orders.

Just before the raids began this afternoon the deputies were directed to bring their findings to the courthouse after the work was completed.

The four city patrolmen who were injured early last night before outside help arrived were Chief of Police J. W. Griffin, and City Patrolmen Will Wilsford, Sam Richardson and Bernard Stofel.

Highway patrolmen moved one of the shotgun blasts, was reported in critical condition today.

Among the places which were wrecked by machine gun fire from the patrolmen and shotguns and rifles used by the Negroes on the inside were "Silver Top Cafe," "I Buy and Sell New and Used Clothes," "Tunnel's Cafe," "Guy Hamlet's Cafe," "Charlie Harris' Cafe," "Blair's Place," a cafe, "The Snowdrift Cafe," and "The Twilight Inn."

Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus said today that cases against persons arrested will be presented to the Maury County Grand Jury which now is in session just as quickly as possible.

Negroes Treated

A nurse at the King's Daughters Hospital said that two Negroes had been treated during the night and released.

Sheriff Underwood said this morning that reports of minor disorder were being received but no additional arrests have been made. Officers are investigating a mass of wild rumors which are current throughout the city.

Chief George Burdette, head of the East Tennessee Division of the Highway Patrol, was in charge of a large group of highway patrolmen which came here from the Knoxville area. Other patrolmen from Chattanooga also were called in by Commissioner Bomar.

Ill feeling between the races started yesterday morning when William Fleming, 28-year-old radio repairman was pushed through a window of a store on the Public Square after an argument with two Negroes, Gladys Stephenson, and her son, James.

Late yesterday afternoon Negroes began withdrawing to the Mink Slide area, located on East Eighth Street just off South Main and groups of whites gathered in the square but no clashes occurred until between 9 and 10 p. m. when four officers went into the Negro section to investigate reports of shooting and were met by shotgun blasts. The two civilians were wounded later.

Calls McCord

Mayor Denham immediately telephoned Governor McCord for troops and the executive responded by sending some 400 or more guardsmen to Columbia along with Highway Patrolmen.

The guardsmen, patrolmen and armed civilians surrounded an area during the night from the county jail on East Sixth Street to East Ninth Street and for three blocks east of Main Street with "Mink Slide" in the heart of the section.

At daylight the guardsmen moved in, headed for the Negro undertaking establishment operated by Morton. Chief Bomar said they found Morton, Sol Blair, barber and political leader and 12 other Negroes partially intoxicated in the building. The patrolmen seized two double barrel shotguns, four single barrel guns, two pistols and other arms with ammunition for all. They also seized seven open quarts of whisky and some wine.

The Negroes in the Morton establishment made no attempt to resist arrest but others, some in a dance hall acros sthe street from Morton's opened fire on the guardsmen who retaliated with blasts from tommy guns and other weapons. Constable Homer Copeland, who was with the patrol, said he saw at least three Negroes fall, one from the roof of the dance hall, but this afternoon no Negro dead or wounded had been located.

Both Morton and Blair had issued statements last night calling for peace between the races and Morton's wife this morning claimed the Negroes arrested at the undertaking parlor, which is also her home, had come to the home of their own accord.

Paul Page, Columbia newspaperman, had contacted Morton by telephone during the night and later Nashville newsmen talked to the Negro leader, urging him to come out. Morton retaliated by inviting the newsmen down to see for themselves the Negroes were ready for peace.

Page, who knows the section and its inhabitants intimately, argued them out of the trip but when the highway patrolmen entered the house they found one reporter (Tom Kincaid of the United Press) had slipped through their lines and was talking to Morton when the patrol entered.

Morton was charged with assault with attemtp to commit murder in a wararnt taken out before Squire J. A. Crowe, and also with possessing whisky. (Maury is a dry county.) Blair was charged with at- [illegible] were

morning one load of about 35 included shotguns, rifles, pistols, automatic rifles and one machine gun.

Underwood said that the Negroes had barricaded themselves in about eight brick buildings in the Mink Slide section, including the undertaking establishment and the Negro dance hall. In the dance hall a large quantity of pistols, guns and ammunition, as well as old swords were taken.

Wilsford's home is on West Eighth Street less than two blocks from Mink Slide. (South Main, a business street, separates East Eighth and West Eighth and the white and Negro sections).

Mrs. Wilsford was in the yard of her home when her husband was shot and turned in time to see his brother officers lifting him into the police patrol car.

The Negroes had not turned out the lights in their area at that time but shortly afterward the entire section was blacked out and remained so throughout the night.

Morton's wife said the Negroes who came to her home believed there would be a lynching and one of them said: "We are aiming to stop it."

Fleming, object of the attack of two Negroes which set off the disturbance, is a brother of Flo Fleming, Navy hero and state highway patrolman who is also sheriff-designate of Maury County, having been nominated by 13 votes over Sheriff Underwood in the fall Democratic Primaries.

The State Guardsmen, mobilized the first time for active service, came here from Nashville, Dickson, Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, while units at Jackson and other points were alerted.

At one time last night reports were current in Columbia that armed Negroes from the phosphate mines at nearby Mt. Pleasant were moving to help the encircled Negroes on Mink Slide and road blocks were hastily thrown across the Jackson Highway but the expected relief rioters failed to appear.

Mt. Pleasant has been the scene of several minor race clashes within the last two years where feeling has arisen at times over wages and working conditions disputed by white and Negro fellow-members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO.

This morning General Dickinson rode through the Negro sections in a sound truck, pleading for law and order. He promised that all citizens, both Negro and white, would be protected.

Many white civilians joined the guardsmen last night but for the most part, Columbia's white residents, remained at home behind locked doors although it was generally known all who could had armed themselves.

The action of creating the new deputies followed a proclamation by Mayor Eldridge Denham which said:

"As your Mayor, I wish to express to all the sincere regret of all good citizens of the unfortunate incident of last evening and early morning.

"In the interest of good government and citizenship I petition all citizens of all races to refrain from congregating, and be cool and sane and return to normal relations with each other.

"To assist in avoiding further unnecessary disturbances, members of the State Highway Patrol and the State Guard are temporarily stationed in Columbia to assist in maintaining law and order. These are your officers and I respectfully petition you to cooperate with them in this undertaking."

Another highway patrolman was reported to have been "slightly burned" with buckshot in the early morning raid on the Negro settlement. His name was given as Sgt. Joe Sanford of Carthage. The officer was not badly hurt and was continuing his duties.

The some 450 to 500 members of the State Guard are continuing to patrol the entire city of Columbia and especially the Maury County Jail where some 70 Negroes have been placed on various charges in connection with the disorder of last night and early this morning.

Downtown business establishments reopened for business shortly before noon and restaurants were doing a landoffice business trying to feed the guardsmen, highway patrolmen, and others who are here in connection with the disorder.

The Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross served highway patrolmen with coffee, sandwiches and cake during the lunch hour and were lending assistance to the authorities here to investigate the racial discord.

Mayor Denham has stopped all sales of beer in Columbia until further orders.

Just before the raids began this afternoon the deputies were directed to bring their findings to the courthouse after the work was completed.

The four city patrolmen who were injured early last night before outside help arrived were Chief of Police J. W. Griffin, and City Patrolmen Will Wilsford, Sam Richardson and Bernard Stofel.

As the highway patrolmen moved in to the "Mink Slide" or "Black Bottom" section this morning they blasted a number of Negro business establishments with machine guns and carbines.

The Negro business area is located on East Eighth Street between South Main and Woodland.

Plate glass windows were shattered, doors were knocked down and all of the business places were virtually wrecked by the highway patrolmen as they rounded up the large group of Negroes who had opened fire on them at dawn.

Sgt. Dave L. White, Nashville Highway Patrolman who was one of the group of officers in the early morning roundup, said the Negroes started firing on the highway patrolmen from inside several Negro barber shops and restaurants.

Reports were current that from one to three Negroes were killed, but these reports have been vigorously denied by authorities.

Sergeant White said that Sgt. Fred Waldrup and Patrolman Ray Austin of the Nashville Patrol office received minor shotgun wounds when the Negroes fired on the patrol group.

Chief J. J. Jackson of the Middle Tennessee Division of the Highway Patrol said that the Negroes were armed heavily and that 15 or 20 high-powered rifles, several pistols, and a considerable amount of shotgun shells were found in one of the buildings where the Negroes were arrested. Several officers said that most of the ammunition appeared to have been taken from some Army ordnance depot.

Mayor Denham talked with Governor McCord over the telephone this morning and reported that the situation was under control and it probably would not be necessary to request martial law at this time.

The mayor said he asked the governor to keep the Tennessee National Guard units and the Highway Patrol group in Columbia the balance of the day and tonight to prevent any further outbreaks.

State Guardsmen in full battle dress stood guard around the county jail, the city hall, courthouse and patrolled the business area carefully today.

Col. Hilton Butler of Nashville, acting adjutant general, and General Dickinson, were in charge of the guardsmen during the night of continuous reports of disorder.

Police Chief Griffin said this morning that his legs were slightly injured when one of the Negroes shot at him with a shotgun. The veteran officer, however, was continuing his duties today, but Patrolmen Richardson and Stofel were under treatment at their homes.

Patrolman Wilsford, who was struck in the chest and head by

Mayor Denham immediately telephoned Governor McCord for troops and the executive responded by sending some 400 or more guardsmen to Columbia along with Highway Patrolmen.

The guardsmen, patrolmen and armed civilians surrounded an area during the night from the county jail on East Sixth Street to East Ninth Street and for three blocks east of Main Street with "Mink Slide" in the heart of the section.

At daylight the guardsmen moved in, headed for the Negro undertaking establishment operated by Morton. Chief Bomar said they found Morton, Sol Blair, barber and political leader and 12 other Negroes partially intoxicated in the building. The patrolmen seized two double barrel shotguns, four single barrel guns, two pistols and other arms with ammunition for all. They also seized seven open quarts of whisky and some wine.

The Negroes in the Morton establishment made no attempt to resist arrest but others, some in a dance hall acros sthe street from Morton's opened fire on the guardsmen who retaliated with blasts from tommy guns and other weapons. Constable Homer Copeland, who was with the patrol, said he saw at least three Negroes fall, one from the roof of the dance hall, but this afternoon no Negro dead or wounded had been located.

Both Morton and Blair had issued statements last night calling for peace between the races and Morton's wife this morning claimed the Negroes arrested at the undertaking parlor, which is also her home, had come to the home of their own accord.

Paul Page, Columbia newspaperman, had contacted Morton by telephone during the night and later Nashville newsmen talked to the Negro leader, urging him to come out. Morton retaliated by inviting the newsmen down to see for themselves the Negroes were ready for peace.

Page, who knows the section and its inhabitants intimately, argued them out of the trip but when the highway patrolmen entered the house they found one reporter (Tom Kincaid of the United Press) had slipped through their lines and was talking to Morton when the patrol entered.

Morton was charged with assault with attemtp to commit murder in a wararnt taken out before Squire J. A. Crowe, and also with possessing whisky. (Maury is a dry county.) Blair was charged with attempt to commit murder as were most of the other Negroes arrested.

White Men Arrested

Two white men, who Sheriff Underwood said were attempting to stage a "two-man lynching" were arrested during the night on charges of disorderly conduct. The sheriff said they were Joe Williams and Roy Scribner, whom he described as "characters about town."

After the 5 a. m. raid by highway patrolmen, the section immediately quieted down although bursts of firing came from other areas at times. Patrolmen, officers and guardsmen rushed into the Macedonia Negro section in North Columbia at 8 a. m. when considerable shooting was reported, but found no signs of disorder.

Wilsford, most seriously wounded of the officers, is 60 years of age and has been on the force longer than any other Columbia policeman. With Chief of Police Walter Griffin and two patrolmen, he had gone to Mink Slide to investigate the shooting there last night. As the officers got out of their car, Negroes opened fire from nearby buildings.

Wilsford fell with buckshot riddling his body from the neck down.

The two Negroes, charged with assault in connection with the attack on Fleming were released on $3,500 bond between 4:40 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Underwood said.

Between 7 and 7:30 o'clock last night two Negro men were discovered cruising about the town in an automobile and were armed with rifles of high caliber, Underwood stated. They were picked up and placed under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct, Underwood said "as a precaution."

Shortly after this incident, as the crowds of Negroes grew larger, and it appeared that local officers would not be able to handle "either race" officials called Governor McCord to ask for help. State Highway Patrolmen began arriving about 8:30 p. m., he said, and State Guardsmen began coming in about 1:30 a. m., from surrounding towns. Underwood said there were about 400 guardsmen and 50 patrolmen there when the riot was quelled this morning.

The sheriff said that city policemen started to the Mink Slide section merely to find if there were any white people in the area, and to bring them out. Underwood said that they had not meant to arrest any Negroes. It was when they approached the edge of the section that the Negroes fired on the officers, wounding four.

While weapons, captured from the rioting Negroes were still being brought to the county jail this

feeling has arisen at times over wages and working conditions disputed by white and Negro fellow-members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO.

This morning General Dickinson rode through the Negro sections in a sound truck, pleading for law and order. He promised that all citizens, both Negro and white, would be protected.

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This Clipping from
St. Petersburg, Fla. Times
February 26, 1946

110

Guard Called Out In Racial Row

COLUMBIA, Tenn. — (AP) — Gov. Jim McCord last night ordered four companies of the Tennessee State Guard here after Sheriff J. J. Underwood said four policemen were wounded as armed tension gripped this town of 12,000.

McCord said from Nashville that 45 highway patrolmen were already here or on their way under command of State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar.

Maury County Sheriff J. J. Underwood said that armed men were thronging the public square and other sections of town.

Riot guns were set up around the public square and the entire "Mink Slide" section of the city was surrounded by state guardsmen and highway patrolmen.

The sheriff said the trouble started after a negro woman he named as Gladys Stephenson and her son, James, were arrested on assault charges. He said the two were accused of shoving a white radio repairman, William Fleming, 28, through a plate glass window on the public square during the afternoon.

U.S. GRAND JURY WHITEWASHES TENNESSEE K.K.K. KILLERS!

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE - FEBRUARY 26, 1946:

White radio repairman, Wm. Fleming, kicks Negro woman in dispute over radio repairs

Her son, James Stephenson, just out of the Navy, protects his mother - strikes back at Fleming

Ku Klux Klan lynch mob starts forming

Mob, led by Columbia police, invades Negro community with guns and lynch rope

Negro people fight back, forcing police and mob to retreat

Columbia police call in state troopers and highway police

State police machine gun and virtually destroy Negro community. Break up and loot stores, arrest 101 prominent Negro citizens, mark a two-foot K.K.K. on a casket in wrecked Negro funeral parlor.

Police kill two of arrested Negroes in jail, on pretext of "trying to escape".

Thirty one out of the 101, mostly veterans, indicted by an all-white jury - face up to twenty five years in prison.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, progressive organizations rush to defense, forcing Federal Grand Jury investigation.

Investigation a farce! Ku Klux Klan minded officials and hoodlums whitewashed. Negroes and progressive whites, fighting for civil rights, falsely slandered.

Even a conservative Southern newspaper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, denounced the Federal Grand Jury for its whitewash of "the unlawful search and seizure by state patrolmen". It declared there was "plain evidence" of violations of the civil rights of Negroes and that the "whitewash covers up the community's failure".

THIS IS THE STORY! WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

1) It means that the big industrialists and landlords want the Negro people to give up even the small amount of economic and political freedom gained during the war.

2) It means they want the Negroes back as cheap labor - from whom they can sweat terrific profits.

3) It means they want the Negro people as an unemployed and low paid group - to compete with the white worker to cut wages instead of working together to raise the wages of both Negro and white.

4) It means that Big Business wants to prevent the organization of the unorganized now going on in the South.

5) It means they fear and want to break up the growing unity of Negro and white in the unions, destroy the unions and bring us into an "atom bomb" war so that the Wall Street billionaires can dominate the world.

6) It means that no American, Negro or white, who dares to speak up against the KKK terror and fascist race hatred, is safe as long as the KKK knows that the Federal Government won't lift a finger to punish them, and actually supports them.

VIRGINIANS! Demand the freedom of Columbia victims! Wire Pres. Truman and Atty-Gen. Tom Clark, Washington, D.C. to order a new Jury, with Negroes on it, to investigate and indict the KKK and officials responsible for the Columbia terror.

Get more information or copies from: Communist Party of Virginia
102 N. 8th Street - Richmond, Va.

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This Clipping from
St. Petersburg, Fla. Times
February 21, 1946

Reinforced British troops and civil police posted themselves aboard surrendered Royal Indian navy ships and patrolled the streets of Bombay in armored cars. (AP Photo)

Tennessee City Orders Curfew Following Riots

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—(UP)—Mayor Eldridge Denham proclaimed a 9 p.m. curfew for this riot-torn city last night in order to prevent further clashes between negroes and whites from whom more than 300 weapons had been taken during a house-to-house search.

The curfew proclamation was issued as racial disorders spread to nearby Mount Pleasant, 12 miles southwest of here, where two white men and a negro became engaged in a beer parlor brawl while discussing the Columbia happenings.

Denham's curfew order had been recommended by Tennessee national guard officers—some of them veterans of European and Pacific battles. They pointed out to the mayor that this measure had been most effective in curbing activities of terrorists in occupied cities of Germany and Japan both during and after World War II.

THE CURFEW order was issued shortly after the conclusion of a house-to-house search for weapons in both white and negro homes had resulted in confiscation of more than 300 guns. The weapons ranged from ancient flintlocks to automatic and semi-automatic weapons taken as souvenirs from German and Japanese prisoners of war.

A total of 74 persons—73 of them negroes—were under arrest following the worst racial disorders in Tennessee in years. Twelve of them were charged with attempted murder, while other charges included carrying concealed weapons and vagrancy.

The curfew order was issued a few hours after Denham had called on "all citizens of all races" not to congregate and to preserve calm had been sent out from his office. In this first proclamation, he urged both the angry races to be "cool and sane" and return to normal relations with each other.

Following the altercation between the two white men and a negro in Mount Pleasant, the mayor of that city ordered all beer parlors in that city closed as a precaution against further disorders. Such an order already was in force in Columbia. Both Mount Pleasant and Columbia are in a county which forbids sale of hard liquor.

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Nashville, Tenn., Banner
February 27, 1946

VOL. LXX, NO. 242 PRICE: FIVE CENTS TYRAN

Early Grand Jury Action S d In Riot Cases

By LESLIE T. HART
(BANNER Staff Writer)

Columbia, Tenn., Feb. 27 — (Special)—Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus announced early this afternoon that he will present evidence to the Maury County Grand Jury tomorrow morning in the Negro riot cases and that investigation of the charges against 75 Negroes was underway. He said that Negroes found to be innocent would be released as the investigation progresses, and that all indicted would be allowed to make bond.

Columbia, Tenn., Feb. 27—The Maury County Grand Jury, which is now in session, today faced the task of investigating the mass of reports and charges which have been the outgrowth of two days of sporadic rioting in the thickly-populated Negro section of Columbia. Early and quick action by the jurors is expected.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood reported that 75 Negroes are being held in the county jail on a variety of charges from felonious assault with intent to commit murder down to disorderly conduct.

An investigation and report on whether or not federal civil rights were violated during the Columbia rioting will be made for the Department of Justice in Washington by Maj. Horace Frierson, U. S. District Attorney here.

Major Frierson verified this, but declined any further comment concerning the method of investigation or when the report will be submitted.

Practically all of the Negroes under arrest were picked up early yesterday morning when members of the Tennessee Highway Patrol moved into the Mink Slide Negro business section. A pitched gun battle between the patrolmen and a number of the Negroes housed in the Negro business houses resulted in the entire area being placed un

Top picture shows a street in Columbia's East Hill Negro section as State Highway Patrolmen (wearing caps) and State Guardsmen (in helmets) began a house-to-house search for arms and ammunition Tuesday after a night of race rioting. Armored truck (left) was used as a scout car. In the center background is the Courthouse tower; the area just to the left of the white building with high smokestack (near center) is Mink Slide where the worst rioting occurred. Lower photo shows a group of Maury County officers examining a part of the 400 rifles and shotguns and 150 pistols seized from the Negroes. Left to right are Sam Underwood, son of Sheriff J. J. Underwood; Constable Harry Shaw, Constable Homer Copeland, with German automatic pistol; Constable T. I. Shaw, wit[illegible] and rifle; and Constables J. C. Wisener and S. T. Young.

Martin Urges U. S. Lead in Disarmament

The crumpled wreckage of the Dixie Greyhound bus in which a discharged Old Hickory sailor was killed and 48 other persons were injured early last night is shown above. The bus skidded from rainswept Highway 70 three miles west of Newsom Station, plunged down a 15-foot embankment and landed it on its top.

aived because he had senile softening of the brain.

Marcu said Flick employed tens of thousands of slave laborers, including women, and grew under the Nazi regime to become the second largest German producer of armaments. His production was second only to the great Vereingte Stahlwerke combine.

Records scrupulously concealed the Flick empire's control over vital steel and coal production all over Germany.

War weapons came from Flick's secretly owned plants as early as 1933. By 1942, he had built up a combine of 129 concerns which he owned either outright or almost totally. These companies alone had a total actual value of more than 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks.

Flick's investments in dozens of other companies have not yet been investigated by Marcu and his team.

Investigators declared that even after he was in jail, Flick attempted to hide his associations with the companies he owned.

"So intricate were Flick's penetrations in Nazi industry that Flick could be a greater danger to the Allied control over armament production than any single German industrialist now alive," Marcu said.

U. S. Proposes

(Continued From Page One)

head of the Spanish republican government in exile, could successfully head a temporary regime, or even enter it, owing to reported opposition to him in Spain itself.

Sources said that United States' note showed that it felt a "caretaker" government must be based on the most stable elements in Spain in order to avoid civil war and another blood bath such as occurred when the Franco regime took power.

For this reason, it was intimated or implied at least that such a temporary regime might even have representation of the Spanish army, judges and other elements provided it included also Spanish political exiles.

French Left-Wing parties urged the government to take even stronger steps against General Francisco Franco's regime by a formal break in diplomatic relations. They urged a worldwide boycott of Spain.

Socialist and Communist newspapers hailed the frontier shutdown as a move responding to the will of the country, but urged that United States and Britain join France in a diplomatic breach.

A fiery crowd of 30,000 lustily sang the Internationale while Franco was hanged in effigy in the

position, although he indicated he considered it wise to designate someone already employed in the purchasing office. This presumably would mean either Buchanan or T. Joe Bumpas, a clerk in the office.

Early Grand

(Continued From Page One)

der heavy guard of Tennessee State Guardsmen.

Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus conferred this morning with Sheriff Underwood, Brig. Gen. J. M. Dickinson, commander of the Second Brigade, State Guard, and in command of the guard group here, and highway patrol officials in connection with the disposition of the cases against the 75 Negroes.

Smith Aiding

E. F. (Jack) Smith, assistant state attorney general, came here this morning from Nashville with Col. Hilton Butler, acting adjutant general of the Tennessee State Guard, to confer with Bumpus and General Dickinson, and to lend his assistance in investigation of the cases.

Colonel Butler had returned to Nashville shortly before noon, but Smith remained and was in conference with Bumpus, Dickinson, and state highway patrolmen early this afternoon. A statement regarding handling of the charges against the Negroes was expected to be made following the conference.

Bumpus had indicated earlier today that he might present some evidence to the grand jury this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

Negro Leader Makes Appeal

Meanwhile V. K. Ryan, Negro undertaker, veteran of World War II, and commander of the recently organized post of the Global War Veterans, today issued an appeal to the Negro population expressing the hope that the colored people "will realize the futility of being hostile," and urged "the races to cooperate for the better of the community rather than be at odds." The Negro veterans leader said that he felt sure that the trouble was over, adding that he believed the leaders of the disturbance had been arrested.

Many of the Negroes who have been in the county jail since Monday are expected to be released today either on bond or in some cases where only minor charges are involved the Negroes may be released without further investigation.

To Modify Charges

Sheriff Underwood said that felonious assault with intent to commit murder charges against James K. Morton and Sol Blair, local Negro leaders, are expected to be modified. About a dozen Negroes were arrested early yesterday morning at Morton's home in the Mink Slide area.

Maurice Weaver, young Chattanooga attorney, arrived at the county jail this morning and requested Sheriff Underwood that he be allowed to talk with Morton and Blair.

Weaver said that he was making an investigation of the "whole affair" for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He stated that he came here at the request of a Dr. Stephens, Negro physician in Chattanooga.

In New York, Secretary Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said he had sent a telegram to Gov. Jim McCord urging him to "exercise every possible means of seeing that mob violence is stopped and the guilty punished."

Governor McCord, who ordered the militiamen and patrolmen here at the request of Sheriff Underwood, returned to Nashville after a personal inspection of the situation yesterday and said "Things are in splendid condition there."

Earlier, the Governor asserted the guardsmen and patrolmen would remain in Columbia "as long as it is necessary to keep order."

400 Weapons Seized

In house-to-house searches of Negro dwellings and a few white homes late yesterday highway patrolmen and state guardsmen, who had been commissioned deputies by Sheriff Underwood, rounded up more than 400 rifles, shotguns, and other weapons, including two German-made machine guns and a Japanese rifle complete with bayonet. More than 150 pistols were also picked up by the officers.

Meanwhile, a number of highway patrolmen who have been on duty here since Monday night were being allowed to return to their regular duties in various parts of the state. With the situation well in hand, Columbia was rapidly returning to a state of normalcy this morning, and some 450 to 500 members of the State Guard are expected to be withdrawn during the day.

Charter Night Plans

Clarksville, Tenn., Feb. 27—(Special)—The newly organized Junior Chamber of Commerce will observe Charter Night on Tuesday, March 12, it was announced today by President George Wilson.

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This Clipping from
Macon, Ga., Telegraph
February 27, 1946

#10

Search Being Made for Weapons

Mob Outbreak in Tennessee Quelled After Ten Are Hurt in Night Fight

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 26—[AP]—Five hundred state militiamen and highway patrolmen launched a house-to-house search for firearms in some white and Negro residential sections this afternoon in a move to prevent repetition of violent disorders which resulted in 70 arrests and wounding of ten persons since last night.

The systematic search was ordered by State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar who said order had been restored after Columbia spent a tense night punctuated by gunfire. Mayor Eldridge Denham likewise said the situation was in hand and that lawlessness had ceased.

At a meeting of state guard troops and highway patrolmen, Bomar directed them to concentrate their hunt for weapons in "both Negro and white sections from where we think some of this trouble is emanating."

In the first hour of the search the officers seized a variety of weapons, including a German machinegun and a Japanese rifle with bayonet — presumably souvenirs from the war. Shotguns also were counted in their haul, along with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Governor Jim McCord, who ordered the armed forces to Columbia, arrived this afternoon from Nashville. "We're gravely concerned over the maintenance of order and our forces will remain here as long as it is necessary to keep order," the governor said.

Of the 70 persons arrested 68 were Negroes who were held on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to assault with attempt to commit murder. District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus said the cases would be presented the Maury County grand jury immediately. Columbia is the county seat.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood attributed the disturbance to high feeling engendered by an altercation yesterday involving a Negro woman, her son and a white radio repairman and the subsequent wounding of four policemen who went into the Negro populated section known as Mink Slide.

The sheriff called upon the governor for the militia and patrol last night after four of the city's eight policemen were wounded, one critically, by a shotgun blast on a street in Mink Slide. This section of the city in which Negro businesses are located had been blacked out earlier when the street lights were shattered by gunfire.

Patrolman Will Wilsford, 60, was wounded critically by buckshot in the head, mouth and chest. The others, Patrolman Sam Richardson, Police Chief J. W. Griffin and Patrolman Bernard Stofel, were not seriously hurt.

Shortly after midnight two white men were wounded when they ventured into Mink Slide. A Negro also was wounded.

At daybreak when patrolmen led by Bomar moved into the militia-surrounded area three more Negroes were felled by tommy-guns of the patrolmen. There were unverified reports that at least one Negro was killed.

"To Give the News Impartially, Without Fear or Favor"

Chattanooga Daily

VOL. LXXVII. NO. 75. Entered at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2

RACE DISORDER BRINGS CURFEW FOR COLUMBIA

Patrol, Guardsmen Seize 300 Weapons—Houses in Negro Sections Searched

10 HURT, 70 ARRESTED

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 26 (AP) —State patrolmen and guardsmen completed a search of sections heavily populated with Negroes late today, confiscating an estimated 300 weapons in a move to prevent recurrence of violent disorders which resulted in the wounding of 10 persons and arrest of 70 others since last night.

Meanwhile, Mayor Eldridge Denham imposed a 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (central standard time) curfew and directed that "all persons except those engaged in maintaining order or necessary business remain off the streets during those hours."

The patrolmen and guardsmen, deputized by Sheriff J. J. Undermake the firearms search, did not wood to make the firearms search, did not use search or seizure warrants. Gov. Jim McCord said that in event of a threatened breach of peace, the sheriff had authority to deputize persons to search houses without warrants.

House-to-House Hunt

State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar ordered the house-to-house search in "both Negro and white sections from where we think some of this trouble is emanating."

Both he and Mayor Denham said order had been restored after Columbia spent a tense night punctuated by sporadic gunfire.

Bomar estimated 300 automatic rifles, shotguns, pistols, knives, razors and other weapons were seized in the house-to-house search. A considerable quantity of ammunition also was seized.

Gov. McCord, who ordered the armed forces to Columbia, arrived this afternoon from Nashville. "We're gravely concerned over the maintenance of order and our forces will remain here as long as it is necessary to keep order," the governor said.

In New York, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had sent a telegram to Gov. McCord urging him to "exercise every possible means of seeing that mob violence

ARRESTED NEGROES SEARCHED—Their hands high in the air, these Negroes are being searched and registered by a state highway patrolman after their arrest during rioting at Columbia, Tenn., in which at least 10 persons were wounded. The patrolmen and state guardsmen quieted the town after an outbreak of shooting. —Associated Press Wirephoto

OPA SETS RAIS IN MEAT PRICE TO LIFT WAG

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WASHINGTON, Fe 16-cent hourly pay 131,000 packingho was approved to Government's ne policy, and OPA boost the family 1½ per cent.

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In New York, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had sent a telegram to Gov. McCord urging him to "exercise every possible means of seeing that mob violence is stopped and the guilty punished."

He said he also telegraphed Atty.-Gen. Tom Clark in Washington asking the department of justice to "act promptly and vigorously to safeguard constitutional rights of Negroes against state violation of those rights."

Of the 70 persons arrested 68 were Negroes who were held on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to assault with attempt to commit murder. District Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus said the cases would be presented the Maury County grand jury immediately. Columbia is the county seat.

Altercation Blamed

Sheriff Underwood attributed the disturbance to high feeling engendered by an altercation yesterday involving a Negro woman, her son and a white radio repairman and the subsequent wounding of four policemen who went into the Negro populated section known as "Mink Slide."

The sheriff called upon the governor for the militia and patrol last night after four of the city's eight policemen were wounded, one critically, by a shotgun blast on a street in Mink Slide. This section of the city in which Negro businesses are located had been blacked out earlier when the street lights were shattered by gunfire.

Patrolman Will Wilsford, 60, was wounded critically by buckshot in the head, mouth and chest. The others, Patrolman Sam Richardson, Police Chief J. W. Griffin and Patrolman Bernard Stofel, were not seriously hurt.

Negro, 2 Whites Hurt

Shortly after midnight two white men were wounded when they ventured into Mink Slide. A Negro also was wounded.

At daybreak, when patrolmen led by Bomar moved into the militia-surrounded area, three more Negroes were felled by tommy-guns of the patrolmen. There were unverified reports that at least one Negro was killed.

Meanwhile, authorities checked incoming long-distance telephone calls which they said were intended for Negro leaders.

A highway patrol official, who declined use of his name, said several calls had been received during the day at the A. J. Morton & Son Funeral Home. Among other places, he said, the calls came

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these Negroes are being searched during rioting at Columbia, Tenn., in ...ch and state guardsmen quieted the town after —Associated Press Wirephoto

based on board's re... crease for ment-seiz... five" p... Wilson, ... rell. The ... been ... str... e...

...ts of Houston, T... ...mployes over union re... yesterday. —Associ...

RACE RIOT B... COLUMBIA CU...

From Page One

from Columbus, Ga.; Chica... Nashville.

Morton was one of 12 Neg... arrested when patrolmen ente... his establishment shortly aft... daybreak.

Bomar said the occupants of the place offered no resistance, but that the patrolmen were fired upon from a dance hall across the street as they approached. The fire was answered by blasts from tommy-guns.

The 12 men, Bomar declared, were charged with assault with intent to commit murder. Four shotguns, two small-caliber rifles and a pistol were found in their possession, along with several opened bottles of whisky, the commissioner reported.

At the meeting of the militiamen and patrolmen at which he ordered the firearms search, Commissioner Bomar told the group: "It is your duty to protect both the colored and white races." He added:

"There is no doubt in my mind but that part of this was brought about by some whites under the influence of liquor. And some of the colored persons also have been under the influence of liquor."

Mayor Denham said there had been no indication of friction between the races in this normally quiet and prosperous Middle Tennessee town of 12,000 population.

"Our racial relations have been all right here, and there has been no indication of anything that would build up to something like this," he said.

In a proclamation issued this afternoon the mayor called upon "all citizens of all races to refrain from congregating and be cool and sane and return to normal relations with each other."

Plate-glass windows of shops were shattered as the patrolmen rounded up many of the Negroes arrested during their early morning mop-up of the Mink Slide area.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Dickinson, commander of the state guard's Second Brigade, was in charge of the guard units on duty. They were drawn from Dickson, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Nashville, Clarksville and Ashland City.

Acting Adjt.-Gen. Hilton Butler came here from Nashville.

The highway patrolmen came from most parts of the state, with most of them from Middle Tennessee stations. Chief George Burdette, head of the East Tennessee division, brought a large group from Knoxville. Others were from Chattanooga.

...LD SHOOTING IN COLUMBIA

Chatt Times 2-27-46

Although Columbia's racial disorder will be emblazoned in many headlines as a "race riot," it was not a riot in the usual sense. Furthermore, Chief Lynn Bomar and his state highway patrol, supported by state militia, brought order by acting with promptness.

Nonetheless, any racial disorder is a blot upon the state. The Columbia affair was fanned by wild and apparently unfounded rumors, and it was helped along by the fact that it is easy to acquire pistols in a state where the law says it is unlawful to carry pistols.

After a Negro woman and her son had pushed a white radio repairman through a plate glass window and had tried to cut him with pieces of glass, the two were arrested. The false rumor was circulated that they had been released. Crowds of white men gathered around the courthouse. Some of the Negroes said they heard rumors that there was to be a lynching. They barricaded themselves in a two-block part of their business section.

Four Columbia policemen were shot and wounded while they were patrolling the Negro section.

When the state highway patrol moved in, Chief Bomar led them into the Negro section. The chief shouted as he went along that he would see that fairness was done to all. The patrol fired into some windows. Negroes fired upon the patrol. Two white men who went through the lines into the Negro district were shot in the legs. One Negro was wounded when the highway patrol fired into windows. There were no deaths, no direct clashes between Negro and white crowds, such as occur in other "race riots."

Gov. McCord was reported in Columbia for a full investigation. And it should be thorough. Certainly, every effort must be made to identify and bring to justice those who wounded the four policemen while they were performing their duty.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 27, 1946

and additions were of metal. The large building served as a store and warehouse and was the main store.

After a widespread gras[illegible] Interbay section yesterday, W. Roy

TENNESSEE TOWN QUIET AFTER RIOTS

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 26.—(AP)—Five hundred state militiamen and highway patrolmen launched a house-to-house search for firearms in some white and Negro residential sections this afternoon in a move to prevent repetition of violent disorders which resulted in 70 arrests and wounding of 10 persons since last night.

The systematic search was ordered by State Safety Commissioner Bomar who said order had been restored after Columbia spent a tense night punctuated by gunfire. Mayor Denham likewise said the situation was in hand and that lawlessness had ceased.

At a meeting of state guard troops and highway patrolmen, Bomar directed them to concentrate their hunt for weapons in 'both Negro and white sections from where we think some of this trouble is emanating."

In the first hour of the search the officers seized a variety of weapons, including a German machinegun and a Japanese rifle with bayonet—presumably souvenirs from the war. Shotguns also were counted in their haul, along with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Gov. Jim McCord, who ordered the armed forces to Columbia, arrived this afternoon from Nashville. "We're gravely concerned over the maintenance of order and our forces will remain here as long as it is necessary to keep order," the governor said.

Of the 70 persons arrested 68 were Negroes who were held on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to assault with attempt to commit murder. District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus said the cases would be presented the Maury County grand jury immediately. Columbia is the county seat.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood attributed the disturbance to high feeling engendered by an altercation yesterday involving a Negro woman, her son and a white radio repairman and the subsequent wounding of four policemen who went into the Negro populated section known as "Mink Slide."

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SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING SINCE 1885
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
March 1, 1946

Negroes Brought To Nashville

Two Columbia Negroes, injured yesterday afternoon in the exchange of shots in the office of the Maury County jail, were pronounced dead on arrival at General Hospital here last night at 7 o'clock.

Two and a half hours later, 42 Negroes from the Maury jail arrived at the Davidson County Jail for safe-keeping.

Both Negroes died en route, of multiple gunshot wounds. They were William Gordon and James Johnson.

A third, Napoleon Stewart, in the room at the time of the shooting, was slightly injured. Stewart was among the 42 conveyed here in a large armored trailer-truck belonging to the State Penitentiary, in which rode Clare McAfee and Austin Vandergriff, armed guards from the prison.

A slight wound showed over one of Stewart's eyes. He walked easily.

The huge van was accompanied to Brentwood by State highway patrolmen. There city police took over and escorted the truck to Davidson County Jail. Machine guns were in evidence, assuring safety. Perfect order prevailed.

The 42 men came calmly from the truck and waited quietly on the seventh floor of the courthouse while their belongings and identities were checked, prior to billeting. No surliness was apparent.

The Negroes spoke affably when addressed. One asked if he might be permitted to buy a clean shirt. He was told this could be arranged in the morning.

Prisoners Listed

Among those brought here for safe-keeping were Charlie Blair, Sol Blair, Julius Blair and James Morton.

Charlie Blair was arrested about noon yesterday in Columbia on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder, Julius Blair, his father, faces the same charge. The white-haired Negro sat much of the time with his head in his hands, obviously troubled but silent and patient.

Sol Blair was picked up in the dawn raid Tuesday at Columbia by the patrol in the Mink Slide section. He was arrested when patrolmen raided the home of Morton, Negro undertaker, where some 10 or 12 Negroes were arrested and placed in jail.

The others brought here were: Isaach Pinkard, who said he was erroneously listed as Pinkleton, Jesse Harris, Elmer Dooley, Erley Shires, Luther Edwards, James Ballafant, R. S. (alias Horace) Gordon, Charlie Smith, Joe Galloway, Johnny Porter, Louis Miles, Lloyd Kennedy, Leonard Evans, Lee A. Shires, Henry Thomas Edwards, Clarence Brown, Alexander Bullock, Jessie Partee, Raymond Lockridge, Cal Lockridge, William A. Pillow, William Bills, Paul Miles, Webster Matthews, Early Scott, Fletcher Branch, Hayes Pillow, George Nicholson, James Martin, Fred McClain, Charles C. Edwards, William Dawson, Willie Taylor, John Lockridge, Tommy Baxter, Robert Edwards and Haston Edwards.

Several score men and youths, including 45 former GI's in the Cumberland University Law School, volunteered for duty in Columbia when Company L of the State Guard was alerted for the second time at Lebanon last night.

The one-time GI's, among them combat veterans, made a mass appeal to Capt. Same S. Bone, of the Lebanon Guard unit, for immediate induction and service. They were not immediately accepted because of lack or equipment.

It was believed, however, all volunteers who are residents of Lebanon will be accepted, as the unit has been conducting a campaign for additional men.

The Lebanon unit was mobilized and sent to Columbia Monday night when race trouble first arose, and returned to their homes early Wednesday. Alerted again Thursday night, they spent the night in the armory and were awaiting further orders this morning.

Meanwhile the Guard unit at Lewisburg also had been alerted again and was standing by for orders.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 1, 1946

time conditions and withdraw the Three Toms from commercial operation. Business leaders of the city recently announced plans to build a new commercial hotel in the downtown area.

2 Slain in Jail At Columbia; Guard Boosted

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 28.—(UP)—Two Negroes were killed and a deputy sheriff and another Negro were wounded in an outbreak at the Columbia jail Thursday, where 101 Negroes were being held in connection with a race uprising.

The two Negroes were pronounced dead upon their arrival at a Nashville hospital.

The Tennessee State Guard, preserving order here, was ordered reinforced.

An additional 250 State Guardsmen, equipped with helmets and bayoneted rifles, were ordered into the city to join 500 guardsmen who had been on hand since the racial trouble broke out on Monday.

The three Negroes—some of the 32 who had been rounded up since noon Wednesday and technically charged with attempted murder—had been brought to an office in the jail building for questioning about Monday's uprising in Columbia's "Mink Side" Negro business district.

The room when they stepped inside looked like an arsenal. Stacked in every available space were some 400 pistols, rifles, shotguns and machineguns. The weapons had been confiscated from Negro houses and business places during numerous raids and searches since the earlier incident.

State Safety Director Lynn Bomar identified William Gordon as the Negro who suddenly reached for a rifle in the stack and fired it almost without aim at Deputy Sheriff R. T. Darnell.

As the officer grabbed at his bleeding left arm the outside doors flew open and in dashed several state patrolmen, firing as they came. Their shots dropped two Negroes, Gordon and James Johnson, both fatally wounded, and hit a third, who was not badly hurt.

Boman also disclosed that 42 of the Negro prisoners had been moved to the state capital for protection.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
March 1, 1946

be forced to follow the same wage pattern.

Director James H. Malone, said

(Continued on Page 2)

Two Negroes Killed; Deputy Sheriff Shot In Gun Fight

COLUMBIA, Tenn. — (UP) — Two negroes were killed and a deputy sheriff and another negro were wounded in an outbreak at the Columbia jail yesterday where 101 negroes were being held in connection with a race uprising.

The two negroes were pronounced dead upon their arrival at a Nashville hospital where they were rushed following the jail house shooting here.

Police said the shooting was apparently an unplanned and spontaneous outburst, having no effect on the scores of other persons behind bars in the ancient two-story county jail.

THE THREE NEGROES—some of the 32 who had been rounded up since noon Wednesday and technically charged with attempted murder—had been brought to the sheriff's office from the main jail for questioning about Monday's uprising in Columbia's "Mink Slide" negro business district.

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All was reported quiet in the jail tonight as well as in the town itself. Monday's trouble started after a negro woman and her son allegedly shoved a white ex-sailor through a glass window in retaliation for being "slapped" by the white man.

Gracie Allen Says:

Well, I see a nudist organization is makng speeches and urging people to join their movement when all they actually need is a little patience. If they'll just sit around and wait, the clothing shortage will make nudists of the rest of us whether we want to be or not.

The head of the nudists believes we'd be assured of world peace if everybody took their clothes off. He says that people understand each other better when they look alike, and that in the natural state it would be hard to tell an American from a German. Maybe so, but my goodness, clothes or no clothes, I'd never make the mistake of confusing Hermann Goerng with one of those Oklahoma Aggies basketball players.

The only argument I can see for nudism is that if I stayed out in the sun too long it wouldn't be so noticeable that my nose was peeling.

3-1-46

"To Give the News Impartially, Without Fear or Favor"

Chattan

VOL. LXXVII. NO. 77.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

TWO NEGROES KILLED AT JAIL IN COLUMBIA; GUARD HERE CALLED

DEPUTY WOUNDED

Negroes Grab Guns, Fire on Sheriff—State Officers Shoot Down Two Men

42 MOVED TO NASHVILLE

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 28 (AP) —Two Negroes were wounded fatally and two other persons, including a deputy sheriff, were shot today in an outburst of gunplay in the Maury County jail.

William Gordon and James Johnson were dead upon arrival at a Nashville hospital about 6:45 p.m., CST.

Brig.-Gen. W. J. Donnelly, commanding officer of the Third Brigade, Tennessee state guard, said in Kingsport that he had ordered the Sixth Regiment and the Third Brigade headquarters of Knoxville to report at Columbia at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

Gen. Donnelly said the guardsmen would serve as a task force under Brig.-Gen. J. N. Dickinson.

It was reported the units were being sent as reinforcements.

(Col. Alan S. Kelly of South Pittsburg, Tenn., commanding the Sixth Regiment, stated last night that the mobilization included the machine gun and chemical warfare companies from Chattanooga and companies from South Pittsburg, Cleveland, Athens and Decatur.

(Other companies in the regiment not included in the first order, but standing by on an emergency basis, are those at Sweetwater, Harriman, Rockwood, Clinton, Lenoir City and Dayton.)

Several hours after today's shooting, Acting State Alj.-Gen. Hilton Butler said in Nashville that additional guard units had been ordered to Columbia "for availability and as replacements."

WEAPONS SEIZED AT COLUMBIA

—Associated Press Photo

Officers examine a large pile of weapons seized by state highway patrolmen in raids on houses in a Negro section at Columbia, Tenn. In the pile are rifles, shotguns, machine guns and knives.

Negroes Grab Guns, Fire on Sheriff—State Officers Shoot Down Two Men

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Several hours after today's shooting, Acting State Alj.-Gen. Hilton Butler said in Nashville that additional guard units had been ordered to Columbia "for availability and as replacements." He declined to give the total number.

Guard units who arrived Monday night and early Tuesday were from Dickson, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Nashville, Clarksville and Ashland City.

The Negroes were shot, Lynn Bomar, commissioner of the department of safety, said, after one of the Negroes seized a rifle confiscated Tuesday in a house-to-house search and shot Deputy Sheriff R. T. Darnell in the arm.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood said all confiscated weapons had been checked twice to make sure they were not loaded. "We don't know where they got the ammunition," he said.

Ammunition in Another Room

Confiscated ammunition was in another room, he added.

"I had just finished telling them I was going to let them out on a small bond—around $250," Underwood added, "because we didn't consider them leaders" in the disorders.

The Negroes were given emergency treatment at King's Daughters Hospital before being removed to Nashville, 45 miles north of here.

V. K. Ryan, Negro undertaker, who took the two men to Nashville, said Johnson, 36, died at Spring Hill, 12 miles from here, and Gordon, 38, died at Franklin, 27 miles from here.

Captain Is Fired on

Several hours after the jail shooting, Capt. Andrew Doyle of the state guard reported he was fired on as he and two city policemen sought to arrest four Negroes, two men and two women, for allegedly stoning some white girls.

Doyle said a shot was fired from beneath the residence where the four Negroes were arrested.

Meanwhile, Bomar said 42 Negroes were removed to the Davidson County jail at Nashville for safekeeping and because of crowded conditions in the Maury jail.

Bomar gave this account of the shooting:

The Negroes had been brought into an office of the county jail for questioning, when suddenly one of them picked up a rifle from the stack of confiscated weapons in a corner of the room and fired at Darnell.

The shot attracted patrolmen in the next room. They dashed in and downed the Negroes with gunfire.

Darnell said he saw one of the Negroes pick up a gun and he started around a table to take it from him when another grabbed a gun and shot him. He identified his assailant as Gordon.

The sheriff said about 25 addi-

See Page Fourteen, Column Two

—Associated Press Photo.

Officers examine a large pile of weapons seized by state highway patrolmen in raids on houses in a Negro section at Columbia, Tenn. In the pile are rifles, shotguns, machine guns and knives.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING SINCE 1896
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Nashville, Tenn., Banner
March 1, 1946

VOL. LXX, NO. 274 PRICE: FIVE CENTS TYRANNIES GOVERN BY DEC

Maury Official Hints White Persons Helped To Incite Negroes

Deputy Sheriff R. T. Darnell shows the wound received when a Negro fired on him in the Maury County Jail yesterday afternoon. The attacker was one of three being questioned in connection with recent rioting. Two of the Negroes were fatally wounded. The man on the left is Sheriff J. J. Underwood. John Morgan, Banner photographer was in the room when the shooting took place and made this photograph.

(More Pictures On Page 8)

By BENWAH KAIL SPARKES
(BANNER State News Editor)

Columbia, Tenn., March 1—With an air of tenseness prevailing here, Dist. Atty.-Gen. Paul Bumpus and Sheriff J. J. Underwood announced today that "we have definite leads on some white people for inciting the Negroes" in the racial disturbances.

Gov. Jim McCord, referring to the killing of two Negroes in Columbia yesterday by State Highway Patrolmen, this afternoon termed it "a most unfortunate thing," which "we regret very much." However, the Governor remarked, "when men are fired on—and I understand the Negroes attempted to shoot — they usually retaliate."

The Governor conferred this morning with State Atty. Gen. Roy H. Beeler and U. S. Dist. Atty. Horace Frierson, the latter as a resident of Columbia, not as a federal official. This meeting, Governor McCord said, was for the purpose of emphasizing that the state's position in the Columbia rioting "is merely to maintain order."

Investigation and prosecution of the affair "belongs to Maury County," he said.

It was revealed that some white people already are under arrest in connection with the riots that began Monday night and so far

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It was revealed that some white people already are under arrest in connection with the riots that began Monday night and so far have caused two deaths, injuries to at least 12 and put more than 100 Negroes behind bars.

Two Negroes were killed yesterday when they attacked officers at the Maury County Jail. A contingent of 250 more State Guardsmen were ordered into the town.

Asked if the white people accused of "inciting" were "local," General Bumpus replied: "Those the Sheriff has in mind are."

The prosecutor, who would not amplify that statement, said some Negroes already have been released and that others are in the process.

"I will ask indictments against all persons which the investigation shows to be guilty," he declared. The Grand Jury, which went into session last week, will be held indefinitely.

As the general investigation was resumed today the indications were that "outside influences" would be found in the causes of the riot. It is known that calls coming to a Negro undertaking establishment after the riot, are being checked. It is reported that those calls, some of them coming from distant cities, offered help.

State Commissioner of Safety Lynn Bomar and General Bumpus said they believed the "surface had only been scratched so far as disarming the dangerous element" is concerned.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Dickinson, who ordered in the additional guardsmen, said "the situation is under control."

Coming from various sections of the state, the additional patrolmen were reporting as replacements for some of those who have been on duty here with little relief since early Monday night.

Events leading to yesterday afternoon's killing were a complete surprise to officials in charge, who at the time were holding a conference investigation of the charges against some 100 Negroes, most of whom, were taken in the early Tuesday morning raid of the Mink Slide Negro residential section.

After the incident, however, they stayed on the alert for "anything to happen." One disturbance in the Macedonia Negro section was the only flareup officers had reported today. In this, five Negroes, three men and two women, were taken into custody by City Policemen and State Guardsmen in the investigation of a report that Negroes were throwing rocks at white girls. While the arrests were being made, a shot was fired at Capt. Andrew Doyle of the State Guard. The shot missed and the gunman escaped. The Negro women were released after questioning.

Moved to Nashville

Forty-two of the Negroes were removed from the Maury County Jail and taken to the Davidson County Jail at Nashville early last night. Gen. Bumpus, immediately after a preliminary investigation of the shooting, went to Culleoka where he secured the order transfer from Judge J. [illegible]

r officials, dashed into the middle oom where this reporter was urging the sheriff's wife back from he bullet-spattered hallway.

Bomar got a gun, and then ran into the office where the two Negroes lay sprawled, and halted further action by his officers.

Patrolmen firing were Cpl. Bill Griffin, Sgt. Dave White, Patrolmen C. A. Cartwright, Sgt. Fred Waldrip, and Division Chief J. J. Jackson.

The Banner reporter and photographer were required to give a statement to Bomar, Smith, and Bumpus immediately following the shooting, and during this investigation, General Smith had the reporter feel the barrel of the rifle allegedly used by Negro who shot Darnell. The barrel was still warm.

Ammunition Source

Officials are at a loss to explain the source of the ammunition, but the hint that it may have been smuggled in to them was heard more than once. However, during a search of the room later in the afternoon, Chief Bomar said that a hunting coat, apparently one that had been worn by one of the Negroes taken into custody some time this week, was found lying in the room and that there was some ammunition in the pocket. Bomar and Sheriff Underwood said that the coat, which had been overlooked, was lying on top of a keg of bottles and other articles just behind the chair of one of the Negroes.

It was known that a paper bag containing cigars was delivered to one of the Negroes a few minutes before the shooting. Although the bag was sealed when brought into the room, investigating officers said that Pennington, who brought the package into the room, told them he examined the bag before giving it to the Negro, and the idea that ammunition might have been in the bag was discounted.

Probe To Continue

The investigation which was interrupted by the tragedy yesterday afternoon was to continue this morning, and General Bumpus said that he did not know now when he would be able to present his facts to the Grand Jury. He indicated, however, that he might seek some indictments before he had investigated the entire group. He said that it would be necessary for him to complete his investigation in Nashville, with the questioning of those removed there, but that he expected to question all the Negroes in jail here, and possibly others before he went to Nashville.

While no details of the investigation have been revealed, indications are that testimony is upholding earlier suspicions that the riot here may have been planned in advance, and possibly in great detail and also that the Negroes were aided from the outside at least by encouragement, if not materially.

The source of the supply of arms used in the riot and those taken afterward still has not been determined, and officers believe that not nearly all of the weapons have been rounded up. So far, those in charge have not indicated that they believed the arms were furnished by outsiders, but indicate that the arms probably were secured from time to time in small numbers or singly.

Col. Hilton Butler, acting Adjutant General of the State Guard, said that the 250 additional guardsmen were being sent here from the Third Brigade (East Tennessee) "for availability and replacements."

Attorney for Negroes

Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga attorney, who Sheriff Underwood said first appeared at the jail to see some of the Negroes taken in the riot [illegible] as a representa-

ordered in the additional guardsmen, said "the situation is under control."

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Moved to Nashville

Forty-two of the Negroes were removed from the Maury County Jail and taken to the Davidson County Jail at Nashville early last night. Gen. Bumpus, immediately after a preliminary investigation of the shooting, went to Culleoka where he secured the order transfer of the Negroes from Judge J. M. Ingram.

The giant trailer truck moved out with the Negroes about 7:30 o'clock last night escorted by Highway Patrolmen. Loading here was carried out under close surveillance of State Guardsmen and patrolmen, and in Nashville the prisoners were unloaded while city policemen stood by armed with machine guns.

The two Negroes who died en route to General Hospital at Nashville after being shot by Highway Patrolmen's guns, were William Gordon and James (Digger) Johnson. The Negro hurt was Napolean Stewart. He was returned to jail, however, not requiring hospitalization. The three Negroes, all of whom already had been questioned by the investigating group in the conference room at the rear of the jail, were waiting in the office of the jail.

Johnson, Sheriff Underwood said, had just been told that he could make a $250 bond and be released when he took part in the attempted break yesterday and was killed.

Johnson and Gordon had been there for some time, and Stewart had been brought into the room only a few minutes before from the rear room where he had given his testimony to the group. A number of Highway Patrolmen had just stepped out of the room into the hallway and were on their way down the corridor to the conference room, where they were called to identify some prisoners.

Left in the room with the Negroes were two officers, Deputy R. T. Darnell and Ed Pennington, a son-in-law of Sheriff J. J. Underwood, and a special deputy and John Morgan, BANNER photographer. In the room were three stacks of confiscated weapons. One stack of guns was in the corner near Gordon. Another was just behind Johnson's chair and the third stack was behind the bed. Darnell was talking on the telephone and Pennington was lying on the bed just prior to the escape attempt.

This reporter had just observed this scene and had stepped across the hall into another room where most of the firearms, and all of the ammunition taken in the house-to-house search of the Negro area had been stored, when the firing broke out.

Rifle Seized

According to Darnell, Johnson seized a rifle and as the deputy started toward the Negro, Gordon fired at him with a rifle he had taken from the stack near him. Attracted by the gunfire highway patrolmen rushed back to the door of the room, and opened fire. Shots ricocheted through the room, and out into the hallway, and some blasted away large chunks of plaster in the next room as they pierced the thick wall between the rooms and then smashed through a large glass window in the opposite wall of the second room which is at the front of the ancient brick building.

Morgan sitting at a table near a door that was pierced by a shot from the Negroes, looked up just as one of the Negroes aimed at Darnell, he said.

Stewart, who had not been involved in the shooting, was unharmed after the firing ceased, but as one of the patrolmen passed him he attempted to snatch the officer's gun and was knocked to the floor by the patrolman.

Commissioner Bomar, in the conference room with General Bumpus, Asst. State Atty. Gen. E. F. (Jack) Smith, Sheriff Underwood and oth

to the Grand Jury. He indicated, however, that he might seek some indictments before he had investigated the entire group. He said that it would be necessary for him to complete his investigation in Nashville, with the questioning of those removed there, but that he expected to question all the Negroes in jail here, and possibly others before he went to Nashville.

While no details of the investigation have been revealed, indications are that testimony is upholding earlier suspicions that the riot here may have been planned in advance, and possibly in great detail and also that the Negroes were aided from the outside at least by encouragement, if not materially.

The source of the supply of arms used in the riot and those taken afterward still has not been determined, and officers believe that not nearly all of the weapons have been rounded up. So far, those in charge have not indicated that they believed the arms were furnished by outsiders, but indicate that the arms probably were secured from time to time in small numbers or singly.

Col. Hilton Butler, acting Adjutant General of the State Guard, said that the 250 additional guardsmen were being sent here from the Third Brigade (East Tennessee) "for availability and replacements."

Attorney for Negroes

Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga attorney, who Sheriff Underwood said first appeared at the jail to see some of the Negroes taken in the riot dragnet as a representative of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, was back at the jail last night, Underwood said, asking to see the Blair Negroes. Sol Blair, a barber and Negro political leader, was captured in the dawn raid Tuesday morning; his father, Julius Blair, was picked up Wednesday afternoon, and his brother, Charles Blair, was taken into custody yesterday morning.

Underwood said that he told Weaver the Blair Negroes had been taken to Nashville. The group taken to Nashville last night is believed to include most of the leaders. Sheriff Underwood said that there were about 40 still in jail here.

Weaver, who Chattanooga papers report is connected with CIO activities there, said his investigation here is not complete and that he will remain here indefinitely. He was interviewing Negroes on the street here today.

The Chattanooga attorney said that he had tried unsuccessfully to make bond for some of the Negroes held in connection with the riot, and that he had been denied the privilege of looking over the warrants. He said he had talked to James Morton, Negro undertaker, in whose home 14 of the Negroes were captured in the Tuesday morning raid. Weaver added that he had talked to Julius Blair, 80, on Tuesday before Julius was arrested Wednesday, and said that the elderly Negro told him that he understood he (Blair) could be a bondsman for some of the other Negroes.

The NAACP representative said he was going to Nashville today to confer with Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro attorney.

At 6 o'clock this morning the State Guard took over for their use three restaurants here. They were the Voss and Voss Cafe on West Seventh, the Royal and the Columbian, both located on the square.

SOUTHERN
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ORDER NUMBER

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Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 1, 1946

Guard Rushed From E-T As Two Negroes Die In Jail Break

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An additional 250 state guardsmen, equipped with helmets and bayoneted rifles, were ordered into the city to join 500 guardsmen who had been on hand since the racial trouble broke out on Monday.

Deputy Shot in Cold Blood

A deputy sheriff and a third Negro were wounded during the shooting at the jail which broke up an ill-fated attempt of the Negroes to make an escape. The other two men were cut down by a hail of bullets from the guns of policemen and died en route to a Nashville hospital.

Col. Hilton Butler, acting adjutant general, said the additional troopers were being brought here "for availability and as replacements" to maintain a stable force of about 500 during the present situation.

One Knoxville company of the State Guard, Brigade Headquarters Company, under the leadership of Capt. G. U. Allison, went last night to Columbia, according to Col. W. E. Newell, executive officer of the Third Brigade. The move was ordered by Gen. W. J. Donnelly, Kingsport, commanding officer of the Third Brigade. The company includes approximately 30 men, Colonel Newell added. Other units placed on the alert yesterday included Chattanooga, Cleveland, Athens, and South Pittsburgh, Colonel Newell said.

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Butler made the announcement after conferring with Brig. Gen. Jacob M. Dickinson, senior guard commander in Columbia.

It was also announced by State Safety Director Lynn Bomar that 42 of the Negro prisoners had been taken to Nashville for protection.

Dickinson said that "things in Columbia are under control. The trouble this afternoon was caused by hoodlums we already had in jail."

Shoot In Dark

Meanwhile, state patrolmen were investigating a shot fired in the dark at Capt. Andrew Doyle, sate guardsman, of Nashville, in the "Macedonia" section of Columbia, another Negro section about one-half mile from "Mink Slide" where 10 persons were wounded Monday night. Doyle went into the area after reports of rock throwing and minor disturbances had been reported.

Police said the shooting was apparently an unplanned and spontaneous outburst, having no effect on the scores of other persons behind bars in the ancient two-story county jail.

The three Negroes—some of the 32 who had been rounded up since noon Wednesday and technically charged with attempted murder—had been brought to the sheriff's office from the main jail for questioning about Monday's uprising in the "Mink Slide" Negro business district.

Arms Taken From Negroes

The room when they stepped inside looked like an arsenal. Stacked in every available space were some 400 pistols, rifles, shotguns and machine guns. The weapons had been confiscated from Negro houses and business places during numerous raids and searches since the earlier incident.

State Safety Director Lynn Bomar identified William Gordon as the Negro who suddenly reached for a rifle in the stack and fired it almost without aim at Deputy Sheriff R. T. Darnell.

As the officer grabbed at his bleeding left arm, the outside door flew open and in dashed several state patrolmen, firing as they came. Their shots dropped two Negroes and hit a third who was not badly hurt.

All was reported quiet in the jail tonight as well as in the town itself. The Negroes involved in the shooting were not believed to be ring leaders of the first uprising. Gordon and James Johnson were rushed to a hospital at Nashville where they were pronounced dead on arrival.

Troops In Control

Although no further trouble was anticipated here tonight, the Negro sections remained virtually under martial law with helmeted state guardsmen carrying bayoneted rifles patrolled the streets in true military style. Guardsmen were also stationed at street intersections in the court square business area and halted cars on the highway into town to search for ammunition and weapons.

Mink Slide, a block from the center of town, was blocked off by guards. Its dark streets, bordered by two story brick buildings, were silent and almost deserted. Smashed windows and bullet marked doors indicated the scope of the fight that had taken place there.

Monday's trouble started after a Negro woman and her son allegedly shoved a white ex-sailor through a plate glass window.

Grand Jury Begins Columbia Investigation

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 28 (AP)—The Maury County Grand Jury today began its investigation of recent disorders here during which 10 persons were wounded by gunfire and more than 70 arrested on charges ranging from felonious assault with intent to commit murder to disorderly conduct.

U. S. Dist. Atty. Horace Frierson, whose home is here, last night closed his investigation made at request of Washington Justice Department officials with the report that "no federal civil rights statutes were violated."

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The Chattanooga Times

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, President, 1878-1935

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AN EXAMPLE OF FRIENDSHIP

Three of the leading citizens of Memphis made the journey to Chattanooga Thursday to be principal speakers at the Brotherhood Dinner at the Read House Thursday night. The large ballroom of the Read House was filled with representative Chattanoga citizens.

The addresses made by the Memphians were earnest and inspiring. But the mere fact that they took time from their busy labors at home to come over here to the other end of the state and speak of understanding and friendship is, in itself, an example of brotherhood which this state would like to see repeated many times.

Memphis and Chattanooga need to be closer together in their relations and, being at opposite ends of the state, they can bring the people of the whole state closer together.

The Memphis speakers included Mr. Edward F. Berry. He has been the wheelhorse in the Community Chest, the War Chest and the American Red Cross in Memphis, heading up all of these in the crucial years just past.

Another speaker from Memphis [illegible]

in civilization. It is also a pattern for national teamwork, which alone will make all of us great and prosperous. It should silence the non-co-operative opponent of decentralization, whose very selfishness will destroy him unless he sees the light.

Mr. Krug envisions a new frontier, a new era of development over all the nation. The development of that great frontier would indeed "make jobs for millions."

MOSS BILL DEFEATED

The Kentucky House defeated by a surprisingly large margin the Moss Bill written by the Kentucky utilities company which would have prevented Kentucky municipalities from using TVA power by stipulating that no competing electric power distribution system could be erected where one already existed. The bill had been passed by the Senate, but the House buried it by a vote of 60 to 31.

Besides the provision prohibiting duplicating electric plants, the bill also provided that a city desiring to buy its private utility would have to pay a price based on reproduction cost of the plant, plus a capitalization of its earnings for the previous five years at a "reasonable" rate of interest.

The bill, in short, would have given the private utilities what would amount to a perpetual franchise.

The victory was the victory of public opinion, of progressive newspapers which pointed out that TVA power had already been provided and was at hand. At public hearings, the House members learned the sentiment of the people and this is said to have changed a number of the House votes.

Twice before, a similar bill has been defeated in the Kentucky legislature. The measure involved not the old private power versus public power issue so much as it involved an attempt to prevent the people from exercising their own minds as to whether they would take private or public power. The measure, it effect, said that they would take private power and like it.

WORTHY

There are some observers who have warned against the closing of the French-Spanish border as a move to weaken the position of Franco in Spain. It may, they say, have exactly the opposite effect by making him a martyr in the eyes of his countrymen. Similarly, there are Americans who warn against the policy of the United States toward Argentina. It is their opinion that

Next to the News

BY ALFRED MYNDERS

CHATTANOOGA units of the state militia have been sent to Columbia following new incidents in the racial disturbances there. Two Negro prisoners were killed after they are alleged to have tried to shoot an officer.

A peaceful little city is being patrolled by a large number of state troops and yet the incident which led to the whole violent situation should have been merely a police court case.

Maj. Horace Frierson, U. S. district attorney at Nashville, has made an investigation for the Department of Justice and has reported that no civil rights were violated in the Columbia disturbance.

————*

AN INVESTIGATION has been started by a special policy committee which convened yesterday. The state attorney-general's office is represented, and the leader in the inquiry is the district attorney, Paul F. Bumptus. Mr. Bumptus was quoted as saying that the meeting was called to consider methods of maintaining order, as the situation is still tense.

But Mr. Bumptus further stated: "We are also probing the rumors that the disturbance was incited by white persons."

The inquiry, of course, should fix the primary blame, regardless of whom it hits.

————*

BUT the Columbia disturbance is disquieting because of the evidence that some sort of insidious propaganda has undoubtedly been circulated and had done its work before the Negro woman and her son pushed a white radio repairman through a plate glass window—the signal for the outbreak. The fear of the Negroes, at least of the Negroes who occupied the two blocks in the business section which was the center of the search for firearms by the highway patrol—was entirely unexplainable on the mere ground that they had heard a rumor that there might be a lynching.

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THERE are a number of constructive Negro newspapers and periodicals in this country which are seriously trying to bring about peaceful relations. There are a few "yellow" Negro newspapers just as there are a few "yellow" newspapers published by the white people. Those sensational and inaccurate Negro newspapers may have done some harm in Columbia.

When Col. (now Gen.) Duncan Richart was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe he came to the Ochs Memorial Temple one evening to share the program with other speakers in discussing brotherhood. Col. Richart was angry enough to bite a nail in two. He said that he had just been called by the War Department at Washington.

"Where are the bodies of those two Negroes you shot?" came the amazing question from Washington.

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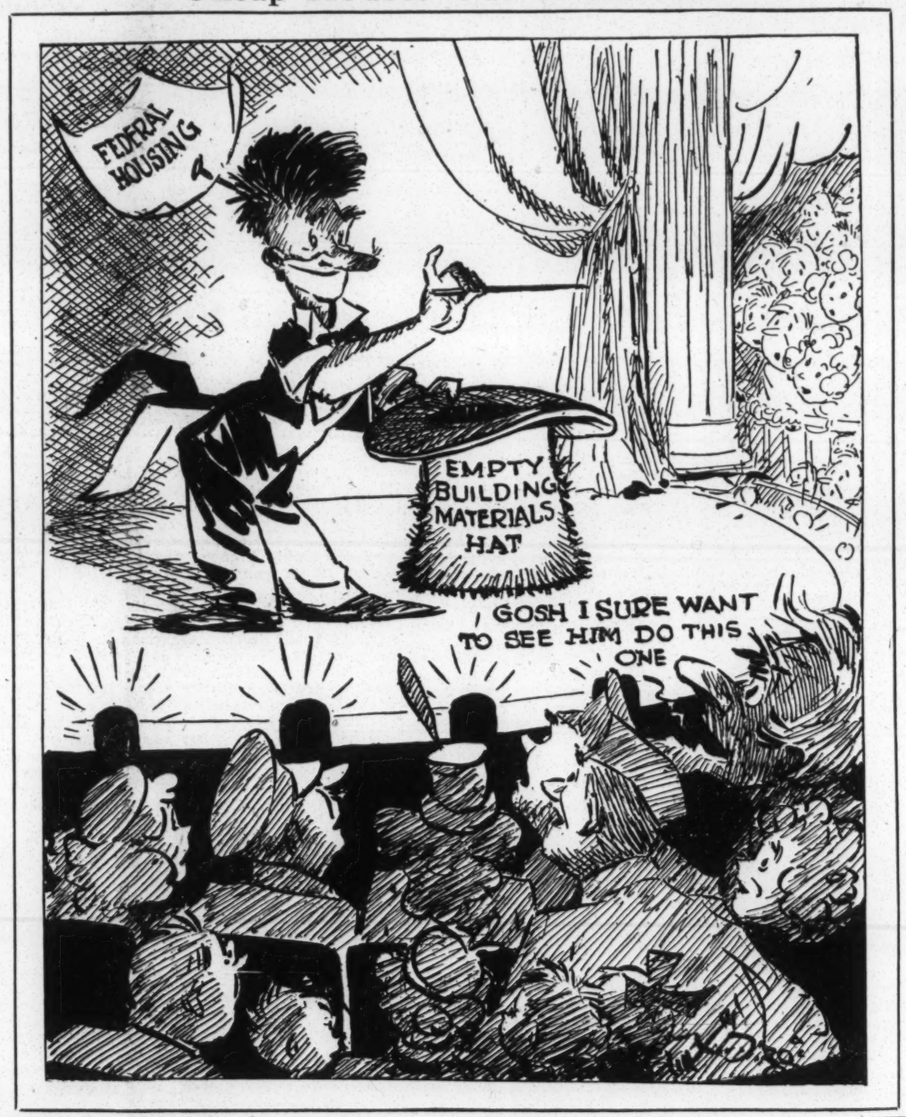
The Professor Will Now Pull Two Million Cheap Houses Out of the Hat



Wilson's Humbling of Theodore Roosevelt Called Stupid, Ungenerous, by W. A. White

Here, in the second of two articles on Teddy Roosevelt, William Allen White, one of America's truly great editors, carries on through the Roosevelt era and into the administration of Woodrow Wilson. The article is from Mr. White's forthcoming autobiography, the series on Grover Cleveland. The last article will appear Monday.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

[illegible] Parker to tell the story of the lynching of the Mafia in New Orleans, and Parker told a fine story. Then Roosevelt baited Holmes with a professor fly and got him to talking about his father, the poet.

I caught his eye and he was asking me to tell some story or other, heaven knows what, and I launched out. The story led into the life and character of James G. Blaine. I knew both Roosevelt and I had a low opinion of [illegible]

"All right, he won't remember you. Come along with me if you want to have a good time."

In his private office, he put me in a chair just back of his. The office doorman announced Sen. Platt of New York. I started to go. The President with his hand made an almost mandatory gesture, and said:

"Stay where you are!"

In tottered old Platt on some minor errand about New York patronage. He [illegible]

Grain in Abundance But People Starve

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON—A thousand wheat elevators in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Montana are plugged, which means that they are so full of wheat they cannot take any more. The number of carloads of grain moved in January was close to the record all-time high set for the same month in 1944.

Yet Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson announces that commitments of wheat for Europe will be short 150,000 tons in February and short even more in March.

With the need in the rest of the world so desperate, Secretary Anderson's announcement has a kind of calm, casual sound as though this deficit were no great concern of his. Unfortunately, it is typical of the attitude in the Department of Agriculture.

Last summer, policy-makers in the department were busy saying that the food shortage in Europe would surely not be as serious as some alarmists said; and that, since the estimates were certainly exaggerated, there was no need to be too worried over preparations to meet such a shortage. There were others who foresaw the present crisis, but they were overruled. Certain conscientious public servants resigned because they could not endure the Pollyanna approach in the Department of Agriculture.

We are now witnessing the buck-passing stage, with agriculture anxious to unload the blame for current failures. It has several times been intimated that lack of transportation is the reason why shipments abroad have fallen below the promise made.

But the Association of American Railroads points to carloadings of grain of near-record volume. For January of this year, the figure was 207,158 cars, which compares with 226,825 in January of 1944, the record year, and 117,396 in 1940, a year of high prosperity.

Furthermore, this is being done with 5,000 fewer boxcars than were available before the war. In the Pacific Northwest recently, 4,000 cars of wheat were moved in 20 days. The railroad association insists that, when Government grain is made available for shipment abroad, it is hauled.

* * *

What is happening then to this priceless stuff so badly needed to combat the world's hunger? There are two fairly good answers.

One, of course, is our own rate of consumption and waste in our present boom psychology. Putting the nation on brown bread will cut this down somewhat, but not substantially.

Although it is hard to estimate its effect with any exactness, a far more serious reason would seem to be the beginning of a tendency to hold back grain in the hope of a speculative price rise. This reflects the restiveness permeating the whole economy since the bulge in the price line under the new wage-price formula.

Powerful lobbies are working intensely to break price control as it applies to farm products. Among them are lobbyists for grain elevator men and

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The Memphis speakers included Mr. Edward F. Berry. He has been the wheelhorse in the Community Chest, the War Chest and the American Red Cross in Memphis, heading up all of these in the crucial years just past.

Another speaker from Memphis was Dr. C. C. King, recently voted by a large group of Memphians the leading citizens of the Bluff City.

The third speaker was Mr. Leo Bearman, representing a Jewish congregation in Memphis which is said to be the largest in the country.

In the interest of good intra-state relations in brotherhood, The Times suggests that next year we might send three of our leading lights to repay the friendly call of these outstanding Memphians and to address their own Brotherhood Dinner.

MR. KRUG'S NEW FRONTIER

Not in many years has a presidential appointment received such wide indorsement by the press of the country as has Mr. Truman's appointment of Mr. J. A. Krug as Secretary of the Interior.

The New York Times, for instance, calls it "an excellent choice" and ends its editorial with this expression: "Let us hope that the Senate will confirm his appointment to the Interior Department so quickly that he will not have a chance to chance his mind."

In a recent issue of the *Congressional Record,* Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, caused to be reprinted an article by Mr. Krug in the January issue of the *American Magazine.* That article was entitled "How We Can Make Jobs for Millions."

Mr. Krug's text was that decentralization is the best insurance against the threat of mounting unemployment.

Mr. Krug pointed to the co-operation between power networks and the TVA network which combined their power resources during the war in the great production effort.

"Governmental and private utilities can operate together peaceably, profitably, and for the good of all," said Mr. Krug, and that may be the policy which he would advocate as Secretary of the Interior.

Of particular interest to the Chattanooga and Tennessee Valley region are the closing paragraphs in Mr. Krug's article. They were as follows:

Before the TVA, the Government engaged in separate and unrelated projects of flood control, navigation, forestry, agriculture, and research. in TVA it combined, for the first time and in one comprehensive program, the purposes of control, conservation, and industrial development, while promoting the well-being of all the men and women of a region. It worked; industry knows it worked.

The interests of public and private systems thus welded together in the valley of the Tennessee add progressively to the nation's wealth. Because of its combination of skills and experience in working together, the organization that brought them into being and operates them, itself constitutes an added national resource.

It is a pattern of power that has made possible the dawning atomic age, and it is destined to harness this power for an epochal advance

power had already been provided and was at hand. At public hearings, the House members learned the sentiment of the people and this is said to have changed a number of the House votes.

Twice before, a similar bill has been defeated in the Kentucky legislature. The measure involved not the old private power versus public power issue so much as it involved an attempt to prevent the people from exercising their own minds as to whether they would take private or public power. The measure, it effect, said that they would take private power and like it.

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There are some observers who have warned against the closing of the French-Spanish border as a move to weaken the position of Franco in Spain. It may, they say, have exactly the opposite effect by making him a martyr in the eyes of his countrymen. Similarly, there are Americans who warn against the policy of the United States toward Argentina. It is their opinion that any interference from without is likely to crystallize sympathy for the forces under attack.

Ordinarily, such points of view are correct. Whether they are in these two instances remains to be seen. In some of their aspects, these circumstances are so different to other efforts to intervene in the domestic affairs of another country as to be unique. The Americans have seen repeated instances of United States troops or naval vessels used to protect investments, while Europe has also experienced more than one attempt by outside influences to maintain the *status quo ante* or, as in Spain before 1939, to place in power a government which would favor those involved in the assistance.

The present efforts to overthrow Franco's regime in Spain and to prevent the election of Peron in Argentina originate in entirely different attitudes. It is the conviction of the countries opposing the regimes in Spain and Argentina—the election of Peron would but continue the present government in power and would be secured by the use of the authority of that government—that these governments are not democratic, but are maintained by force against the real wishes of the people. The consequence of the expressions of disapproval, it is hoped, will be an opportunity for the people of the two countries to express freely their own desires in free elections.

It is true that both governments used their influence in the war and before to aid the Axis. The record is black against both of them. That record unquestionably has influence in determining the present course. Nevertheless, the primary purpose behind the effort to dislodge the Fascist groups in Spain and Argentina is intended to accomplish something more than to establish governments which are friendly to the Allies. What is taking place is a concerted effort to aid the people of Spain and Argentina win the right to govern themselves. It is a worthy purpose from every American and democratic point of view.

DOING VERY WELL

During the depression, bonds of the Southern Railway Company sold as low as $200 on the $1,000. Seven years ago, they were as low as $280 to $1,000.

Now, the Southern Railway Company is offering $1,180 for each of its 6 per cent $1,000 bonds. It is offering $1,180 for each 6½ per cent $1,000 bond.

The Southern has paid off its bank debts, bought millions worth of bonds back from the RFC and has $5,000,000 in its treasury to buy bonds from public holders.

Remembering the job the Southern Railway did during the war

had done its work before the Negro woman and her son pushed a white radio repairman through a plate glass window—the signal for the outbreak. The fear of the Negroes, at least of the Negroes who occupied the two blocks in the business section which was the center of the search for firearms by the highway patrol—was entirely unexplainable on the mere ground that they had heard a rumor that there might be a lynching.

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"Where are the bodies of those two Negroes you shot?" came the amazing question from Washington.

Col. Richart was completely in the dark. Washington officials explained that a Negro newspaper had printed an item that Col. Richart had personally shot and killed two Negro soldiers at Fort Oglethorpe.

It is such dangerous and wholly unfounded stuff as that which works its poisonous harm among southern Negroes.

————*

THEN, too, there is a hoodlum element among the Negroes as among the whites. That element, which is condemned by peaceful Negroes, adopts a technique somewhat similar to that of the Ku-Klux—the whispers, the secret slogans, the talk about "what we will do," the "two for one" idiocy. And it is that element which can only bring suffering to the Negroes who certainly already have enough troubles of their own.

The Columbia affair should also be investigated so as to determine the extent of lynching threats which might have been made. Certainly the great majority of the white people of Columbia stayed at home and took no part in such threats, but if a mob was really forming that fact ought to be brought out.

————*

A CORRESPONDENT of this column said he had discovered why the thundering herds stamp out of the Auditorium at the drop of a hat in order to rush to the soft drink stands in the lobby. His letter follows:

Dear Mr. Mynders:

I note considerable discussion in your columns in reference to the behavior at the Auditorium during musical programs. Mainly the criticisms are directed at the audience going out and not getting back in time.

No one seems to have suggested the cause of a good deal of this disturbance. I, myself, have discovered the cause without a great deal of intensive research.

The difficulty is largely the result of people trying to buy some kind of soft drink during the intermission. People try to buy these because the facilities provided for getting a drink of water are almost nonexistent; certainly they are entirely inadequate for the volume of people wanting to drink something after having sat quietly for an hour or more.

Feeling an impelling desire to drink something and not being able to get water, they all pile into the various concessions where, again, the facilities for distribution are completely inadequate to serve the crowd in any reasonable length of time.

This business of denying people water and playing into the hands of the soft drink dispensers is nothing more than a racket.

This racket is not confined to the Auditorium. Last fall I had the experience of trying to get a drink of water between halves at the university's Chamberlain Field Stadium. I found one water fountain and that was disconnected.

Just to prove that I am completely sincere in this matter, I will offer to contribute $5 to a fund which will be dedicated solely to providing drinking water fountains at places of public assembly, namely, the Auditorium, the stadium and the baseball park.

Very truly yours,
W. W. WOODRUFF.

against almost unbelievable obstacles, we know that the people of this region will be happy to see this useful servant of the public back in the money.

Wilson's Humbling of Theodore Roosevelt Called Stupid, Ungenerous, by W. A. White

Here, in the second of two articles on Teddy Roosevelt, William Allen White, one of America's truly great editors, carries on through the Roosevelt era and into the administration of Woodrow Wilson. The article is from Mr. White's forthcoming autobiography, the series on Grover Cleveland. The last article will appear Monday.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
North American Newspaper Alliance.

In New York I received word from Theodore Roosevelt that he would be in Washington after McKinley's funeral. We were to meet at the home of his brother-in-law, Adm. Cowles, retired. I went to Washington, and in my tux and black tie hurried over to the Cowles residence.

Another young man was there—perhaps six or eight years my senior, a handsome young fellow with black hair, keen, searching eyes and a strong, full, eager face. Thus I first met Nicholas Murray Butler. The admiral carved, the servant passed the plates, and Mrs. Cowles and her brother, the young President, kept the conversation rippling brightly.

He was to go to the White House the next morning. I was filled with curious excitement to know a President as well as I knew Roosevelt, to hear him talk about the McKinley funeral, and how low an opinion he had of the things McKinley stood for. These things kept stirring in my mind as I listened to the dinner-table conversation, the best I had ever heard. I did not make much out of the young schoolmaster, Mr. Butler, and he made less out of me. Years later, when he told the story of the meeting, he forgot that I was there.

After dinner we went into the parlor. The admiral sank into one of those large, tufted Sleepy Hollow leather chairs in a corner. The new President sat in an armchair. I was most uncomfortable sitting on a chair, my hands on my knees, agape probably as I heard the young President, in his very early 40s, tell of his plans and his hopes, his dangers and his fears.

Roosevelt was a most candid man, and I was shocked at the casual way in which he considered affairs of state. I could not get used to it. What he said I do not remember, except that he feared Hanna and was frankly out to beat him for the nomination in 1904. That would stick in my memory. And one other thing: He was worried about what he would do when he left the White House. He would be barely 50, a strong and vigorous man who had had every political ambition satisfied, yet was wedded to the political life.

The Roosevelts moved into the White House. I remember that Roosevelt said:

"You know, Will, Edie say it's like living over the store!"

I ate a meal or so with them, luncheon, and a breakfast at which half a dozen senators devoured scrambled eggs and buckwheat cakes. Roosevelt had assembled men on both sides of a controversy, and he really let them talk—though at the end he took the floor and set forth his views with great positiveness and clarity.

The Roosevelts lived in middle-class simplicity. At family meals the children came to the table. The President, of course, was served first, and in the early years of his office he used to apologize for it, indicating that he did not see any sense in the formality, but declaring that he could not overrule the servants.

At dinner he ran the table—not that he talked all the time, but he primed others and pumped them to talk about what they knew best.

* * *

Once he assembled a fairly small tableful of personal friends. Justice Holmes was there, and Elihu Root, Gen. Leonard Wood and John M. Parker of New Orleans. And a good-looking, most intelligent woman in the party, whose name I did not catch, was seated in the absent Mrs. Roosevelt's place as hostess. Roosevelt fished the table like a fly fisherman, throwing to each guest. He asked Parker to tell the story of the lynching of the Mafia in New Orleans, and Parker told a fine story. Then Roosevelt baited Holmes with a professor fly and got him to talking about his father, the poet.

I caught his eye and he was asking me to tell some story or other, heaven knows what, and I launched out. The story led into the life and character of James G. Blaine. I knew both Roosevelt and I had a low opinion of Blaine. As I approached the subject of Blaine under a full head of steam, across the table Sallie gave me the dirtiest look any woman ever shot at a fool husband making a faux pas in public. I felt at my shirt buttons to see that they were all right, fumbled at my necktie, went on talking and could not think what was wrong. Then the dirty look got black and I just plain stopped short, as though I had been choked, and my tongue all but hung out. The Blaine thing was coming—my deep dislike for Blaine and his kind. Roosevelt may have sensed it. For he took the conversation away from me and later, as we were going out, he and Sallie and I drifted together, and she cried:

"Will, Will, when you were getting ready to scalp Blaine, didn't you know that the hostess at the other end of the table was Mrs. Beals, Blaine's daughter?" I nearly fainted.

The Roosevelts' meals and household were always riotous. And he gave them their rambunctious character and keenly enjoyed it.

It was beautiful to see him with half a dozen guests at his table, with the children there cutting in, for they were never repressed children.

But they grew up into decent, useful, self-respecting men and women, and the liberties they had as children gave them a sense of duty later in life. Alice was a handful. She smoked a cigarette once at a ball game or a horse race, and nearly brought down the public, for cigarettes in America were then used only by painted ladies. She once jumped into a swimming pool with her clothes on—to the consternation of the republic, which should have expected it, for politically her father was always doing just that. The atmosphere of the White House, which bewildered diplomatic circles by its general informality and disregard of usage, was nevertheless typically middle-class American—sincere, wholesome, a bit boisterous, but always well bred in the deep sense of the word.

* * *

When the story of Platt infuriated its hero, he went to the White House and made a scene there, accused Roosevelt of abetting the article and demanded, as a senator from New York, that I be barred from the White House He came out of the President's office and told the reporters that I had been barred, which made a fine story.

Platt started, or threatened to start, a libel suit for six figures against McClure's Magazine. Also against me. It scared me to death, and by Christmastime I was going into nervous exhaustion.

When I was in California recuperating I saw a story in a New York paper that McClure's had hired Tom Reed to defend them. They said afterwards that the story was without foundation, but it had frightened Platt so that his libel suit was never filed.

Sometime in early June, 1902, I went to Washington, and, for want of a better time for a talk, the President invited me to breakfast with a number of statesmen who were wrangling with him about some bill before the Congress. I think he wanted these Republican politicians to see me in the White House, whence Platt had banned me six months before, and, of course, I was happy.

Following breakfast, Roosevelt maneuvered me away from the retiring statesmen and said:

"Did you meet Platt when you were writing your story?"

I said, "Yep!"

He said: "How long did you talk to him?"

I replied, consideringly: "Let me see, probably 10, possibly 15 or 20 minutes."

"All right, he won't remember you. Come along with me if you want to have a good time."

In his private office, he put me in a chair just back of his. The office doorman announced Sen. Platt of New York. I started to go. The President with his hand made an almost mandatory gesture, and said:

"Stay where you are!"

In tottered old Platt on some minor errand about New York patronage. He glanced at me. I meant nothing to him. He was an old man, and my 20-minute interview with him 10 months before had not registered in his memory. He and Roosevelt talked for 10 minutes. Roosevelt walked with him to the door. It shut. He turned to me, beaming with delight, and squeaked in the falsetto that indicated his pride in himself and his keen love of danger:

"Didn't I tell you? I knew he would not remember you. Did you enjoy it?"

And then he burst into high, happy, nervous laughter and we both giggled. I went out of his office following Platt. The reporters were there. They saw us coming out of the White House only a few moments apart. They made a good story. Platt was too old to protest. When he read the story, his friends did not care to take the matter up. My stock advanced. And then, to give me still more prestige on Commercial Street, the President named my candidate for the Emporia postoffice, ignoring the recommendation of the congressman. Roosevelt was that kind of friend. When he could, he would. When he could not, he said so and it was all right.

* * *

Although I was capable of emotional strain and surface prejudice, my ingrained habit of seeing both sides helped me to size up the realities of the political situation, and I gave my loyalty to the progressive cause rather than to the Progressive party.

I had no great personal liking for Wilson. When I met him, he seemed to be a cold fish. I remember I came home from the meeting at Madison, Wis., and told Mrs. White that the hand he gave me to shake felt like a 10-cent pickled mackerel in brown paper—irresponsive and lifeless. He had a highty-tighty way that repulsed me. When he tried to be pleasant he creaked. But he had done a fine liberal job in New Jersey. I liked the way he gathered the Irish politicians about him and let them teach him the game in his gubernatorial fights. In every contest he rang true.

In 1917 when I was supporting Wilson and the war, I came to dislike him—this man who was President—for his cold, mean, selfish policy toward those who he liked to segregate and hate as his enemies, those who he probably fancied had forced him into preparedness, notably Roosevelt.

I can recall the picture I had from the day's press reports when Roosevelt, who more than any other thing on earth desired to fight for his country, walked up the curved pathway to the White House, swallowing his pride—and it was certainly a bitter mouthful—and asked the President to be allowed, under any terms, to recruit a regiment for France.

The frigid malevolence with which Wilson denied this strong man's plea, made in what Wilson, being sensitive and wise, knew was excruciating abasement, carved deeply in my heart a picture of Woodrow Wilson that I could not erase when I wrote a book about him. His salving over his humiliation of Roosevelt with the oily pretext that it was in the interest of military discipline was, for me, worse than his real reason, wicked as I felt it to be. As commander-in-chief, Wilson could directly or indirectly have easily curbed any untoward military conduct of Theodore Roosevelt. It was ungenerous and worse—it was stupid—of Wilson to think that Roosevelt would be intriguing and caballing in France. Yet I supported the war and every major move that President Wilson made to wage it. And when he went to Europe to make the peace, I supported him in that with what I tried earnestly to make a devoted loyalty. It was not important, what I did. I recite it here only to show what I am: A person pulling and hauling inside, tugging and wrestling with doubts and conflicts, despite my outward faiths and inner constancies.

Railroads points to carloadings of grain of near-record volume. For January of this year, the figure was 207,158 cars, which compares with 226,825 in January of 1944, the record year, and 117,396 in 1940, a year of high prosperity.

Furthermore, this is being done with 5,000 fewer boxcars than were available before the war. In the Pacific Northwest recently, 4,000 cars of wheat were moved in 20 days. The railroad association insists that, when Government grain is made available for shipment abroad, it is hauled.

* * *

What is happening then to this priceless stuff so badly needed to combat the world's hunger? There are two fairly good answers.

One, of course, is our own rate of consumption and waste in our present boom psychology. Putting the nation on brown bread will cut this down somewhat, but not substantially.

Although it is hard to estimate its effect with any exactness, a far more serious reason would seem to be the beginning of a tendency to hold back grain in the hope of a speculative price rise. This reflects the restiveness permeating the whole economy since the bulge in the price line under the new wage-price formula.

Powerful lobbies are working intensely to break price control as it applies to farm products. Among them are lobbyists for grain elevator men and grain speculators.

Their reasoning is fairly obvious. They say that everybody else in the economy—labor and industry—is getting theirs, and so why shouldn't they? But what they are doing, really, is gambling with world security.

Make no mistake, either, they are a powerful group—the farmers and, with them, the handlers and processors of grain. During the war, when an acute shortage of corn to make alcohol actually threatened the war production program, it was possible to take only the most timid and tentative steps to end hoarding on the farms.

One target of the lobbyists is the system of Government subsidies which, during the war, were used to stimulate farm production and yet make it possible to keep farm prices within bounds. Chester Bowles, who now has wartime powers as the new director of the revised Office of Economic Stabilization, says that continuation of these subsidies is absolutely essential to price control.

He said, too, in his statement before the House Banking and Currency Committee, that the prices the farmer receives were up 110 per cent during the war, which is exactly the amount they went up in World War I. But the prices he pays, including interest and taxes, have risen only 40 per cent, as compared to 94 per cent in the previous war.

Looking Backward

The death 25 years ago of Mrs. Henry Heiser, who, before her marriage, was Helen Whiteside, occasioned unusual interest. She died in a Knoxville sanitarium, having been under treatment there for more than three years. Only close relatives knew of her long illness, and the news of her death was unexpected by the many here who had known her.

Helen, who had quite a stage career in New York, starring in "Dixie," was of genuine pioneer stock. She was the daughter of Charles and Emma Whiteside. Her father was one of the Whiteside boys, and son of James and Harriet Whiteside. Her mother, before her marriage, was Emma Rawlings, a member of another of the earliest Chattanooga families.

"Charley" Whiteside, as the father was familiarly known, was once fire chief and again at one time he was a nominee for mayor. Of the brothers, "Jim," Hugh, Vernon, Glenn and himself, he was the sole Republican in the group. All were active in the political and social life of Chattanooga. All are dead. Hugh Whiteside was once mayor of Chattanooga and served also a term as county judge.

Mrs. Heiser was three times married. Her first husband, whom she married before going to New York for her stage experience, was "Joe" Durando, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Durando. His father, Edward Durando, established the jewelry business that was succeeded by Edwards & LeBron. In the early 70s, until the early 80s, Mr. Durando was alone in the business. He then formed a partnership with Fred W. Edwards, when the style of the firm changed to "Durando & Co.," until succeeded by Edwards & LeBron.

Mrs. Heiser's body was brought here. Interment was in Forest Hills Cemetery.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare
212½ Union Street
Nashville 3, Tenn.

Clark Foreman, President
James A. Dombrowski, Administrator
March 2, 1946

- FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE -

T E L E G R A M

RECEIVED
MAR 4 1946
Southern Regional Council

Honorable Tom Clark
United States Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Columbia, Tennessee, the scene of two previous lynchings, is again the scene of anti-Negro violence. Press reports you requested investigation of possible violation of Federal Civil Rights statutes. Press also reports that within 48 hours U. S. District Attorney Horace Frierson stated "no federal civil rights statutes were violated." Prior to such statement homes of Negroes in the Mink Slide section were invaded, the business area physically destroyed and about 100 Negroes seized and held incommunicado. Since the statement by Frierson law enforcement officers shot and killed two Negroes and wounded a third, while in their custody. (See Screws case.) Unless you intervene energetically the safety and lives of the Negro men still in custody are in danger from the very enforcement officials whose duties require them to afford protection.

We urge immediate complete investigation with prosecution of violators under Federal Statutes.

Clark Foreman, President
Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Copy to:

President Harry Truman
White House
Washington, D. C.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare
212½ Union Street

Clark Foreman, President
James A. Dombrowski, Administrator

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AN APPEAL
TO THE GOVERNOR AND PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE

In common with law abiding people throughout the state and nation, we are appalled at the recent outbreak of violence in Columbia, Tennessee.

The pattern of race hysteria against Negroes which has been set by a small anti-democratic minority in Columbia does not represent the feelings of the people of Tennessee, the great majority of whom believe in fair play and fair opportunity for all, regardless of race.

The facts, as we have been able to learn them, largely from official statements in the press, are these:

James C. Stephenson, a young Negro veteran just returned from serving his country in the Navy, entered a radio repair shop on the public square with his mother, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, on Monday, February 25. An argument with the white repairman ensued, in which Mrs. Stephenson was insulted and, according to witnesses, struck by the repairman. The young veteran sprang to the defense of his mother and there was a scuffle, in which the white man was slightly hurt. Both mother and son were then cruelly beaten by bystanders, after which they were arrested.

Late that afternoon, an armed white mob, described by the sheriff as from 50 to 75 persons, stormed the jail with the avowed intention of lynching the Stephensons. We are informed that only two members of this mob were arrested and that these two were released after paying a small fine for "drunkenness."

It was believed by both whites and Negroes that there would be a lynching that night. The Negroes assembled together out of terror for their lives and determination not to be taken by the mob. For their own safety, the Negroes turned out the lights in the area.

A carload of whites drove into the Negro area. Shots were fired. There was no indication that the occupants of the car were officers. The Negroes were acting as any other group would have acted in the same circumstances, to defend their homes and lives against immediate peril of mob violence.

That night a cordon of deputies, state highway patrolmen and state guards surrounded the Negro section. At dawn, they invaded the area and came in shooting. There were indiscriminate mass arrests of 68 Negroes, without regard to their connection or lack of connection with the shots fired at the officers. These arrests were accompanied by brutal maltreatment of the prisoners and a completely unnecessary and purely vengeful vandalism, in which Negro business establishments were wrecked by the officers. The arrests have since grown to 100.

These prisoners have been denied the right to bail. Julius Blair, an 80-year-old Negro property owner, was arrested two hours after an attorney had arranged for him to sign bonds for the prisoners.

They have been denied the right of counsel. They have been held incommunicado so that they could not possibly make their own arrangements for counsel. Maurice Weaver, an attorney employed to represent them by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requested to interview the prisoners in jail and to be present when they were questioned. Both rights were denied by J. J. Underwood, Sheriff of Maury County, and Lynn Bomar, Chief of the Highway Patrol.

On Thursday, February 28, three of the prisoners were shot by law-enforcement officers inside the county jail, while they were being questioned. Two, James Johnson and William Gordon, were killed. Napoleon Stewart was wounded. The officers claim that they fired in self-defense after one of the prisoners grabbed a gun. They have not explained how it happened that prisoners were questioned in a room containing loose guns, nor why the prisoners could not be subdued without being killed, nor what methods of questioning were being used which could drive defenseless prisoners to so desperate and hopeless an extremity.

We have just won a war in which Negro and white Americans fought side by side for democracy and the rights of minorities. Into every American community, South and North, Negro veterans are returning who, like James Stephenson, have grown away from the home pattern of race relations and had a taste of the democracy they were called upon to defend. The re-integration of these men into civilian life presents a tremendous challenge to the moral conscience of America and our democratic ideals.

Columbia is the first big test of this crisis. The eyes of the nation and the world are on what we in Tennessee do about the Columbia cases. For the sake of the good name of our state and, more important, for the welfare and cooperation of all groups in our nation, it is essential that the Columbia cases be handled in line with our national ideals of equal justice and opportunity--not on the basis of old prejudices and outworn antagonisms.

We therefore ask the Governor and the local and state law enforcement officials to:

1. Prosecute the members of the white mob who stormed the jail on February 25.

2. Prosecute the officers responsible for the deaths of two prisoners in their custody.

3. Release all prisoners who have not been charged with any crime.

4. Guarantee to those who are charged with crime a fair trial in the American spirit and tradition, with all rights provided by the United States Constitution, and unmarred by any manifestation of the lynch spirit which has brought about this horrible situation.

Clark Foreman, President
Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The debate ranged far and wide.

See Page Two, Column Four

appointed consul gen... hai with the rank of minister.

Chett Jones

White Men Jailed in Columbia; Suspected of Inciting Negroes

3-2-46

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 1 (AP) —District Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus said tonight several white men have been arrested in connection with racial disorders here in which two Negroes have been killed and 12 other persons wounded.

Bumpus declined to say how many white men had been arrested or what charges had been preferred against them, but said "we have some definite leads on some white people for inciting the Negroes."

Meanwhile, he said he was continuing his investigation of the approximately 100 Negroes jailed since Monday on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to assault with intent to commit murder.

"Some of the Negroes have been released outright and others have been released on bond," Bumpus declared. "Others will be released as soon as I've had an opportunity to investigate them. Then I'll go to the grand jury with the rest of the cases."

State guard reinforcements, ordered here from five East Tennessee communities last night after a burst of gunplay in the Maury County jail, in which two Negroes were killed by highway patrolmen and two other persons wounded, arrived and were deployed around the city.

(Six companies of the Sixth Regiment, Tennessee State Guard, including two companies from Chattanooga, reached Columbia at 7 o'clock Friday morning and are quartered in the old Columbia Institute building.

(The East Tennesseans have been assigned to routine guard duty with approximately 500 other guardsmen from other sections of the state.

(Officers of the Sixth declined comment on the situation at Columbia and would make no prediction as to how long they will remain on their present tour of duty.)

State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar, one-time All-American football player at Vanderbilt, said the jail house shooting started when one of the Negroes seized a gun taken by authorities Tuesday in a house-to-house search. Sheriff J. J. Underwood said the confiscated weapons had been checked to make certain they were empty and that "we don't know where they got the ammunition."

Hours later, Capt. Andrew Doyle of the state guard said he was shot at when he and two city officers sought to arrest four Negroes, two women and two men wearing army uniforms, who were reported to have stoned several white girls.

Bomar asserted last night that he did not believe "we've even scratched the surface in disarming the dangerous element of the city."

Meanwhile, 42 of the Negroes arrested in Columbia were taken in a huge trailer truck to the Davidson County jail in Nashville, 40 miles away, for safekeeping.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Birmingham News
March 2, 1946

intended for their benefit. It is a period of enlightenment, and of study. May both candidates and voters realize its high purposes, and conduct themselves accordingly.

More Disturbing

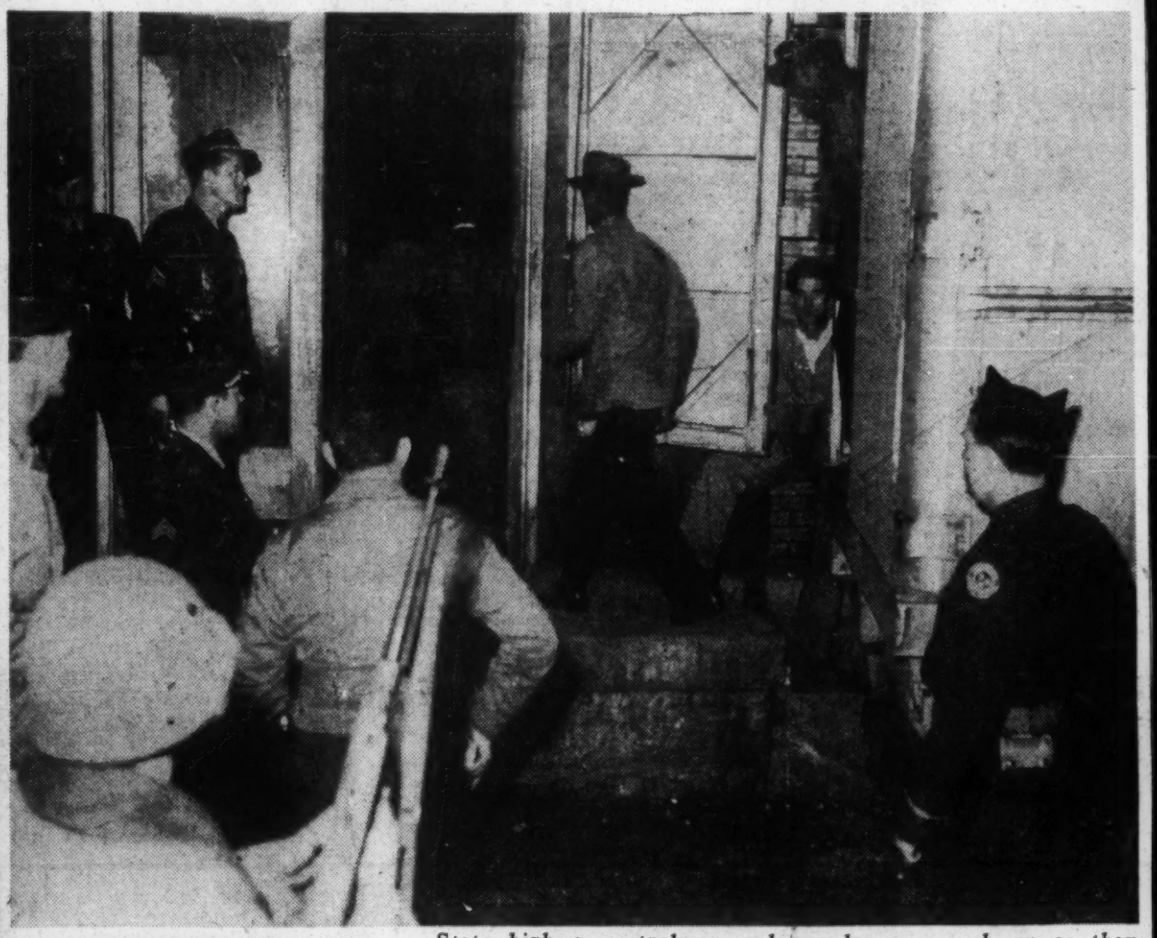
The situation in Columbia, Tenn., has been made worse by the shooting to death of two Negroes while held in jail. The prisoners were taken into custody for questioning in connection with earlier racial disorders which have brought out the State Guard. One of the Negroes, it is said, seized a gun which had been taken by authorities in a house-to-house search two days before.

There are a number of unanswered questions in regard to the shooting. Why were the guns left out where a prisoner could reach them? How did the prisoners get ammunition? What made the prisoners so desperate that, while inside a jail, surrounded by white officers, they would try to shoot it out with the police?

The underlying racial tension in this country is only aggravated by such a deplorable development. The work of authorities in the Tennessee city in restoring balance and sanity is made more difficult. They can succeed, and of course it is unthinkable that the good sense of people will not reassert itself in time. But in the meanwhile, the situation demands the utmost of forbearance, self-control and understanding.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Nashville, Tenn., Banner
March 2, 1949

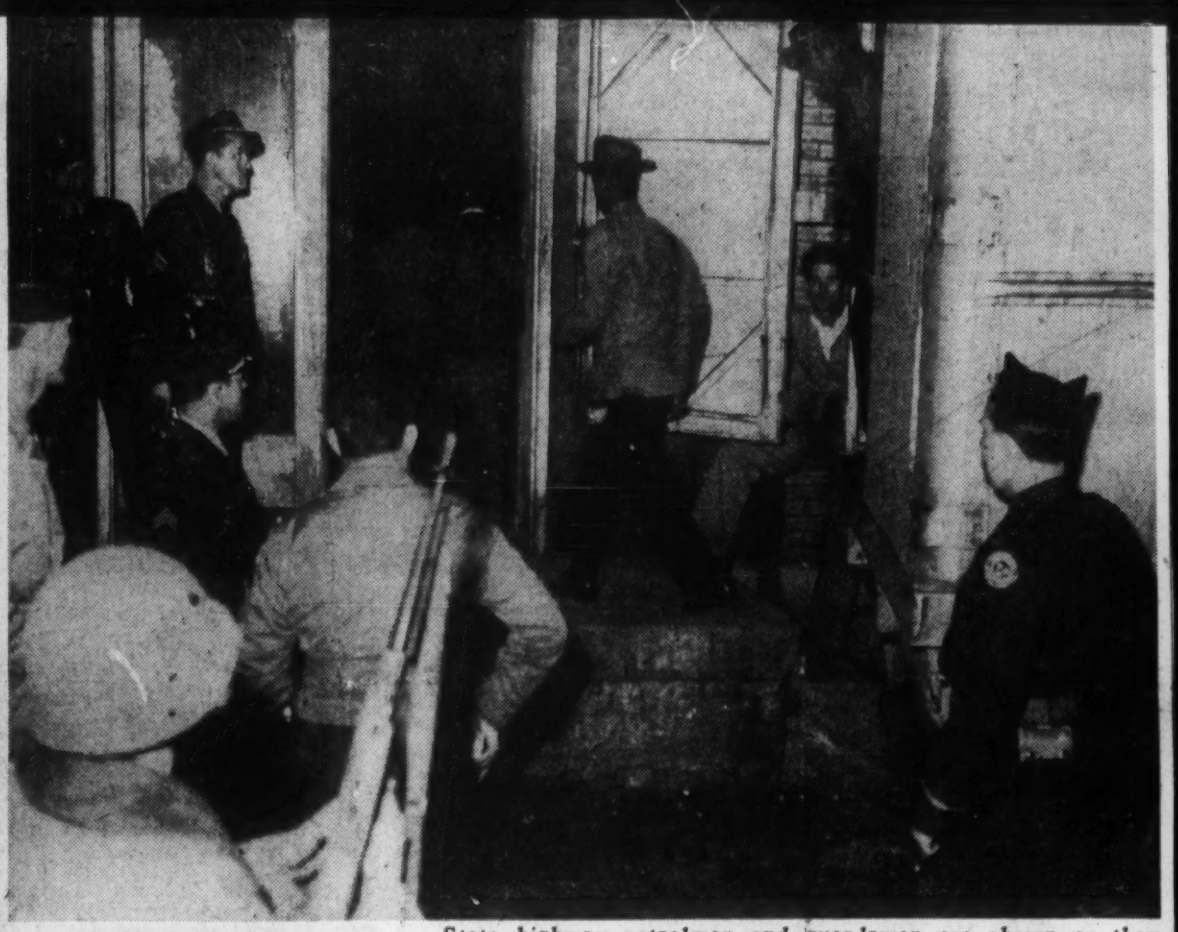
Long Distance Calls To Columbia After Riot Are Being Checked



State highway patrolmen and guardsmen are shown as they supervised the unloading of Negroes at Columbia Jail yesterday afternoon following their return from Davidson County Jail. Forty-two of the Negroes arrested in the Columbia racial disorders were brought to Nashville for safe-keeping, but were taken back to Columbia late yesterday. Maurice Weaver (lower photo), Chattanooga lawyer, has been in Columbia during the disorders as attorney for the Chattanooga branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(By Banner Staff Correspondents)

Columbia, March 2—"Outside influences" may have been directly connected with racial discord in Columbia this week and a high official said this morning that arrests may soon be made, as an investigation of long distance telephone calls



State highway patrolmen and guardsmen are shown as they supervised the unloading of Negroes at Columbia Jail yesterday afternoon following their return from Davidson County Jail. Forty-two of the Negroes arrested in the Columbia racial disorders were brought to Nashville for safe-keeping, but were taken back to Columbia late yesterday. Maurice Weaver (lower photo), Chattanooga lawyer, has been in Columbia during the disorders as attorney for the Chattanooga branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(By Banner Staff Correspondents)

Columbia, March 2—"Outside influences" may have been directly connected with racial discord in Columbia this week and a high official said this morning that arrests may soon be made, as an investigation of long distance telephone calls to local Negroes continues.

An informant, who requested that his name not be used, admitted that authorities have spent considerable time during the past week delving into the ramifications of telephone calls received here from Chicago, Detroit, Columbus, Ga., and several from Nashville.

Gov. Jim McCord said today he had received a request for a conference this afternoon from Walter White, of New York, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who is coming to Tennessee in connection with the race rioting in Columbia.

The Governor said he did not know when White would arrive, but he expected to confer with him when he did.

Governor McCord was not expecting "any sensational development" from the conference.

The calls, it is known, were received at a local Negro funeral home a few hours after the raid by the Tennessee Highway Patrol on the Mink Slide section of Columbia.

Authorities declined to release the exact significance of the outside calls but it is assumed by those who have been investigating the local disorder that the calls had certain implications with reference to the discovery of more than 400 rifles and shotguns, and approximately 150 pistols confiscated from the homes of local Negroes.

It is also understood that offers of aid came in over the long distance lines.

Working throughout most of the night and continuing this morning Dist. Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus and Sheriff J. J. Underwood were moving swiftly today to release from the Maury County Jail more more of the 42 Negroes who were returned about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Davidson County Jail where they were taken Thursday afternoon follow-

Republican cabinet ministers an campaigning against Spain in th UNO.

Moscow, March 2—(UP)—The Communist Party newspaper Pravda asserted today that efforts to restore the Spanish monarchy were calculated "to preserve the Fascist regime in Spain."

"There are circles in several countries prepared to support plans for Franco's monarchist deal, particularly the advocates of the so-called western bloc of nations, of which Franco is one of the authors," Pravda said.

"These maneuvers are supported by several influential forces," it added. "But any support of such machinations constitutes a challenge to the Spanish people who have shown their loyalty to the cause of the United Nations."

Oslo, Norway, March 2—(UP)—Five thousand University of Oslo students paraded through the business section today shouting "down with Franco" and "condemn Franco."

Parliament members crowded to the windows of the old Storting Building, cheering and waving. One of the students read a declaration signed by conservative, communist and socialist student groups urging that the Norwegian government discard its nonintervention policy toward Spain and immediately break off diplomatic and trade relations.

Allies Prepare

(Continued From Page One)

would stipulate that there would be no direct "interference" in Spanish affairs by other nations and that civil war in Spain should be avoided "at all costs."

The State Department said yesterday that Britain and France had accepted the conditions in principle but that they wanted to make certain changes in the joint text which was expected ...

...ing fire is unjustifiable in v... of friendly relations existing between the two countries."

In neither instance did the Navy planes return fire, the department declared.

The specific reason for the State Department's broadside against Soviet removal of industrial equipment from Manchuria was not indicated. However, it did follow closely after the assertion of a Red Army commander at Mukden this week that the equipment was being removed in accord with a Big-Three agreement.

The State Department said flatly "the United States has no agreement, secret or otherwise, with the Soviet Government in regard to war booty in Manchuria. . . .

"Some time ago we informed the Soviet Government that disposal of Japanese external assets, such as industries in Manchuria, was a matter of common interest and concern to those allies who bore the major burden in defeating Japan and that it would be most inappropriate at this time to make any final disposition of Japanese external assets in Manchuria either by removal from Manchuria of such industrial assets as 'war booty' or by agreement between the Soviet and Chinese governments for the control of such assets."

Diplomatic observers noted the reference to "allies who bore the major burden in defeating Japan" and interpreted it as a not too-subtle reminder that the Red Army did not get into action until a week before Tokyo announced unconditional surrender.

Lewis Files

(Continued From Page One)

he is expected to ask the same pay for a shorter work week. Miners are now paid a basic rate of $1 an hour, plus allowances for travel underground, lunch periods and overtime.

On the basis of the current six-day 54-hour work week, a miner can draw as much as $63.50. However, the UMW says the average is about $51 to $52 weekly.

Reopening of the wage question in the coal industry had been forecast since Lewis several days ago called a meeting in Washington March 11 for his 200-member wage policy committee.

Two major strikes accounted for nearly one half of the nation's 800,000 idle because of labor disputes today as a survey disclosed a decrease of nearly a million since the near all-time high in late January.

The principal work stoppages involved some 200,000 workers at General Motors plants and about 175,000 CIO electrical workers at General Electric and Westinghouse plants.

CIO United Auto leaders in Detroit said the 102-day walkout at General Motors, despite recent hopes of settlement, would last "until GM meets its public responsibility."

The statement followed rejection by the 200-man CIO UAW GM council of the corporation's "maximum proposal to date," stating it "failed to meet the standards set by the recommendations of the President's fact-finding board." The council did not disclose details, but a union leader listed four issues, including wages, as unsettled.

UAW-CIO officials planned another meeting today with representatives of management and Federal Mediator James F. Dewey and later will report to the council, which had authorized them "to explore further possibilities of a settlement."

Issues listed by UAW President Walter P. Reuther as holding up agreement from the union's standpoint included seniority in promotions and transfers, union security, wages, and local demands. The union held to its demands for a 19½ cent hourly increase, which was the figure set by the Federal Fact Finding Board, while the corporation's best offer has been 18½ cents.

There were no indications of settlement of the strike by CIO electrical workers, which started January 15, but there were hopes of peace in Philadelphia after violence and disorder this week at the General Electric plant. Yesterday, for the first time in three days there was no violence and for the first time this week the strikers made no attempt to violate an injunction banning mass picketing at the plant.

The CIO Industrial Council had called upon CIO President Philip Murray to come to Philadelphia for a strike conference and to order a "general strike if necessary," which would affect about 150,000 CIO workers in the Philadelphia area.

In New York, Albert C. Fitzgerald, president of the CIO Electrical Workers Union, said he would meet Monday in Washington with U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom Clark to demand "immediate action" to prevent General Electric and Westinghouse from "fomenting strife and violence in community after community."

In reply, GE President C. E. Wilson charged union leaders with "inciting rioting and ...

...nounced. He said the union consider a company offer cents an hour wage boost.

Independent National Fed... of Telephone Workers went ahead with its plans for a strike that would tie up the entire American Telephone and Telegraph Company system next Thursday.

Jamming a Detroit auditorium last night, approximately 2,200 members of two Detroit locals, representing 3,500 workers, voted almost unanimously to "support the national wage policy of the NFTW," and join in the walkout if the Michigan Bell Telephone Company refuses an 18½ cents hourly raise.

Plans for a strike vote among at least 150,000 telephone workers throughout the country have been virtually completed, the NFTW announced, although negotiations continue to avert the threatened walkout. The union is asking a $2 daily wage increase.

Long Distance

(Continued From Page One)

ing a shooting affray that took the lives of two Negroes.

Some were released early last night following a rapid investigation. Six were free on $5,000 bonds.

The officials said that bonds were made by Julius Blair, James Martin, Cal Lockridge, Sol Blair, Charles Blair and James Morton, Negro undertaker.

The officers did not name three more whose bonds had been set at $5,000 each. Some in this group were charged with murder intent and others with being accessories.

The bail bonds were signed for the five Negroes released early in the evening by Julius Blair, Martin Payne and James Morton, Negroes, and R. S. Hopkins, white Columbia attorney, signed all of the bonds except that of Lockridge.

Mayor Eldridge Denham of Columbia will deliver a 15-minute address tomorrow at 12:45 o'clock over Station WLAC in which he will give a summary of the situation there following the recent race riot.

Officials of the radio station said Mayor Denham's address would also carry an appeal to the white and colored residents to resume normal relations. In his address the Mayor also will give a review of the historic and cultural background of Maury County and Columbia.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
March 2, 1946

European people should be able to provide for themselves. But let's get as straight as we can exactly what the needs are.

Tennessee Trouble

Two Negroes have been killed *inside* the Maury County Jail at Columbia, Tenn. The report, as issued by State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar, is that these Negroes were shot after one of them seized a gun while being questioned in the jail.

The gun the Negro is reported to have seized was one of those taken by police authorities during a house-to-house search of the Negro "Mink Slide" district Tuesday. Sheriff J. J. Underwood said the weapons had been checked to make certain they were empty, and "we don't know where they got the ammunition."

The questions to be asked in this shooting are perfectly obvious: how is it that a gun was left near a man being questioned? Cannot the Columbia authorities prevent shooting even in their own jail?

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Birmingham News
March 3 1946

Petition Filed Seeking Release Of Negroes Held In Columbia Riot

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 2—(AP)—County Judge W. C. Whitthorne took under advisement Saturday a habeas corpus petition for the release of 34 Negroes held in connection with racial disorders in which two Negroes have been killed and 12 other persons wounded.

Maurice Weaver, of Chattanooga, Tenn., attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed the petition, contending the 34 Negroes, among approximately 100 jailed in the disorders, were being "held incommunicado" and in violation of their "constitutional rights."

* * *

THIS DEVELOPMENT CAME after one official, who preferred to remain anonymous, said "outside arrests" might be made in connection with the disturbances. This source said the arrests might come as a result of an inquiry into long-distance telephone calls to Negroes here.

The calls, he said, came from Chicago, Detroit, Columbus, Ga., and Nashville.

In Nashville, Gov. Jim McCord conferred with Walter White, of New York, executive secretary of N. A. A. C. P., who said his organization had offered its legal services to "all Negro defendants" in the disorders "based on the merits of each case."

White said he told the governor the Columbia disorders were "not an isolated situation" and that "the racial pattern in this country, and particularly in the South, will be very largely affected by the way in which the Columbia situation is handled."

McCord said he assured White the Negroes would receive "complete justice" but pointed out to him that legal jurisdiction rested wholly with Maury County.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR SAID White told him he had been led to believe that state highway patrolmen, who with units of the State Guard were ordered to Columbia Monday night by McCord, had gone into the Negro section "promiscuously shooting and mistreating the Negroes," but that after "learning the facts" the New Yorker had praised the state for the way the situation was handled.

Ira H. Latimer, executive director of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, also arrived in Tennessee Saturday to investigate the disorders. He was accompanied by the Rev. Joseph G. Moore, Episcopal rector, of Seabury Western Seminary, Evanston, Ill.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
Times
March 5, 1946

ager of the Fair Grounds corporation, said today.

170

FBI To Investigate Racial Disturbance

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 4 (AP) The federal bureau of investigation moved in here today to investigate racial troubles which resulted in the death of two Negroes and the wounding of 12 other persons here last week.

Horace Frierson, United States district attorney at Nashville, said FBI agents had been sent to Columbia at his request "for the purpose of determining whether or not there had been any violations of any federal statutes."

He added: "The agents are now in Columbia engaged in this investigation."

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING SCISSORS
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Nashville, Tenn. Banner
March 8, 1946

Housing

710

All Negroes Now Out of Columbia Jail

By LESLIE T. HART
(BANNER Staff Writer)

Columbia, Tenn., March 7—Sheriff J. J. Underwood reported today that 13 Negroes held in the Maury County Jail on charges of attempted murder and carrying arms have been released on either cash bonds or bonds secured by signatures of local Negro citizens. The Negroes were the last of some 100 picked up in connection with last week's race rioting.

Postcards addressed to Gov. Jim McCord have been broadcast by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare for signatures and mailing, it was learned today. The message on the card to Governor McCord calls on the chief executive to take action to prosecute officers responsible for the deaths of two Negroes in the county jail last week. The two Negroes were shot after they attacked officers who were assigned to question them.

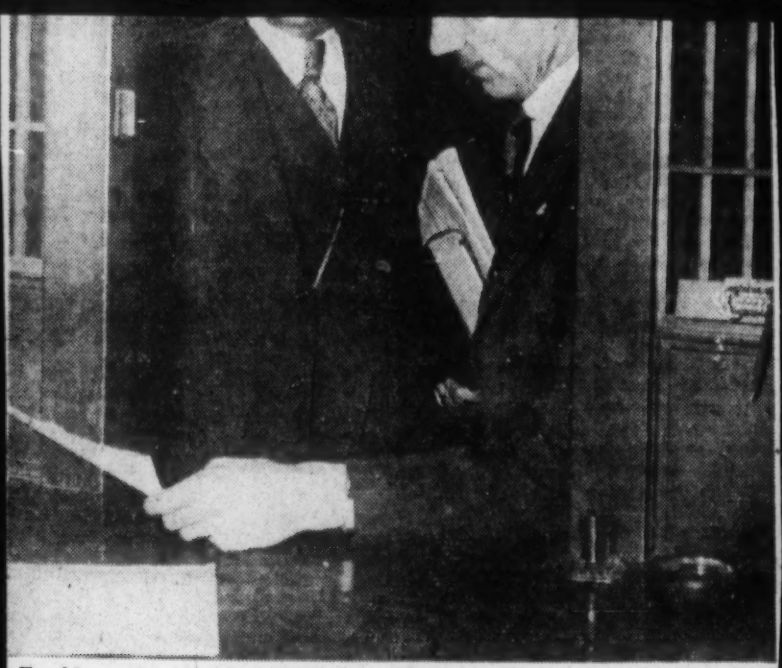
One of the Negroes grabbed a rifle from a pile of captured weapons and raised it to fire on a deputy sheriff who was talking over the telephone, a witness said.

The sheriff added that all Negroes arrested in connection with the affair have now been given their freedom, either on bond or released on their own recognizance. Some, he added, have been freed of any charge in connection with the disorder after investigations by the sheriff's office and the office of Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumphus.

As the investigation with reference to the cause of the disorder proceeds, additional arrests of both white and colored citizens are expected, Underwood said. He said he was not quite ready to make the arrests, but that the probe was revealing facts which have not heretofore been made public.

The sheriff said names of the persons will be made public when arrests are made, provided such release will not hamper the further probe.

Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga



Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro lawyer, left, and Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga labor lawyer, active CIO leader and representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requested the Maury County Criminal Court to dismiss their petition which sought habeas corpus action to obtain freedom for a number of Negroes held in the county jail in connection with the race rioting of last week. The above picture was made yesterday when the two men appeared with their petition at the office of the Criminal Court Clerk in the Courthouse at Columbia. Looby also represents the NAACP.

All Negroes

(Continued From Page One)

lawyer and CIO leader who has been here representing the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People, and Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro lawyer, gave assistance to the 13 Negroes in obtaining their freedom.

The two lawyers yesterday requested the Maury County Criminal Court to dismiss their petition for a habeas corpus writ, intended to gain freedom for the 13 Negroes after the names of the men were released.

Shortly after General Bumphus released the names of the Negroes together with the charges against them and the bond required, Weaver and Looby requested the habeas corpus action be dropped, as the petition had served its purpose.

Samuel Neuburger, attorney for the Federation of Constitutional Liberties who was in Columbia over the week end, issued a statement in New York today denying that he had said local officers handled the situation as well as could be expected.

Neuburger made the statement last Sunday morning in the presence of a Banner reporter. His New York statement was an about-face of the statement made here.

Meanwhile in Washington Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark said that a thorough investigation by the FBI is in progress in Columbia and that prosecutions will follow if any federal violations are uncovered.

The Justice Department revealed that special assistant to the attorney general, James E. Ruffin, has been assigned to the matter since February 28, and additional FBI agents are at work in the area.

"In view of the situation and its possible effect upon other areas," Clark said, "I have called its special attention to the United States attorneys. Of course our policy is to prosecute any and all federal offenses."

In his directive to the U. S. attorneys, Clark warned that "human rights and civil liberties will be protected to the full extent of federal provisions whenever they are infringed.

"We have come thus far in the unsettled postwar period with disorder."

Clark added, "However, symptoms of increasing intolerance have been noted recently.

"It is my desire that you immediately devote special attention and investigation to protection of all Americans in their civil liberties, regardless of race or color. Special attention should be paid to laxity or inefficiency of peace officers of any category," he said.

Firearm Law Cited

Meantime in Nashville the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced that under the provisions of the National Firearms Act, it is mandatory that certain types of firearms be registered with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington.

Firearms of the automatic type, such as machine guns, sub-machine guns or any type of gun from which a number of shots or bulets may be discharged with one continuous pull of the trigger, must be registered, it was announced. Any shotgun or rifle with a barrel less than 18 inches in length also is included, as is the H. & R. "handy gun" known as a 410 gauge with a 12-inch barrel.

It was also announced that persons in possession of such weapons should write or cal on Sam W. McKinney, investigator in charge of the Alcohol Tax Unit, 711 Third National Bank Building, Nashville.

March 8
Chattanooga Times

8, 1946.

RACE RIOTS PROBED BY FIRE MARSHALS

All Negroes Reported Freed From Jail at Columbia

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 7 (AP) —District Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus announced today that three investigators from the state fire marshal's office have arrived from Nashville to assist him in his inquiry into racial disturbances here in which two Negroes were killed and several other persons wounded.

The three are Kirk Webb of Nashville, George A. Becker of Memphis and V. M. Kitts of Knoxville. Bumpus said they were sent here at his request by Gov. Jim McCord.

Meanwhile, Sheriff J. J. Underwood said all the approximately 100 Negroes arrested in connection with the disorders had been released from Maury County jail outright or on bond.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING SINCE 1942
ORDER NUMBER
This clipping from
Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
March 8, 1946

110

Tennessee Authorities Release Riot Suspects

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 7.-(AP)—Sheriff J. J. Underwood said Thursday all of the approximately 100 Negroes arrested last week in connection with racial friction here had been released on bond or outright.

The Negroes were jailed, Underwood said, on charges ranging from assault with intent to commit murder to carrying arms. Bonds for all were furnished by Negro citizens, the sheriff added.

MENTAL DISEASES

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER
63 AUBURNAN ST NE
ATLANTA GA
386 FEB 18 45

NEW ARMY POLICY ON RACE UNITS

Journal and Guide
★ ★ ★ National Edition ★ ★ ★

VOL. XLVI-A No. 10 NORFOLK, VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1946 PRICE 10 CENTS

Truman To Press For Fair Play

Reassures Publishers During Conference At The White House

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—President Truman last Friday told members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association that the questions discussed in a statement they presented to him were matters for which he had stood for twelve years and it was too late for him to change his attitude now.

The publishers' statement, read to him by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier, commended Mr. Truman for his appointment of colored persons to responsible government positions and for his advocacy of permanent fair employment practice legislation and then urged the abolition of race segregation in veterans' facilities and strict enforcement of federal laws safeguarding the life and liberty of all citizens.

Full coverage in pictures and stories of activities of Negro Newspaper Week, which closed Saturday, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of this issue.

"GOOD STATEMENT"

Mr. Truman thanked the group for what he said he considered a very good statement and in conformity with his convictions. He said he definitely thought that his attitude in the past twelve years as a senator and now as President was right and that he would continue along those same lines.

It is unfortunate, he said, that there is need for special legislation to guarantee minorities the rights set forth in the Constitution, but until the day comes when that is no longer necessary he would be willing to fight for such legislation.

Mr. Truman revealed that he had become disturbed over anti-Semitic propaganda, which, he said, is in effect anti-Negro propaganda, and he thought safe-

FBI Investigates Riot

Lynching Threat Is Cause

Men Jailed For Clash Released On $250 Bonds

COLUMBIA, Tenn. — The federal government took a hand in affairs in this riot-torn town on Monday when members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation moved in to investigate racial clashes on Feb. 25 and 26 which resulted in the death of two Negroes and injuries to at least 12 other persons. FBI agents were sent in at the request of United States District Attorney Horace Frierson at Nashville, Tenn., it was disclosed, who said he wanted to find out if "there had been any violations of any federal statutes."

It was reported also on Monday that County Judge W. C. Whitthorne had granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Negro prisoners still held in jail here in connection with the

Presentation of First Wendell L. Willkie Awards for Journalism

Presentation of the first Wendell L. Willkie Awards for Negro Journalism took place in Washington, D. C., last Friday night before a notable interracial gathering, including Mrs. Willkie, widow of the late great leader in whose

senting the first prize of $500 to Miss Almena Davis, editor of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune, as Mrs. Willkie smilingly looks on. Two equal second awards of $250 each went to John H. Young

End Of Segregation In Service Is Announced War Department Goal

Future Negro Outfits Larger Than Regiment Banned By Order; Composite or Mixed Detachments First Aim of Gillem Report

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of the Gillem board dealing with the effective utilization of colored manpower in the Army is "a notable contribution to the military policy of the United States," Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a delegation from the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at a luncheon conference at the War Department last Friday.

Implementation of the report, which recommends abolition of the requirement of Army policy that colored troops be organized in separate units, has already begun.

MIXING ALREADY BEGUN

In accordance with a recommendation of the Gillem board, a combat team composed of a regiment of infantry and a battalion of field artillery with mixed officer personnel is now in training at Fort Benning, Ga.

Other combat teams are expected to be placed in training as the report is carried into effect.

Actual assignment of troops to composite units will be under the direction of Major General Willard S. Paul, assistant chief who has brought into the Army of staff, personnel division, G-1, general staff, Major Steve Davis, the first colored officer ever to hold a general staff assignment.

POLICY AT WORK

Work on the general policy has already begun, it was learned, through the establishment of a board to carry out the recommendations of the board and to advise on matters concerning full utilization of colored manpower by the Army.

The doing away with segregation as a requirement of Army policy is regarded as the most important recommendation of the Gillem board, which the Secretary of War appointed to review the employment of colored troops in the Army to the best advantage.

General Alvin C. Gillem, who distinguished himself in the European theatre of operations as a corps commander, headed the board.

Other members were Major General Lewis A. Pick, who built the Ledo Road in India-Burma; Brig. Gen. Winslow C. Morse, Army Air Forces; and Brig. Gen. Alan D. Warnock, who was the recorder without vote.

Secretary Patterson asked the publishers to give the report their earnest attention and the War Department their "thorough cooperation in implementing and carrying forward the policies outlined."

"What the War Department is

(See END OF, Page 2)

Jim Crow Travel Case Before Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Supreme Court was expected to hear arguments on the case of Mrs. Irene Morgan testing the segregation of Negroes in

Leon A. Ransom, Spottswood W. Robinson, III, and Thurgood Marshall is:

ARGUMENT STATED

"For seventy years the decisions and pronouncements of this court have consistent

and then urged the abolition of race segregation in veterans' facilities and strict enforcement of federal laws safeguarding the life and liberty of all citizens.

"GOOD STATEMENT"

Mr. Truman thanked the group for what he said he considered a very good statement and in conformity with his convictions. He said he definitely thought that his attitude in the past twelve years as a senator and now as President was right and that he would continue along those same lines.

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(See PRESIDENT WILL, P. 2)

Mrs. Mason Wins $17,500 In Suit Against Railroad

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason and her husband, W. T. Mason of Norfolk, Va., in the United States District Court of Philadelphia on Monday, Feb. 25, through their attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, agreed to a settlement of litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad for $17,500.

Mrs. Mason, vice president of the National Council of Negro Women, was a passenger on the ill-fated Congressional Limited, crack Pennsylvania Railway express train, running from Washington, D. C., to New York, which traveling at a speed of 75 miles per hour on Labor Day night, 1943, leaped the tracks above North Philadelphia, carrying 70 people to their deaths.

INJURED IN WRECK

Mrs. Mason was traveling alone in a car that was thrown over the trestle, another car falling over it, killing eight passengers and injuring scores. She was painfully injured in the back and spine and was a patient in the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia for four weeks and was taken to Norfolk, where she remained for another week in the Community Hospital in that city. Upon her discharge, she was confined to her home for nearly a year under the care of several physicians.

At the time of the accident, Mrs. Mason was executive assistant in charge of one of the departments of the Welfare Society of New York State and held a responsible position in the Department of Welfare.

COLUMBIA, Tenn. — The federal government took a hand in affairs in this riot-torn town on Monday when members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation moved in to investigate racial clashes on Feb. 25 and 26 which resulted in the death of two Negroes and injuries to at least 12 other persons. FBI agents were sent in at the request of United States District Attorney Horace Frierson at Nashville, Tenn., it was disclosed, who said he wanted to find out if "there had been any violations of any federal statutes."

It was reported also on Monday that County Judge W. C. Whitthorne had granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Negro prisoners still held in jail here in connection with the racial troubles. The writ was granted after the posting of $250 bonds each for the men. A hearing was set on the case for Wednesday before Circuit Judge Joe N. Ingram at 10 a. m.

Swift spreading rumors that a lynching party was being formed to avenge the whites for the assault on William Fleming, white radio repairman, who was pushed through a plate glass window here Feb. 25 during an altercation between him. Mrs. Gladys Stephenson and her son, James, over some work for them, were major factors in compelling Negroes to prepare for self protection by barricading themselves in their homes and firing on authorities who entered the section.

The riots in the Negro section at night Feb. 25 and 26 resulted

(See LYNCHING, Page 2)

Poll Tax Repeal Gets Approval Of Va. Senate

RICHMOND, Va.—The elimination of the payment of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in Virginia was approved here Monday when the State Senate adopted the joint House resolution proposing constitutional changes on suffrage by a vote of 34 to 3. The resolution also provides for the annual registration of voters and the establishment of a bi-partisan State Board of Electors.

One of the 14 amendments offered to the resolution was adopted. It provides for the insertion of a prohibition against any person being compelled to pay a tax, assessment or fee for the right to register, renew his or her registration or vote.

The joint resolution carries the main features of the suffrage program recommended by the

(See POLL TAX, P. 2)

FEPC Rally Of 17,000 Hear Randolph Threaten New March On Capital

By Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK—Demand for enactment of permanent legislation reached crescendo proportions in a mass demonstration of 17,000 supporters who filled Madison Square Garden Thursday night at the behest of the National Council for a permanent FEPC. The demand grew when A. Philip Randolph threatened to lead a March on Washington to force passage.

Against the background of serious protestors claiming that "The right to work is the right to live," and on a platform studded with social, labor, religious and political personalities, Randolph declared that "in our silent, non violent March on Washington, may we utter no word of hate against our enemies and oppressors."

Randolph flatly blamed the Truman administration for failing to put its "full force" behind the Chavez bill, but he added, "A fight for FEPC has just begun." He promised that "relentless warfare" will be waged against senators who voted against cloture, naming Senator Hawkes, N. J., as one.

LABOR SEC'Y. SPEAKS

Labor Secretary Schwellenbach "clothed with full authority" to speak for President Truman, assured that "the struggle for this legislation will go on with constantly renewed effort"

(See FEPC RALLY, Page 2)

Presentation of the first Wendell L. Willkie Awards for Negro Journalism took place in Washington, D. C., last Friday night before a notable interracial gathering, including Mrs. Willkie, widow of the late, great leader, in whose memory the awards are given. Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, honorary chairman of the awards committee, is presenting the first prize of $500 to Miss Almena Davis, editor of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune, as Mrs. Willkie smilingly looks on. Two equal second awards of $250 each went to John H. Young III, left, Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier, and P. Barbara Young Jr., center, of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. (second from right). Guide Photo by Bowler.

Lanier Becomes New Minister To Liberia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Raphael O'Hara Lanier, of Texas, was sworn in last Friday as Minister to Liberia, to succeed Lester A. Walton who recently resigned.

Formerly a special assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Areas of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Mr. Lanier will leave this country in April to take up his new duties in Africa.

His family consisting of his wife and two daughters, aged eight and ten, will follow him to the African republic in May.

200 PEOPLE PRESENT

More than 200 people crowded the conference room of the State Department to witness the ceremony. Among them was James S. Lanier, of Winston-Salem, father of the new minister, who has been practicing law for 51 years.

The State Department said Mr. Lanier's mission would constitute another firm step forward in the maintenance of close and friendly relations between this country and the foreign state of Liberia and in the implementation of American policy toward Liberia.

Lynching Reported In South Carolina

By Associated Negro Press

ATLANTA, Ga. — A South Carolina social work institution executive reported last week upon arrival in Atlanta that he and his wife witnessed the lynching of a Negro man at Elko, S. C., while passing thru the small village two days previously.

Asking that his name not be used in connection with a news story, the South Carolinian said he was driving from Charleston to Augusta, Ga., when forced to slow down by a large crowd gathered before a railroad shack to the left of the highway at Elko.

In the midst of the crowd and suspended by the neck on a rope from what appeared to be an improvised two-by-four scaffold at the top of the shack was a well dressed Negro man, it was stated. About 40 white persons, mostly men, stood under the hanged man, and about 50 feet away stood about a dozen Negroes, all women and children, who appeared in a frightened state, the informant noted.

Guide Editor One Of Three Winners Of Willkie Awards

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first annual Wendell L. Willkie Awards for Negro Journalism were presented Friday night before a brilliant interracial gathering to Miss Almena Davis, 27-year-old editor of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune; P. Bernard Young Jr., 39-year-old editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; and to John H. Young III, 31-year-old Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier.

Winner of the first prize of $500, "given for any form of newspaper publication, whether news, editorial, or feature article, that shows knowledge, thoroughness, clarity, fairness, and skill in presentation, and that contributes to the common understanding of all Americans" was presented to Miss Davis for feature columns.

TWO SECOND AWARDS

Instead of the planned single second prize, the committee of judges instead provided two $250 second prizes "for the best example of sound news reporting," and these awards went to the Messrs. Young, who are not related.

"Their work was so admirable," declared Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, honorary chairman of the awards committee, Pulitzer prize-winning author, and editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, "that the final decision of the judges was to give two second prizes and to put the prizes on an absolute equal footing."

BASIS OF AWARDS

Miss Davis stated that the committee was particularly impressed by a column "debunking the sexual potency or proclivities of the Negro."

Editor Young of the Guide was honored for his series of news articles and editorials on the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, Calif., during April and May.

Correspondent Young of the Courier was honored for his series of articles, "The South Speaks," based on a tour of 13 southern states and interviews with officials and leaders.

THE SPEAKERS

Speakers at the awards dinner were Sprueille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs.

(See WILLKIE AWARDS, P. 2)

Tennessee Citizens Get Taste of White Man's Law

This happened in America. Community order broke down as a simple disturbance broke heavy racial tensions and spread into riot proportions at Columbia, Tenn. Law enforcement officers, local and state, immediately set into motion plans to maintain law and order. In theory it was directed to make whites as well as Negroes behave. In practice the all-white city police, the all-white state patrolmen, and the all-white state militia ringed the Negro section and a campaign of terror ensued. Scene shows officers searching a citizen. Other scenes were more gruesome. (SEE EYEWITNESSES STORY AND MORE PICTURES ON PAGE 11)

Willard S. Paul, assistant chief who has brought into the Army of staff, personnel division, G-1, general staff, Major Steve Davis, the first colored officer ever to hold a general staff assignment.

POLICY AT WORK

Work on the general policy has already begun, it was learned, through the establishment of a board to carry out the recommendations of the board and to advise on matters concerning

Morse, Army Air Forces; and Brig. Gen. Alan D. Warnock who was the recorder without vote.

Secretary Patterson asked the publishers to give the report their earnest attention and the War Department their "thorough cooperation in implementing and carrying forward the policies outlined."

"What the War Department is

(See END OF, Page 2)

Jim Crow Travel Case Before Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Supreme Court was expected to hear arguments on the case of Mrs. Irene Morgan testing the segregation of Negroes in interstate travel on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. The brief in the case was filed March 2 in the court by NAACP attorneys acting for Mrs. Morgan.

The case arose from the arrest of Mrs. Morgan on July 16, 1944 on a Greyhound bus traveling from Gloucester county, Va., to Baltimore, Md. She was ordered to move to the rear of the bus and refused to do so. She lost in the Virginia courts but NAACP lawyers finally secured the consent of the U. S. Supreme Court to review by direct appeal.

In brief, the argument of Attorneys William H. Hastie, Leon A. Ransom, Spottswood W. Robinson, III, and Thurgood Marshall is:

ARGUMENT STATED

"For seventy years the decisions and pronouncements of this court have consistently denied state statutes attempting to control or require the segregation of Negro passengers moving in interstate commerce on public carriers as unconstitutional invasions of an area where national power under the commerce clause is exclusive. Unless the reasoning of those cases was or is unsound, they should be followed.

"The nature of the subject matter, the direct impact of segregation statutes on the interstate movement of persons in commerce, and the burdensome and disruptive effect of numerous and conflicting local enactments in this field all indicate the correctness of the doctrine

(See JIM CROW, Page 2)

Progress Of Negro Education In Virginia Traced By Dr. Alexander

RICHMOND, Va.—The greatest strides in Negro education in Virginia were made in the periods between the school years

(See Editorial, Page 8)

1926-27 and 1944-45, according to Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State director of elementary and Negro education. His findings are made public in an article in the latest issue of the University of Virginia News Letter.

The report, which pictures the steady increase of Negro educational opportunities for Negroes within a 40-year period, reveals that $38 is now expended on teacher salaries per Negro child, compared with the $50 per white child.

Virginia made her greatest strides toward educational opportunities for Negroes during the 20 years since 1926, Dr. Alexander said. There were no Negro high schools in Virginia, no vocational courses offered, no supervision by Negro supervisors, and only one-half the Negroes of school age were enrolled in the school system as late as 1906.

Contending that the Negro-white gap in education has narrowed considerably, the educator listed 21 points of comparison with the white school system. The average salary for Negro teachers has been increased from 53.5 percent of that of white teachers in 1926 to 89.29 percent of the average white salary today. The average salary for a Negro teacher in 1906 was $175 a year, he said.

"More and more Virginia is accepting the fact that no state or community is stronger than its weakest spot," he philosophized. "The social structure of Virginia will grow stronger in about the same proportion that the social economic and educational opportunities of the Negroes improve."

The Virginia educator approximates equality of educational opportunity "in percentage of school census enrolled, precentage of elementary census enrolled, percentage of teachers with college degrees, average days attended per pupil, and percentage of enrollment promoted."

The items where inequality

(See NEGRO EDUCATION, P. 2)

Four Students Killed In School Bus Wreck

LOUISBURG, N. C.—Stark tragedy befell a bus load of students near here Monday, March 4, when four were killed and at least 14 injured after the vehicle crashed through a bridge railing and plunged into Perry's Pond.

The bus, transporting 30 students, was driven by an inexperienced operator.

The dead pupils were identified as DeOtho Cruddup, Lorrine Kearney, both 17; James Randall and Furley Davis, both 13.

The bus operator was identified as 15-year-old William Young. The child driver was found to be not only inexperienced but uncertified for driving. He was injured also.

CERTIFIED DRIVER IN BUS

The school superintendent, Wiley Mitchell said that Jacob Young, the certified driver was in the bus. Officials say that it was one of the worst school bus accidents in state history.

It was undetermined how the four pupils died, whether by drowning or by the crash through the bridge railing. Several of the survivors were injured from the crash instead of from the effects of the water. The bus, it was reported, was demolished.

Lynching Rumors Led To Race Riot

(Continued from page 1)

in injuries to at least four policemen, three highway patrolmen, two white bystanders and one Negro.

Several outbreaks occurred in the Negro section of the city after 500 national guardsmen had been summoned to restore order. Three Negroes held for questioning were wounded Thursday last week in an office of the Maury county jail after one of them had shot Deputy Sherrif R. T. Darnell, wounding him in the left arm.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar, who reported the incident, said the prisoner used a rifle confiscated during the house to house search. He identified the wounded men as William F. Gordon, James Johnson, and Napoleon Stewart. Gordon and Johnson were said to be seriously wounded.

While in an office of the county jail for questioning, one of the men picked up a rifle from the stack of confiscated weapons in a corner of the room and without warning fired at Deputy Sheriff Darnell, it was reported.

Attracted by the shot, patrolmen in the adjoining room rushed into the office and subdued the men with gunfire. Mr. Bomar said that Gordon was "in very bad condition." Darnell said he saw one of the men pick up a gun and he started to take it from him when another man, whom he identified as Gordon, grabbed a gun and shot him.

All the property destruction occurred in the colored section. A TOTAL OF SEVENTY-FOUR PERSONS WERE ARRESTED. OF THAT NUMBER SEVENTY-THREE WERE COLORED, AND TWELVE WERE CHARGED WITH "ATTEMPTED MURDER."

A proclamation calling on "All citizens of all races" not to congregate and to preserve calm was issued late on Feb. 26 by Mayor Edridge Denham. He asked that the population be 'cool and sane" and that the white and colored people return to normal relations with each other.

A house-to-house search was made in a 30-square block area. The search reminiscent of the successful tallyho operation throughout Germany last summer—began with guardsmen, state police, deputized sheriffs and city police entering homes and busines places in search of weapons. Among the many confiscated was a German machine gun which a colored soldier was said to have sent home from Germany.

The search for weapons was ordered by Sheriff J. J. Underwood after it had been authorizly deserted except for uniformed men bent on maintaining order.

The trickle of traffic was directed by state patrolmen. The sidewalks were filled with National Guardsmen--some of them wearing shoulder patch insignia of the Fourth Armored and Ninetieth Infantry Divisions which fought in Europe.

Governor McCord promised that the guardsmen and state patrol would stay in the area as long as needed.

At a meeting of police and state officials Feb. 26, Underwood assured both colored and white people that the peace-enforcing squads would maintain order. Property and lives of both colored and white people alike will be protected, Lynn Bomar, head of the state guard, said.

CURFEW ORDERED

Martial law was not proclaimed, but a curfew was ordered after racial disorders had spread to nearby Mount Pleasant, twelce miles southwest of here, where two white men and a colored man engaged in a beer parlor brawl while discussing the Columbia riot.

Mayor Denham said there had not been a lynching in Columbia in twenty years. In 1927 a colored man was lynched after a jury had acquitted him on a charge of assaulting a white woman.

Most seriously injured in the disturbance was Officer Will Wilsford. He was hit in the mouth by a pistol bullet and was in critical condition. Others injured were given first aid and were not hospitalized.

Cal Lockeridge, one of the colored men arrested, said "We heard that a white man walked into a store and bought some rope.

"When the clerk asked him what he wanted it for, he said, 'we're going to hang some Negroes tonight.'

"We didn't like that. We didn't want to get killed. We heard two Negroes were hanged not long ago."

ALL STORES CLOSED

All stores in the colored district were closed Feb. 26, but most of the stores in the downtown white business district opened. Columbia has a population of 3,000 colored and about 8,000 whites.

After the altercation between Mrs. Stephenson, her son James, and Fleming, rumors quickly spread of "lynching parties" being formed. Colored people gathered in groups. Others barricaded themselves in stores and houses.

City policemen sent into the colored district were fired on and four were wounded. They

Liberian Bishop Returns To U. S.

Bishop and Mrs. Bravid W. Harris of Liberia, arrived in this country by plane last week and spent several days in Norfolk, where they lived for many years prior to his appointment to the bishopric of Liberia. Bishop and Mrs. Harris will remain in the United States until about the first of May when they will return to Liberia. The only Negro Protestant Episcopal bishop formerly pastored the Grace P. E. Church in Norfolk. They remained in Norfolk until Wednesday of this week.

Text of Special Army Officers Board's Recommendations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sweeping recommendations are contained in the report of the Board of Officers on Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Postwar Army which has been approved by the War Department and released for publication this week.

The report was signed by Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., chairman, Brig. Gen. Winslow C. Morse, Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, members, and Brig. Gen. Aln D. Warnock, U. S. Army recorder, without vote.

The full text of the committee's recommendations follows.

A. POLICY

In order that authorized Negro manpower may be utilized with maximum efficiency during the postwar period, this Board recommends that the War Department adopt, promulgate and implement the following policy:

To utilize the Negro manpower in the postwar Army on broader professional scale than has obtained heretofore and, through the medium of installations and organizations, to facilitate the development and each major command of the Army to assist in the planning, promulgation, implementation and revision of policies affecting all racial minorities.

5. That there be accepted into the Regular Army an unspecified number of qualified Negro officers; that officers initially selected for appointment in the regular establishment be taken from those with experience in World War II; that all officers, regardless of race, be required to meet the same standard for appointment.

6. That all officers, regardless of race, be accorded equal rights and opportunities for advancement and professional improvement; and be required to meet the same standard for appointment, promotion and retention in all components of the Army.

7. That Negro officers to meet requirements for expansion of the regular establishment and for replacements be procured from the following sources:

(a) Reserve officers, including ROTC graduates, who shall be eligible for active duty training and service in accordance with any program established for officers of like component and status.

They Will Work That FEPC Will Not Die

A massive rally to save the FEPC from extinction was staged last Thursday night in New York's Madison Square Garden. Among national figures endorsing all possible efforts to salvage the fair practices measure are, left to right: A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who is co-chairman of the National Committee for a Permament FEPC; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; and former Mayor of New York, Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Poll Tax Repeal Gets Approval Of Va. Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Stuart B. Campbell Suffrage Commission which has already been approved by the House. The House has only now to accept the one amendment added by the Senate and it is believed that there will be no fight on this addition.

THREE HOUR DEBATE

Before final passage of the resolution the Senate debated the measure for more than three hours while the Senate chamber and galleries were filled with many state officials and visitors. Among them were Delegate Campbell, of Wythe county chief sponsor of the bill and head of the Suffrage Commission and Horace H. Edwards, State Democratic chairman.

It will be 1948 before the resolution eliminating the poll tax as a prequisite to voting can be finally made a part of the Suffrage law of the State.

The next regular session of the General Assembly will not be held until that year.

Negro Education

(Continued from page 1)

exists in educational opportunities are listed by Dr. Alexander

Guide Editor Among Willkie Awards Group

(Continued from page one)

Wendell L. Willkie, widow of the late GOP presidential candidate; and P. B. Young Sr., president and publisher of the Journal and Guide.

The presentations, a part of Negro Newspaper Week, were made at a dinner at the United Nations Club, 1701 Nineteenth street, northwest, which was chosen by Mrs. Willkie, widow of the man in whose memory the awards are made, for one of her rare public appearances and rarer addresses.

Mr. Braden declared that the awards "exemplify in a gracious manner the practical application of liberalism."

HUMOR WINS NOD

Dr. Freeman, who made the presentations and served as master of ceremonies, described Miss Davis' feature writing as "admirable" and possessing rare humor that has been "delicious without being malicious."

Miss Davis admitted that the column which particularly attracted the attention of the judges was an article on colored men "being lousy lovers." She wrote it, she said, when dispatches from England reported that English girls wept when colored soldiers were embarking in England to return to this country. Her column is entitled

portance of a free press and the right of every citizen of the United States to equal opportunity — whatever his race, creed or color."

"As you know," she said, "it was his belief that one world could be achieved only if the people of the world knew and understood each other. Therefore, he understood and felt that the various forms of communication and information — radio, motion pictures, newspapers and books—should be unhampered and circulated freely everywhere.

BELIEVED IN EQUALITY

"The fact that tonight's newspaper awards are given solely to the Negro press of the country would have appealed to another of his sincere beliefs — his belief in equal opportunity for all men.

"His first great fight was against the Ku Klux Klan and the intolerances it stood for. And the last article he wrote was to remind our two great political parties that the Negro was legally and constitutionally guaranteed the same rights as any other citizen. For it was Wendell Willkie's deep conviction that we must establish beyond any doubt the equality of men."

DIPLOMAT HEARD

Mr. Braden, formerly American Ambassador to Argentina, outlined his formula for peace, maintained that "peace and the realization of our liberal ideas depend in large measure on the

President Will Press For Equal Rights For All

(Continued from page 1)

against such propaganda.

OPPOSES DISCRIMINATION

He is unalterably opposed to discrimination on the basis of race or color, he said.

This latter remark was particularly pleasing to the publishers because on the day before General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veterans' affairs, told them the Veterans' Administration would build in Mississippi another jim-crow veterans' hospital.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The text of the pulbishers' statement to President Truman follows:

"We, the representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, on behalf of 15,000,000 colored Americans, wish to commend you for your appointment of qualified colored Americans to responsible positions in government and we hope that this policy will be extended.

"Second, we wish to commend you for your public statements supporting permanent fair employment practice legislation. The need for strong safeguards against discrimination in employment becomes more acute daily. We, therefore, urge your continued active support in behalf of this measure, which is in the general interest of all Americans.'

"Third, in the reorganization of the Veterans' Administration, we urge you to use your good offices to abolish the un-American policy of segregation and we restate our opposition to separate facilities for veterans based upon color.

"Fourth, we call your attention to the increasing need for strict enforcement of the federal laws safeguarding the life and liberties of all American citizens in all sections of the United States, particularly in the South.

Finally, we invite your attention further to the need for the abolition of all voting restrictions based upon race, color, or creed."

FEPC Rally Of 17,000

(Continued from page 1)

and with the same determination as Truman's predecessor. "This question," he said, "is now influencing, and will continue to influence, the development of peace in our country and throughout the world. Our country and way of life are on trial."

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The search for weapons was ordered by Sheriff J. J. Underwood after it had been authorized [illegible] McCord came here to investigate the disorders. He called ATTORNEY GENERAL ROY H. BEELER OF TENNESSEE, WHO SAID SUCH A HOUSE-TO HOUSE SEARCH WAS LEGAL.

The colored section showed many signs of a violent battle. Not a store in the two block colored business area was intact. Plate glass windows were shattered and produce was knocked from shelves as beleaguered colored people scrambled for shelter from flying bullets.

Police opened up on colored people barricaded in their homes with machine-guns, scarring the inner and outer walls and breaking glass from windows.

Sheriff Underwood said he believed no trouble ever would have developed had it not been for the fact that "some colored people and whites were drunk and began shooting off their mouths."

LIQUOR SALE BANNED

Columbia is located in a county where sale of liquor is banned. Sale of beer is permitted, but its sale was stopped temporarily.

Late on Tuesday last week, Sheriff Underwood deputized sixty-six members of the state guard. The streets were virtual-

heard that a white man wanted into a store and bought some rope.

"When the clerk asked him what he wanted it for, he said, 'we're going to hang some Negroes tonight.'

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City policemen sent into the colored district were fired on and four were wounded. They called for help and thirty highway patrolmen under command of Bomar sped to the city from Nashville.

Armed with machine guns, they searched every building in a two-block colored business area. They fired through windows and barricaded colored persons refused to surrender. Some colored persons returned the gunfire.

End Of Army Segregation War Department Aim

(Continued from page 1)

anxious to have is the trust and confidence of Negro people," Howard C. Petersen, Assistant Secretary of War, told the publishers. Mr. Petersen, who succeeded John J. McCloy, will be largely responsible for the co-ordination and supervision of efforts to carry out the recommendations of the report.

TO BE ENFORCED

He added that the War Department needs the help of the Negro press. "We are cognizant of the fact," he said, "that blind trust is asking a great deal and we felt it was our responsibility to let you know, and through you the Negro people know, what our plans are with respect to the Negro in the postwar Army.

"I strongly believe, as I think the board believes that a strongly stated policy weakly carried out or carried out without force and vigor will be of no value to the Army or the Negro people."

He added: "We intend to the best of our ability to put these policies into effect. That is going to take time, but I think we have completely open minds on the whole proposition."

EXPLANATION GIVEN

Dropping the requirement of segregation, he said, "does not mean that we are going to abolish Negro units. For sometime most Negroes in the Army will be utilized in Negro units, but I think the emphasis will be put on using Negroes on the same standards and on the same qualification basis as white troops, both enlisted men and officers."

Continuing, he said that one result of the change in policy will be a larger use by the Army of colored specialists and colored personnel in administrative positions than previously.

GIBSON'S COMMENT

Truman K. Gibson Jr., formerly civilian aide to the Secretary of War, said: "I think we have finally come to a point where good intentions are buttressed properly and will be implemented by the right kind of acts."

The Gillem board, he said, considered all of the sterotyping approaches that have previously been used in consideration of the utilization of colored manpower, and rejected them all.

Mr. Gibson said that the report "constitutes not only a frank decision as to the new direction in which the Army must move but an acceptance of the fact that the Army did not move in the right direction in the past."

PUBLISHERS' SPOKESMAN

Speaking for the publishers, Stanley, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Defender, called the Gillem board's report "a significant step forward proceeding on the premise that the War Department and Negroes alike share the common desire that our democratic Army be efficient and for all citizens and, moreover, specifying that all people shall share equally the burdens and responsibilities of keeping the peace."

He said that, as he understands it, "the report does not set itself up as a final answer, but it does change the direction in which the Army will move, and I am sure that all Negroes everywhere, and particularly the Negro press, will cooperate with any program designed to give fair and effective utilization of all citizens, including those who, by accident of birth or otherwise, happen to be colored."

THOSE PRESENT

Major General Paul also spoke, describing the job analysis work the personnel division of the General Staff is doing.

Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, served as toastmaster.

Other War Department officials who attended the luncheon, held in the officers' dining room, included: Lieut. General Le Roy Lutes, commanding general of the Army ground forces; Major General Floyd L. Parks, director of the office of information; Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis; Colonel Charles W. McCarthy, administrative assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War; Colonel Robert A. Ginsburgh, aide to the Secretary of War; Davidson Somers, special assistant to the Secretary of War; James C. Evans, assistant civilian aide to the Secretary of War; and Lieutenant George Norford of the Negro Interest Section, bureau of public relations.

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To utilize the Negro manpower in the postwar Army on broader professional scale than has obtained heretofore and, through the medium of installations and organizations, to facilitate the development [illegible] to meet effectively the requirements of an expanded war Army.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY

In order to develop the means required for maximum utilization of the authorized manpower of the nation in the event of a national emergency, it is further recommended:

1. a. That combat and service units be organized and activated from the Negro manpower available in the postwar Army to meet the requirements of training and expansion and in addition qualified individuals be utilized in appropriate special and overhead units.

b. The proportion of Negro to white manpower as exists in the civil population be the accepted ratio for creating a troop basis in the postwar Army.

2. That Negro units organized or activated for the postwar Army conform in general to other units of the postwar Army but the maximum strength of type units should not exceed that of an infantry regiment or comparable organization.

3. That in the event of universal military training in peacetime, additional officer supervision be supplied to units which have a greater than normal percentage of personnel falling into A. G. C. T. classifications IV and V.

SPECIAL STAFF GROUP OF OFFICERS

4. That a staff group of selected officers whose background has included command of troops be formed within the G-1 Division of the staffs of the War Department

racial minorities.

5. That there be accepted into the Regular Army an unspecified number of qualified Negro officers; that officers initially selected for appointment in the regular establishment be taken from those with experience in World War II; that all officers, regardless of race, be required to meet the same standard for appointment.

6. That all officers, regardless of race, be accorded equal rights and opportunities for advancement and professional improvement; and be required to meet the same standard for appointment, promotion and retention in all components of the Army.

7. That Negro officers to meet requirements for expansion of the regular establishment and for replacements be procured from the following sources:

(a) Reserve officers, including ROTC graduates, who shall be eligible for active duty training and service in accordance with any program established for officers of like component and status.

(b) Candidates from the ranks.

(c) Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

(d) Other sources utilized by the Army.

8. That all enlisted men, whether volunteers or selectees, be routed through reception and training centers, or other installations of a similar nature to insure proper classification and assignment of individuals.

WOULD CONTINUE GROUPINGS

9. That reenlistment be denied to Regular Army soldiers who meet only the minimum standards.

10. That surveys of manpower requirements conducted by the War Department include recommendations covering the positions in each installation of the Army which could be filled by Negro military personnel.

11. That groupings of Negro units with white units in composite organizations be continued in the postwar Army as a policy.

12. The principle that Negro units of the postwar Army be stationed in localities where community attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local civilian population be adopted; exceptions to this principle to be premised on the basis of military necessity and in the interest of national security.

13. That at posts, camps and stations where both Negro and white soldiers are assigned for duty, the War Department policies regarding use of recreational facilities and membership in officers' clubs, messes or similar social organizations be continued in effect.

"BE PERMITTED MAXIMUM LATITUDE"

14. That the commanders of organizations, installations and stations containing Negro personnel be made fully cognizant of their responsibilities in the execution of the overall War Department policy; and conversely that they be permitted maximum latitude in the solution of purely local problems.

15. That the War Department, concurrently with promulgation of the approved policy, take steps to insure the indoctrination of all ranks throughout the Service as to the necessity for an unreserved acceptance of the provisions of the policy.

16. That approval and promulgation of a policy for utilization of Negro manpower in the postwar Army be accomplished with the least practicable delay.

17. That upon approval of this policy steps be initiated within the War Department to amend or rescind such laws and official publications as are in conflict therewith.

18. That the recommended policy as approved by the War Department, with reference to the utilization of the Negro manpower in the postwar Army be unrestricted and made public.

APPENDIX

The board of officers, in a supplementary memorandum, approved the following statement with regard to the objectives of its report:

"Objectives: The board visualizes at this time only two objectives:

this addition.

THREE HOUR DEBATE

Before final passage of the resolution the Senate debated the measure for more than three hours while the Senate chamber and galleries were filled with many state officials and visitors. Among them were Delegate Campbell, of Wythe county chief sponsor of the bill and head of the Suffrage Commission and Horace H. Edwards, State Democratic chairman.

It will be 1948 before the resolution eliminating the poll tax as a prequisite to voting can be finally made a part of the Suffrage law of the State.

The next regular session of the General Assembly will not be held until that year.

Negro Education

(Continued from page 1)

exists in educational opportunities are listed by Dr. Alexander [illegible] percentage of secondary school census enrolled in vocational classes, value of school property, transportation, equipment, general supplies, teaching aids, audio-visual aids, libraries, books and janitorial services; progress toward school consolidation; salaries; teaching loads; use of state funds; and per capita cost of education.

"The initial objective: The utilization of the proportionate ratio of the manpower made available to the military establishment during the postwar period. The manpower potential to be organized and trained as indicated by pertinent recommendations.

"The ultimate objective: The effective use of all manpower made available to the military establishment in the event of a major mobilization at some unkonwn date against an undetermined aggressor. The manpower to be utilized, in the event of another major war, in the Army without regard to antecedents or race.

"When, and if such a contingency arises, the manpower of the nation should be utilized in the best interests of the national security.

"The board cannot, and does not, attempt to visualize at this time, intermediate objectives. Between the first and ultimate objective, timely phasing may be interjected and adjustments made in accordance with conditions which may obtain at this undetermined date."

Nations Club, 1701 Nineteenth street, northwest, which was chosen by Mrs. Willkie, widow of the man in whose memory the awards are made, for one of her rare public appearances and rarer addresses.

Mr. Braden declared that the awards "exemplify in a gracious manner the practical application of liberalism."

HUMOR WINS NOD

Dr. Freeman, who made the presentations and served as master of ceremonies, described Miss Davis' feature writing as "admirable" and possessing rare humor that has been "delicious without being malicious."

Miss Davis admitted that the column which particularly attracted the attention of the judges was an article on colored men "being lousy lovers." She wrote it, she said, when dispatches from England reported that English girls wept when colored soldiers were embarking in England to return to this country. Her column is entitled "How About This?"

HONORABLE MENTION

Without specifying the order of merit, the committee recommended that the honorable mention be given the following:

The Michigan Chronicle (Detroit) for its editorials by Louis E. Martin, editorial and publisher.

Ralph Jones, editor of the Philadelphia Independent, for editorials, particularly the editorial, "An American Negro's Thanksgiving Prayer."

Dr. Edwin B. Henderson, head of the department of physical education in the colored divisions of the local public schools, for columns in the Washington Tribune.

Enoc P. Waters for feature stories in the Chicago Defender, particularly the story, "Jim Crow Still in Business but Slipping."

Michael Carter, of New York City, for his news writing in the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Eugene Gordon of the Sunday Worker, New York City, for the story, "The Negro Ghetto in Hilburn."

The awards were provided for by the late Wendell Willkie shortly before his death in 1944. They were named in his honor as a tribute to his work in interracial relations.

Mrs. Willkie told the gathering that she accepted the invitation to speak "because the occasion symbolizes two ideals—the im-

and felt that the various forms of communication and information — radio, motion pictures, newspapers and books—should be unhampered and circulated freely everywhere.

BELIEVED IN EQUALITY

"The fact that tonight's newspaper awards are given solely to the Negro press of the country would have appealed to another of his sincere beliefs — his belief in equal opportunity for all men.

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DIPLOMAT HEARD

Mr. Braden, formerly American Ambassador to Argentina, outlined his formula for peace, maintained that "peace and the realization of our liberal ideas depend in large measure on the free practice of responsible journalism throughout the world.

Describing the presentations as "awards for journalism," he said: "As such they recognize the vital importance of perfecting that profession in the modern world."

"If we could have responsible, fully informed journalism functioning freely all over the world today," he said, "there would follow, inevitably, a rapid solution of our basic social and political problems leading toward the complete realization of liberal ideals."

Continuing, Mr. Braden said:

"The spirit of liberalism is and always has been so much a part of this country that each citizen, irrespective of his actual performance, at least knows what are his rights and obligations—what are his fundamental freedoms. But when the individual is molded into the community our collective liberties too often are selfishly interpreted or forgotten and the highly practical objective of establishing a workable 'one world' is ignored.

"It must be a matter of gratification to all liberals that these awards are made for good journalism, that they are made in the name of Wendell Willkie, and that they are made in recognition of the Negro's contribution to our society. This is a very auspicious combination indeed. May we all be inspired and guided by it!

Mr. Young Sr., spoke on "The Negro Press in a Changing World."

He outlined the history of the Negro press in this country, which last week celebrated its 119th anniversary, dating from the establishment of Freedom's Journal by Samuel Russwurm in 1827.

"From that small beginning," he said, "the Negro press has grown to considerable dimensions. There are now more than 200 standard weeklies, ranging in circulation from a few thousand in some cases to a quarter million in at least two others with a substantial group able to show through the Audit Bureau of Circulation subscribers or regular buyers in numbers ranging from 10,000 to 150,000.

"There is a standard daily, published in a southern city that has a circulation close to 25,000 and six or seven of the weeklies publish from four to a dozen separate editions for different geographical locations and their operations approximate those of a daily newspaper.

"The main task of the Negro press in this changing world is to disseminate the truth as to the status of race relations in America; as to the extent that democracy includes or touches America's minority groups; to point out the injustices in the administration of law and to decry all efforts to perpetuate a system in America under which our minorities are denied equality of opportunity in the lawful pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. (Excerpts from speech will be found on page 4)

tion to the increasing need for strict enforcement of the federal laws safeguarding the life and liberties of all American citizens in all sections of the United States, particularly in the South.

Finally, we invite your attention further to the need for the abolition of all voting restrictions based upon race, color, or creed."

FEPC Rally Of 17,000

(Continued from page 1)

and with the same determination as Truman's predecessor. "This question," he said, "is now influencing, and will continue to influence, the development of peace in our country and throughout the world. Our country and way of life are on trial."

Recently returned from the London session of UNO, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt affirmed Schwellenbach on the world effect of America's attitude on job discrimination. She invited the nation to assume leadership in the world, but said that "we must take steps toward the future in order to bring progress for mankind."

Sen. Chavez said he had more support from Republican Sen. Morse than from any Democrat. He praised highly the cooperation of the national council. Chavez followed Morse who stirringly repledged himself to stay in the fight.

GROUPS PLEDGE UNITY

Seeking to allay growing apprehension that the NAACP might collide with the Randolph group in the FEPC fight, Asst. Sec'y. Roy Wilkins expressed his organization's pride in having been in the fight "with Randolph since the very beginning." He pledged the association to continue "along with him and with our other allies until racism is routed and equality prevails."

Ex-Mayor LaGuardia warned against division in the ranks of supporters of the bill which he called a "non-party measure." His solution to the filibuster is to "keep a sufficient number of senators on the floor and vote down every motion to adjourn." In this way, he said, the opposition would "drop in its tracks from exhaustion."

Jim Crow Travel Case Before Supreme Court

(Continued from page 1)

which places this aspect of interstate commerce beyond state control.

"The transitory status of the interstate passenger and the lack of any uniform or consistent coverage of Negro travelers in the segregation laws of the several States, including Virginia, show the unsubstantial character of the State's claim of legitimate concern with this matter. Such capricious application of provincial notions beyond substantial local needs affords no valid basis for the regulation of interstate commerce which Virginia is attempting."

CITE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

In conclusion the brief refers to the case of **Hall v. DeCuir** and declares:

"Hall v. DeCuir was decided seventy years ago, and many of the cases following it are also precedents of past generations. Today, commerce is vastly increased. It has far greater need than ever before for freedom from obstacles bred of provincialism. Moreover, **Hall v. DeCuir** was decided when the Civil War and the racial antagonisms attendant to it were fresh in the minds and emotions of men. Even then this Court was quite sure that the nation to the exclusion of States, must have control of this aspect of interstate travel.

EMERGING FROM WAR

"Today we are just emerging from a war in which all of the people of the United States were united in a death struggle against the apostles of racism. We have already recognized by solemn subscription to the Charter of the United Nations, and particularly Articles one and fifty-five thereof, our duty, along with our neighbors, to eschew racism in our national life, and to promote 'universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.'

"How much clearer, therefore, must it be today, than it was in 1877, that the national business of interstate commerce is not to be disfigured by disruptive local practices bred of racial notions alien to our national ideals, and to the solemn undertakings of the community of civilized nations as well."

This is the first instance in which the U. S. Supreme Court has been called upon to rule directly on the segregation of interstate passengers on public carriers.

Lincoln Defeats Morgan 52-42

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Undefeated Lincoln, leaders in the CIAA cage race clinched the No. 1 seeded spot for the first annual conference tournament in Washington, D. C., next week by defeating Morgan College of Baltimore 52-42.

HAIR LONGER

Quick results—lovelier, straighter, longer looking hair, as kinkiness and scalp itch go with use of MASKIN COAC TA. Hair becomes easier to manage, more gloss, lustre. Thrilling results or money back. 10c and 25c at all good drug and ten-cent stores. MASKIN DRUG CO. Dept. JG-1 Baltimore, Md.

MASKIN COAC TA

Feel Choked Up With a Cold?

DO THIS

TO GET PROMPT RELIEF from distress of those nagging colds that cause coughing and make you feel all stuffed up—put a good spoonful of Vicks VapoRub in a bowl of boiling water.

Then feel relief come as you breathe in the steaming, medicated vapors. These medicated vapors penetrate to the cold-congested upper breathing passages. They soothe irritation, quiet coughing, help clear the head and bring such grand comfort.

FOR ADDED RELIEF... On throat, chest and back at bedtime rub Vicks VapoRub. It works for hours—even while you sleep—to bring relief. Now try this home-tested treatment, tonight.

VICKS VAPORUB

CONSTIPATION Hazardous in BAD COLDS

Beware of sluggish elimination when you have a cold. If you are constipated you may be sure your intestines are retaining virus-laden mucus and other putrefactive waste matter. This condition may interfere with the treatment of the cold and lead to more serious complications.

Relieve this hazardous constipated condition promptly tonight with Calotabs. Calotabs are one of the most dependable of all intestinal eliminants. They pleasantly yet thoroughly act on every foot of the intestinal tract, thus helping to sweep out virus-laden mucus and other putrefactive material, enabling Nature to more effectively combat the cold. Get Calotabs from your druggist. Use only as directed on the labeling.

Take CALOTABS

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM MUSCULAR ACHES

STIFF JOINTS • TIRED MUSCLES • SPRAINS • STRAINS • BRUISES

What you NEED is SLOAN'S LINIMENT

SECOND SECTION

The Journal and Guide

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1946

Tennessee Riot Blamed On Working Conditions

Wanna Borrow Some Money?

Nearly Every GI Can Get U.S. Backed Loan

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

Dear Joe:

Do you wanna borrow some money?

Don't rush boys, the line forms to the right and Uncle Sam is laying it on the line if you are eligible.

If you were on active duty on or after September 16, 1940, and after serving 9 days or more ended up with an honorable discharge or a blue discharge (yes, I said a blue discharge) you are eligible for loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

If you only served 30 days and received a discharge for a disability incurred in line of duty you still are eligible.

The government doesn't make the loan, Joe—a bank or some other leading agency does that and the government guarantees that if you don't pay all the money back, it will at least pay half of it back for you after you have ruined your credit and gone bankrupt.

If you borrow the money from an approved loan agency, you don't have to get the OK of the Veterans' Administration before you get the dough. An approved agency is an agency which is subject to state or Federal supervision.

You can ask any lending agency you run across for a loan, if it is under state or Federal supervision and if it's not don't bother with it, Joe, because you can find plenty of agencies which are— and you may get a better deal.

FIRST BILL AMENDED

Under the first GI bill you could only borrow $2,000, but now the bill has been fixed up so that you can borrow up to $4,000 if you get the loan on real estate.

Don't let anybody tell you that you can't make two loans from Uncle Sam. That's not true. Give a look and have a learn.

If you want a combination or a split loan, you can borrow $1,000 on a non-real estate deal (a deal where you don't buy land or a house, Joe), such as buying a taxicab, and still borrow up to $1,000 in buying a new home.

You see when you borrow the thousand on the cab you only use 50 percent of your loan benefit, and if you take the other 50 percent for real estate, that's OK by Uncle Sam. However, you couldn't go back and borrow $1,000 to buy another, because that would be the same kind of loan you made the first time.

Loans for the purchase of a home or business real estate must be amortized (that's a fifty dollar Washington in the proper form, it doesn't take over a few days to get action, but, frankly, Joe, buying a house is a big order and you should spend a lot of time looking around. You have ten years under the act to make up your mind.

DISABLED VETERANS

While you are in a borrowing mood, Joe, if you are taking vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, which is the law covering disabled veterans, you also can borrow $100 directly from the Veterans' Administration in order to get started in your training.

Just in case you are confused on Public Law 16 and Public Law 346, here is a breakdown of them both.

Public Law 16 covers vocational rehabilitation and training of men who were disabled in the service and are eligible to receive a pension.

In your training under Public Law 16, the VA picks the course it thinks best for you and sends you to school. This is considered a full time course and if you are injured while taking it, the VA must compensate you for it.

In case it is difficult for you to get to the school the VA will pay the cost of your transportation to and from school and, as we said above, you can also borrow $100 to get yourself together when you start the course. That's Public Law 16.

GI BILL OF RIGHTS

Public Law 346 is the one commonly called the GI Bill of Rights. Among other things it covers the education and training of the boys who didn't get hurt.

Under this bill you are allowed to choose your own course, you may take a part time course and you may break your neck playing football—it's OK with the VA—only you will not be compensated

RESULTS OF UNITY—UNITY OF WHITE CIVILIANS AND POLICE

With wilful abandon the Tennessee protectors of the law moved in on a whole people — the innocents — and made of the many criminals under the guise of apprehending the few who were guilty of the nebulous charge of "possessing arms with intent to kill."

The temper of a community with law enforcement and political policy power vested in one segment of the people can bring about one result. In times of stress the full force of that power will be used to first protect that segment and then to discover the justice of the conflict. It becomes a "shoot first and ask questions later" policy.

That happened last week in Columbia, Tenn. TOP PHOTO: Negro citizens are rounded up during the riot and are kept at gunpoint by state militiamen. BOTTOM PHOTO: One of the victims of the attack upon the Negro section of the town, Mink Slide, is searched by a local policeman and state patrolman after being felled by police bullets.

Columbia Had Become Tense Over Job Democracy Aims In Factory

Two Killed In Jail Office; Homes Searched As Armed Whites Allowed To Keep Weapons

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—(ANP)—As this town of 12,000 continued tense following the 16 hour race riot of last Tuesday and the slaying of two arrested Negroes Thursday in the Maury county jail, blame for the first major postwar outbreak was placed by observers on working conditions at the nearby phosphate plants at Mt. Pleasant and determination of white supremacists to "keep the Negro in his place" along with opposition by returned tan GIs and militant colored citizens to go back to a grossly inferior status following a world conflict for democracy.

Meanwhile, the role of the state militia and highway patrolmen came in for heavy criticism following the shooting up of the main Negro business district, wholesale arrests of nearly 100 persons, only three of them white, search and seizure of Negro homes and weapons while whites were allowed to keep their guns and ammunition.

TWO ARE KILLED

Victims of Thursday's shooting were William Gordon and James Johnson, pronounced dead upon their arrival at a Nashville hospital. According to Lynn Bomar, state safely commissioner, they were shot after one of them grabbed a rifle confiscated Tuesday and shot Dep. Sheriff R. T. Darnell in the arm. Sheriff J. J. Underwood asserted all seized weapons had been checked twice to make sure they were empty, and declared he did not know where Gordon and Johnson got the ammunition.

Although the riot was touched off by an incident involving a radio repair job, Atty. Gen. Paul Bumpus said "trouble has been brewing for a long time because of the Negro-white working conditions" at the Monsanta chemical plant at Mt. Pleasant. Three Negroes and whites have been working side by side on the same jobs, but the wage differential has caused resentment on the part of Negroes, with whites intent on keeping their pay superiority.

RADIO REPAIR ARGUMENT

The trouble started at noon Monday when Mrs. Gladys Stevenson, 37, and her son, James C. Stevenson Jr., 19, a veteran of three years overseas duty with the U. S. Navy, went to the Castner-Knott Electric shop, on the main street of Columbia to pick up a radio which Mrs. Stevenson had sent there for repairs. Mrs. Stevenson said she had sent the radio to the shop more than a month ago. She wanted a

lynch attempts the latest of which was last year.

Sheriff Underwood, in giving his account of the affair, said, "I went to the street and saw from 40 to 50 Negroes standing around with shotguns and rifles in their hands. Since there is no law about carrying such weapons during the hunting season, I merely told them to disperse and go home. Several of them started to get impudent with me, but others in the group told them to 'shut up.' I ordered them to disband and go home.

FOUR OFFICERS SHOT

"Then I went to the public square, where I saw a group of around 40 or 50 white men, who had no guns visible. I talked to them and told them to disperse and go home. Some of the Negroes and some of the white men had been drinking. I immediately arrested three of the white men who had been drinking. I later arrested two Negroes who were driving a car in the city and had high-powered rifles with them. Then I heard shooting on Eighth street. This was around 8:30 p. m. I learned that four officers had been shot."

The wounded officers were Will Wilsford, 60, shot critically by buckshot in the head, mouth and chest, Bernad Stofel, Sam Richardson and Chief J. W. Griffin.

The shooting on Eighth street led the sheriff to request aid of the Tennessee Highway patrolmen, and later a call to Governor James McCord to send in state guard units. The additional helpers arrived to find Negroes barricaded in their places of business on Eighth. Sheriff Underwood, who is politically popular with Negroes, said he and the patrolmen went Tuesday morning to the Negro business district, knocked on doors and requested the occupants of buildings to come out. He said they were answered by shots. This led to the shooting up of the Negro bus-

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Loans for the purchase of a home or business real estate must be amortized (that's a fifty dollar word that means financed in my book) so as to be repaid within 25 years.

You get forty years to pay off loans for the purchase of farm real estate, while all other loans must be paid off in ten years.

If the loan company gets your papers in shape and sends them to the Veterans' Administration in rehabilitation and training of men who were disabled in the service and are eligible to receive a pension.

In your training under Public Law 16, the VA picks the course it thinks best for you and sends you to school. This is considered a full time course and if you are injured while taking it, the VA must compensate you for it.

In case it is difficult for you to get to the school the VA will pay the cost of your transportation to and from school and, as we said above, you can also borrow $100 to get yourself together when you start the course. That's Public Law 16.

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Under this bill you are allowed to choose your own course, you may take a part time course and you may break your neck playing football—it's OK with the VA—only you will not be compensated for a broken neck.

You can't borrow the $100 under the GI bill, and you must get to school the best way you can because if you're hale and hearty, it does not authorize transportation.

But if it's education you want—it's worth walking for, Joe.

Yours in the service,

—JIM

Men In Uniform

ARRINGTON

MARCELLUS A. ARRINGTON is visiting his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Arrington of Stony Lawn section and his grandmother, Mrs. Winnie B. Williams, Warrenton, N. C. after he saw 27 months of service, much of which was in Japan. He is a graduate of the John R. Hawkins High School, class of '33. Before induction he was employed as a driver-salesman with the Abbott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

PFC. JAMES E. McCOY spent a 41 day furlough with Mr. and Mrs. James D. Watson and family of Beal street, Rocky Mount, N. C. Pfc. McCoy has returned to Fort Bragg, N. C., and he has reenlisted in the Army. He spent 33 months in the service and served in the Southwest Pacific and in Japan.

PVT. JAMES RANDALL, of Roanoke, Va., was honorably discharged from the Army recently after serving since August, 1945. He was a former Aviation Cadet at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, Ala. He plans to continue his education now that he is out of the service.

T/5 RAYMOND JACKSON, son of Mrs. Mary L. Jackson of Lanera, Va., is home on a 90-day furlough. Jackson served in the Asiatic Pacific Theatres of war and wears the Philippine Liberation Service medal with two Bronze Stars, the Asiatic Pacific Service Medal with three Bronze Stars, the Good Conduct Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal. He served overseas for two years and nine months. He has re-enlisted in the Army.

CPL. ALVAH LEE CUFFEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington F. Cuffey of Smithfield, Va., has received an honorable discharge from the Army. He received his basic training at Fort Bragg, N. C., and Fort Clark, Tex. Serving 22 months overseas, he saw action in Africa, Italy, Normandy, and France. He was then transferred to the Pacific at the conclusion of the war and was in the Philippines and Japan. He is entitled to wear the Good Conduct Medal and the Victory Medal. He is now working in Washington, D. C., and planning to enter college in the fall.

Leatherneck Artist Highly Rated Marine

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.—Marine Gunnery Sergeant Arvin L. Ghazlo of Philadelphia, Pa., an expert in judo and jujitsu, now slated to be discharged from the Marine Corps, has been selected by officials and seasoned veterans as one of the most valuable Tan Leathernecks to have served in the Corps.

A body guard and jujitsu instructor to many of America's most noted personalities, including radio and screen star Eddie Cantor, Ghazlo was assigned duty at Montford Point Camp, located at Camp Lejeune, directly from Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

The sergeant has not only proven his ability in the lecture rooms and on indoctrination courses, but has demonstrated in actual hand-to-hand combat exhibitions, death defying feats which left thousands of spectators speechless throughout the performances.

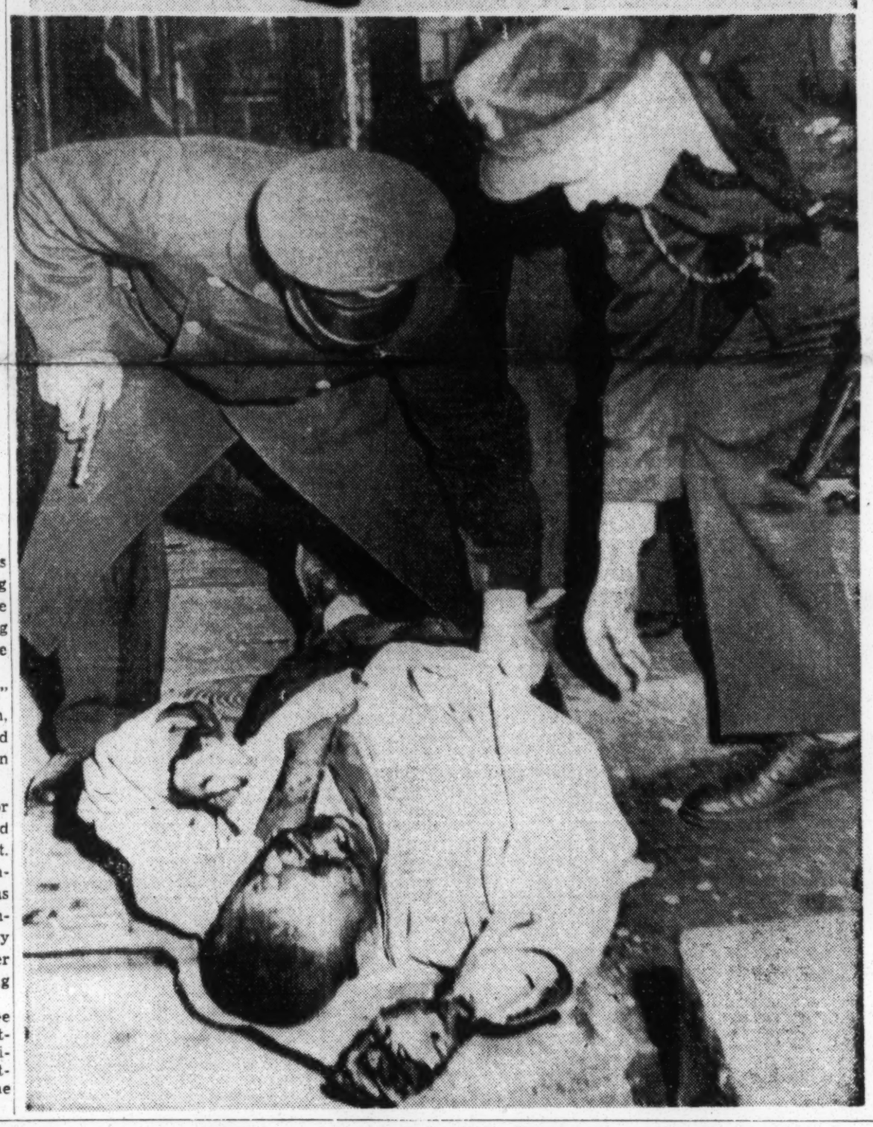
At Montford Point, Ghazlo constructed three combat courses that have won approval from Marine authorities. He has served severally as chief aquatic instructor, demolitionist, and more recently assumed duties as acting sergeant major of the camp's military police detachment.

An author, he wrote the combat manual entitled "An Inch from Hell," dedicated to J. Edgar Hooyer, director of FBI.

HIGHLY RATED

Col. A. J. D. Biddle, a nationally known combat expert, rated Ghazlo as one of the country's top-flight artists. The Marine sergeant completed his training under the later Capt. S. Stavers, former combat instructor at Camp Lejeune. The only Negro in a class of 20, he graduated with an average of 90.

While serving at Montford he has been commended for excellence in performance on duty by Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, James Roosevelt, Gen. Henry L. Larsen, and Brig. Gen. A. H. Noble.



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Busy Bandits Roam Streets Of Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH — Bold robbers who attack and rob unsuspecting citizens along busy streets in the heart of Portsmouth are causing growing concern as a crime wave grips the city.

Last week a "phantom woman" with a long knife robbed two men, one at King and Green streets and the other at King and Washington streets, taking over $400.

This week police are looking for a strong-arm man who seized and robbed two women Tuesday night. Mrs. Juanita Walker, 1416 Columbia street, told police that she was attacked at Effingham and County streets at about 11:30 Tuesday night by a man who took her wrist watch and attempted to drag her into an alley.

Twenty minutes later, just three blocks away, at South and Chestnut streets, Mrs. Lillie Mae Holliday, 1111 Lansing avenue, was attacked in the same manner, the man taking her bracelet.

Integration vs. Racial Nationalism

By DAN GARDNER

Integrationalism vs. racial nationalism has divided the Negro since slavery. The question of whether we attain our goal more quickly and satisfactorily by absorption into the social, economic, political, and religious life of America, or by raising aloft the banner of racial identity and developing purely racial cultures and backgrounds, here or in some place that might be opened to such an experiment, has engulfed us wherever we are found.

Other races are similarly divided and similarly confused. The Jews are split on the question of Zionism with an international homeland in Palestine, or integration. Hitler started a world war by appealing directly to the nationalistic instincts of Germans, whether native or foreign-born. The Irish are afflicted with division on integrationalism. So are the Scotch, the Poles and other hyphenated groups comprising the polylot mixture in the American melting pot.

SEEKS LEGISLATION OF RIGHTS

Integrationalism seeks to acquire its aims through the passage of laws ordering, commanding, and forcing the bad actors to drop their prejudices, hatreds and suspicions based on color race and creed and to accept those they do not want as equals, whether in politics, business, general society, or religion.

Nationalism, in our case, would either seek an ultimate homeland somewhere in Africa, or in failing, develop an intense pride of race among us here in the United States that would create black belts throughout the land in which Negro businesses, Negro churches, Negro institutions, Negro schools, Negro this and Negro that would be a goal, the fountainhead of the idea that there is no inferiority in color, but equality, if not superiority.

Pride of color, this school contends, and as was pointed out by Marcus Garvey and earlier prophets, is as important to the Negro in his development as pride of color is to the white man. To allow the propaganda to be spread that there is inferiority in being black or any of the various hues which identify us, is fatal to us as a racial unit. This school points out that intermarraige is as fatal to the longevity of the Negro as a racial stock in America, as well as in the world, as it is to the white man and would have us arm ourselves against it.

GOAL OF INTEGRATIONALISM MAINLY POLITICAL

The Integrationalists want no racial identity. Theirs is a goal which is largely, if not wholly, political. They want to be identified as citizens. The color designation is to them, a vulgar manifestation of a knowledge of our racial history in slavery and to eliminate such a designation, they advocate intermarriage, and social equality. Incessantly they labor in the vineyard, chop the trees of ballot denial because of color and in Texas and Georgia have won important battles before the United States Supreme Court which outlawed the Texas White Primary law and forced Georgia into line in the admittance of Negroes to the polling booths.

They are busy hammering away at the poll tax which bars Negroes from voting in most of the southern states. They have pressed for anti-lynching legislation, and lately, the fight has been shifted to the enactment of a federal law outlawing discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color. The idea is to force those who by inclination or by training discriminate against Negroes to drop these practices and to accept us as equals in the matter of earning a livelihood upon penalty of fines or imprisonment. The Senate filibuster which successfully killed the FEPC is an instance of the state of mind that exists on the matter of legislation for racial equality.

WHITE MAN LEGISLATES AGAINST HIMSELF

The proponents of the theory of integration seem not to have considered seriously that the white man is being asked to pass laws to force himself from doing things he wants to do—the things he has trained himself to do to a minority group. Where a few, as in the Senate, were willing to go along "on this thing" for various reasons, some noble, some purely political, the Bilbo, Eastland, Connally and Ellender crowd provided the extra weight to control the status quo—which they obligingly did, thus preventing the unprecedented to come to pass.

Somewhere, a happy medium must be reached on the question of Integrationalism vs Nationalism as the proper manner to solve our dilemma. There must be merit in each, because the majority of our school and college-trained persons are squarely in the integration camp, while the great masses of us cling consciously or unconsciously to nationalistic viewpoint. This is seen in the fact that the greatest fear of an integrationalist is that some mountebank Negro, or for that matter, a sincere prophet of the people, will get on a soapbox and rally millions of neglected, yes, scorned "little Negroes' into an overwhelming movement as demonstrated by Garvey.

Our approach should be flexible enough to absorb a tremendous defeat like that encountered in the FEPC fight and yet, tolerate the normal, natural aspirations of a people committing the common sin of not wanting to give up or lose their racial identity through absorption, assimilation, miscegnation or any of the channels through which some of their leaders would guide them.

make sure they were empty, and declared he did not know where Gordon and Johnson got the ammunition.

Although the riot was touched off by an incident involving a radio repair job, Atty. Gen. Paul Bumpus said "trouble has been brewing for a long time because of the Negro-white working conditions" at the Monsanta chemical plant at Mt. Pleasant. Three Negroes and whites have been working side by side on the same jobs, but the wage differential has caused resentment on the part of Negroes, with whites intent on keeping their pay superiority.

RADIO REPAIR ARGUMENT

The trouble started at noon Monday when Mrs. Gladys Stevenson, 37, and her son, James C. Stevenson Jr., 19, a veteran of three years overseas duty with the U. S. Navy, went to the Castner-Knott Electric shop, on the main street of Columbia to pick up a radio which Mrs. Stevenson had sent there for repairs. Mrs. Stevenson said she had sent the radio to the shop more than a month ago. She wanted a new set of tubes, but the radio repair man (white) wanted to make other repairs.

Mrs. Stevenson, who works as a domestic, told her employer, Mrs. Evelyn Syles, about the situation, and was advised to get the radio. Her employer called the manager of the concern, and he told her that the radio had been sold. However, he promised to restore the instrument if Mrs. Stevenson would pay the sum of $13.75.

BLOWS PASSED

Mrs. Stevenson and her son went to pay this amount and get the radio. She talked with two white repairmen. They tried to persuade her to allow them to repair the radio as they wished. She refused, and remarked that her radio had been ruined and that she would try to get it repaired some other place. As she and her son started to leave the second floor of the establishment they met a white man who was also registering a complaint.

Instead of heeding this man, the two repairmen followed the Negro couple to the first floor and the front of the shop. When they reached the street the two men, one of whom was William Fleming, 28, Mrs. Stevenson said, struck her son. The Navy veteran returned the blow, knocking Fleming through the plate-glass. Meantime the other man continued to attack young Stevenson. His mother was pleading with the white men to leave her son alone.

WOMAN ATTACKED

A blonde white man, Mrs. Stevenson said, ran across the street from the front of the county courthouse and jumped on her. He knocked her down and began stamping on her with this feet. (Mrs. Stevenson was in bed Wednesday recovering from bruises about the head and face.) She succeeded in getting away from her assailant and ran to the nearby Stevenson (white) drug store, where she asked a relative of her employer to stop the white men from "killing my son." When she and the rescuer went back on the street they found that Columbia city police had arrived. The police placed Mrs. Stevenson and her son under arrest. Mrs. Stevenson said one of the officers beat her repeatedly about the head and body and spoke to her abusively. The mother and son were held in jail from noon until 5:30 p. m. Monday, when they were released on bail of $3500. The money was raised through Mrs. Stevenson's mother, Mrs. Hannah Pepper, long-time Columbia resident, who was asisted in raising the fund by local Negro business men.

LYNCH RUMORS SPREAD

When news that the Negro couple had been bailed out spread over the town rumors spread that a white mob was planning to hunt young Stevenson and his mother down and lynch them. The white men in the affair had not been arrested.

Negro Columbians heard about the alleged mob. Word soon reached Sheriff J. J. Underwood of Maury county, that armed groups of Negroes had assembled in the east Eighth Street business district. Negro Columbians apparently remembered previous local had been drinking. I immediately arrested three of the white men who had been drinking. I later arrested two Negroes who were driving a car in the city and had high-powered rifles with them. Then I heard shooting on Eighth street. This was around 8:30 p. m. I learned that four officers had been shot."

The wounded officers were Will Wilsford, 60, shot critically by buckshot in the head, mouth and chest, Bernad Stofel, Sam Richardson and Chief J. W. Griffin.

The shooting on Eighth street led the sheriff to request aid of the Tennessee Highway patrolmen, and later a call to Governor James McCord to send in state guard units. The additional helpers arrived to find Negroes barricaded in their places of business on Eighth. Sheriff Underwood, who is politically popular with Negroes, said he and the patrolmen went Tuesday morning to the Negro business district, knocked on doors and requested the occupants of buildings to come out. He said they were answered by shots. This led to the shooting up of the Negro business district.

CURFEW AND SEARCH

A curfew was announced. Groups of three or more persons were prohibited. A search of the homes of all of the 3,000 Negro residents of Columbia was started. Some 400 varied types of firearms and other weapons were collected. Negroes suspected of participation in the disturbance were placed under arrest. Among those arrested were: A. J. Morton, prominent undertaker, Julius Blair Jr., and Julius Blair Sr. Morton was one of 12 Negroes arrested when patrolmen entered his home, adjoining the mortuary shortly before daybreak Tuesday.

The men were reported as having offered no resistance but that patrolmen were fired upon from a dance hall, the Twilight Inn, across the street. The fire was answered by blasts from toomy guns, wielded by patrolmen. The 12 men were charged with assault with intent to commit murder. Four shotguns, two small caliber rifles and a pistol were found in their possession along with several opened bottles of whiskey, it was reported.

LEADERS TALK

Columbia's mayor Eldridge Denham, restaurant operator, when interviewed said, "I have always been a friend to Negroes." He issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to maintain peace.

The Rev. Z. A. Brown, pastor of St. Paul AME church in Columbia, stated that the riot was regrettable, and joined Joseph Braden, veteran taxi-driver and Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, former Columbia school teacher and civic leader, in the opinion that the basic cause of the disturbance was the deep resentment of many young returned Negro servicemen to the attempts of certain elements of white Columbians to treat Negroes with contempt and abuse.

Mrs. Stevenson and her son expect to be called for trial sometime in March. Meanwhile, the 12,000 Negro and white citizens of Columbia continue to live under an atmosphere of deep tension, with groups of white civilians, accentuated by the presence of activities of uniformed state guards, state highway patrolmen, loitering groups of white civilians, and grim faced Negroes going about routine affairs.

The public schools, closed Tuesday, were reopened Wednesday, along with all the other local business closed down in this agricultural county-seat during the 16 hours of racial violence.

Eastern Cities To Have More Chickens

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Within the next few weeks, broilers and fryers will be more plentiful in large eastern cities than at any time during or following the war, the Department of Agriculture announced last week.

The heavy seasonal production of broilers and fryers in major eastern production areas, and the record stocks of all kinds of poultry in storage at present account for the large chicken supply now available for consumption, department officials point out.

Note:

Martin Agronsky's news broadcast, morning of 3-15-46, ~~[illegible]~~ referred to Columbia incident and said that, unfortunately, the Negro veteran involved was dishonorably discharged from the service.

Check this.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Nashville Tennessean
March 18, 1946

COL. EVERETT WILLIAMS

Riot Cases Go To Grand Jury Wednesday

Columbia, Tenn., March 18—The Maury County Grand Jury will begin investigation of the Columbia racial disorder cases Wednesday, it was revealed today by Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus, as the arrest of another white man in connection with the disturbances was announced.

Joe Williams, arrested Sunday on a charge of attempt to commit murder remained in jail here today with his bond fixed at $5,000. Roy Scribner, arrested Saturday afternoon on a similar charge was released on a $5,000 bond shortly after his arrest. General Bumpus said that their arrests were in connection with the "beginning of the disturbances," and that other arrests of white people and Negroes will follow. He added that additional arrests probably will be made after the grand jury's investigation.

Williams, 22, was picked up Saturday night on a charge of public drunkenness, officers said, and the charge in connection with the

Page 2, Column 3

racial disorder was lodged against him Sunday.

General Bumpus, who with Sheriff J. J. Underwood, has been conducting a continuous investigation since the beginning of the racial trouble, said he will begin presenting his evidence to the Grand Jury Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile, officers this morning began returning to their owners the approximately 500 weapons, including various types of pistols, rifles and shotguns, most of which were taken during a house-to-house canvass of the Mink Slide and Macedonia Negro sections.

Williams is the only person in jail now in connection with the disorders which began on the night of February 25, resulting in the death of two Negroes and the wounding of from 12 to 15 persons, including four city policemen and three State Highway Patrolmen.

Approximately 100 Negroes were rounded up during the morning raid on the Mink Slide Negro section February 26 and shortly afterward, but all have been released, most of them on bond, and others on their own recognizance. Two Negroes arrested last week, also have been freed on bond.

Two shootings occurred in the Mink Slide section Saturday afternoon, but officers said that the incidents had no connection with the recent race riot.

Eugene Mostella, Negro, is still being sought by officers, after he allegedly wounded two other Negroes with a single pistol shot. The wounded Negroes, Charles Webster and Sam Galloway, were in a Nashville hospital and reported not seriously injured.

Officers said that Henry Martin, Negro, fired at another Negro but the shot failed to strike the Negro.

Mf - Com - appeal
3-20-46

STATE GUARD TO STAY UNTIL NEED IS OVER

Recent Service At Columbia Cited As Cause For Retention

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, March 19.—The Tennessee State Guard will be maintained at full strength until the actual return of the Tennessee National Guard to peacetime status, it was decided at a meeting of brigade commanders and executive officers here Tuesday.

Approximately 800 officers and men of the guard were instrumental in quelling race riots at Columbia about three weeks ago.

Maj. Gen. Hilton Butler, acting state adjutant general, presided at the meeting. Others present included Col. Andrew Jackson Bratton of Union City, assistant adjutant general for air; Col. Herbert Moriairty of Memphis, executive officer of the first brigade, and Brig. Gen. Lacey Price of Jackson, commander of the first brigade.

Announcement was made of the resignation of Col. Victor H. Wilson of Nashville as commander of the second regiment of the second brigade, and the appointment of Lieut. Col. H. Clay Matthews of Nashville as his successor.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Macon, Ga., Telegraph
March 22, 1946

April 10.

"We have urgent business before us and we intend to start

[Continued on Page 10, Col. 3]

Probe Ordered Of Race Riot

WASHINGTON, March 21 — [AP] — Attorney General Tom Clark tonight called for a federal grand jury investigation of the recent racial disturbances at Columbia, Tenn., to determine whether civil rights had been violated.

In a telegram, Clark requested Horace Frierson, the U. S. attorney at Columbia, to ask the district court to convene such a jury as soon as possible.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Clark said, would cooperate in the investigation.

Ten persons were wounded in disorders which broke out in the Negro population section of Columbia on the night of Feb. 25.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Savannah, Ga. Press
March 22, 1960

F10

Forty Indicted In Race Riots

COLUMBIA DEFENDANTS INCLUDE 36 NEGROES, FOUR WHITE MEN

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 22 (UP). The Maury county grand jury today returned eleven indictments charging 36 negroes and four white men with offenses ranging from attempted murder in the first degree to carrying a dangerous weapon in connection with racial disturbances here February 25-26.

Names of two of the four white men indicted were not released as they had not been arrested. Two others, Roy Scribner and Joe Williams were charged with "attempt to commit a felony." Both are now free under $5,000 bond.

A total of 26 negroes, 16 of whom are under bond and 12 of whom were not named, were indicted on charges of attempted murder in the first degree. Eight other negroes were indicted in charges ranging from being an accessory before and after the fact to carrying a dangerous weapon.

The grand jury began its investigation of the racial disturbance Wednesday. It was dismissed today its next regular session being scheduled to begin the fourth Monday in May.

District Attorney General Paul F Bumpus said he plans to have the trials as quickly as possible.

A total of 12 persons, including four Columbia policemen and three state highway patrolmen, were wounded in the racial disturbance, and two negroes were killed three days later during their attempt to escape from jail after questioning. The disturbance began following an argument between a white radio repairman and a negro woman and her son over a radio repair bill. Both the white man and the negro were veterans.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING SERVICE
1896
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 23, 1946

for sale at local stockyards. Another of Knoxville's top-ranking packers was "agreeably surprised"

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7

Jury Indicts 11 For Recent Race Riots

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 22 (AP) — The Maury County grand jury returned 11 indictments today against 31 Negroes and four white men in connection with racial disorders here last month in which two Negroes were killed and several other persons injured.

The indictments contained charges varying from assault with intent to commit murder and accessory before the fact to assault with intent to commit murder to carrying dangerous and deadly weapons and attempt to commit a felony Several Negroes were named in more than one indictment.

The four white men were indicted on the last count.

Foreman J. D. Stanfill said the grand jury investigated more than 100 cases in its brief inquiry into the disorders.

The next regular session of circuit court opens May 27.

vs Impartially,
or Favor"

Chattanoo

3-24-46
Chatt Times

CHAT

Nation's Attention Centered On Columbia, Disorder Site

Many Organizations Protest — Efforts Are Made to Trace What Actually Happened

(Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of articles by a Times staff writer on the recent racial disorder at Columbia, Tenn. The purposes of this survey, made after the height of tension had passed, are to report insofar as possible from available information what actually happened, to outline the possible sources of the disturbance, and to explain how and why the attention of the nation has centered on the city.)

BY SPRINGER GIBSON

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 23—Columbia, to the surprise of its white people and to the gratification of many of its Negroes, has drawn attention from over the nation as a knot of social controversy.

Since Feb. 25, when an eruption of racial discord occurred, leading to the deaths of two Negroes at the jail Feb. 28, protests of what is described as unfair treatment of the Negroes involved by law enforcement agencies have been projected from numerous points. The following are examples:

(a) An emergency national conference, attended by approximately 150 delegates representing, it is claimed, 55 organizations, has been held in Washington. A committee from that conference demanded a Federal probe of the disturbance during a meeting with Assistant Attorney-General Thereon L. Caudle. (A Federal grand jury investigation has been ordered by Atty.-Gen. Tom C. Clark.)

(b) In a New York conference 19 national organizations have pledged support of the Columbia Negroes, 31 of whom have been indicted by the Maury County grand jury.

(c) The Congress of Industrial Organizations executive board has passed a resolution of protest.

(d) At a mass meeting in a Cleveland, Ohio, church, attended by 1,500 persons, it was reported that $850 was subscribed to help defray the costs of defense.

(e) The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Negro ministers in Chattanooga has sent to Gov. Jim McCord a protest of "brutal treatment" which the alliance asserts was accorded Columbia Negroes.

(f) The national secretariat of the Communist party in the United States has officially decried the handling of the Columbia situation.

A measure of misinformation has spread relative to the trouble here. In an effort to determine as nearly as possible the accurate story of events, white and Negro persons have been interviewed. They in-

See Page Twenty-Three, Col. Six

M'Kellar: 'Crump Is Great'; Carmack Will Stump State

Senator Says Shelby Boss Second Only to Jackson Among State's Mighty

NASHVILLE, March 23 (AP)—Sen. K. D. McKellar reviewed the life of Andrew Jackson before a dinner in his memory attended by hundreds of Middle Tennessee Democrats tonight, and then described his longtime political associate, E. H. Crump of Memphis, as "second only to Jackson among all the great men of Tennessee."

The reference to Crump, whom McKellar said he had known for half a century, came at the end of a prepared address. The 77-year-old senator, who stands for [illegible]

6 Newspapers Announce Support of Carmack; Scripps Still Silent

BY FRED HIXSON

E. W. Carmack Jr., candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator in the coming state primary, will start a campaign tour of the state next month that will take him into all 95 counties, he told The Chattanooga Times last night in a telephone communication from Murfreesboro.

The Murfreesboro attorney and former newspaper publisher will attempt to unseat the veteran Sen. Kenneth McKellar in the August [illegible] in the race he will face [illegible]

Gen. Tom C. Clark.)

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The reference to Crump, whom McKellar said he had known for half a century, came at the end of a prepared address. The 77-year-old senator, who stands for [illegible] Democratic nomination again [illegible] year with Crump's blessing, noted that "some newspapers have attacked my friend."

He declared:

"I want to say in connection with Mr. Crump and without disparaging any others, that Mr. Crump stands second only to Jackson among all the great men of Tennessee. Indeed, Mr. Crump has more liberally than anyone else those great characteristics that made Jackson's name the greatest name in Tennessee."

Also Praises McCord

McKellar also praised Gov. Jim McCord, who appeared on the Jackson Day dinner program with him. "I want to say here and now if ever a governor deserves to have a second term without opposition it is Jim McCord," he declared.

The president of the Senate, who rose to the job equivalent to a vice-president's when Harry Truman was elevated to the presidency a year ago, was more reserved in his praise for the chief, at whose cabinet meetings he sits weekly.

"I know he is honest and straight and wants to do the right thing at all times and under all circumstances," McKellar said. "He is a great Democrat and is making a great President."

Balanced Budget Urged

McKellar's reference to Jackson as "a debt-paying man and a debt-paying President" led him to say:

"I hope and believe that President Truman will follow his wonderful example in this respect and never let this Government spend in peacetime more than it takes in in the way of taxes and other income."

Without mentioning the fact that he will have rounded out 30 years in the Senate if he is in the body next March 5, McKellar recalled that "out of about 1,600 senators who have served at one time or another in the Senate, only 16 have served as long as 30 years—one in a hundred."

NASHVILLE BANNER BACKING M'KELLAR

NASHVILLE, March 23 (AP)—The Nashville Banner, in a Page 1 column by Publisher James G. Stahlman, today announced its support of Sen. K. D. McKellar and Gov. Jim McCord for re-election.

Stahlman, in his column "From the Shoulder," said the Banner "is going down the line hell-bent for election of Kenneth McKellar and Jim McCord * * * because they are able, honest public servants."

The Nashville Tennessean and The Chattanooga Times previously have announced they will support Edward Ward (Ned) Carmack, Murfreesboro attorney, in his campaign against McKellar for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator. McCord has no opposition.

6 Newspapers Announce Support of Carmack; Scripps Still Silent

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The Murfreesboro attorney and former newspaper publisher will attempt to unseat the veteran Sen. Kenne[illegible] McKellar in the August [illegible] In the race he will face [illegible]ned opposition of the [illegible]t make up the Crump-Mc[illegible] McCord political orga[illegible]zation, [illegible] expected to be powerf[illegible] support from organized labor forces in the state, supporters of the Tennessee Valley program and a number of influential newspapers.

Wins Papers' Support

The Nashville Tennessean has already committed its editorial support to Carmack as have The Chattanooga Times, the Cleveland Banner, the Johnson City Chronicle, the Columbia Herald and Silliman Evans' Elizabethton Star.

Thus far, the Scripps-Howard press in Tennessee has been silent upon Carmack's candidacy. That newspaper chain owns three newspapers in Tennessee—the Knoxville News-Sentinel, the Memphis Press Scimitar and the Memphis Commercial Appeal. The News-Sentinel and Press-Scimitar usually work in conjunction in state political, affairs, but the Commercial Appeal has remained independent, largely, of policies of its owners and follows the line laid down by its local management.

The Knoxville News-Sentinel undertook to promote the candidacy of Rep. Estes Kefauver against Sen. McKellar, but that maneuver having failed, the Scripps-Howard group has been silent thus far on the Carmack-McKellar contest.

No Decision on Manager

Carmack said he would open state headquarters about the middle of April. No decision, he said, has been reached as to a campaign manager, although several persons are under consideration. The first phase of the campaign will be a personal tour of the state to call upon political leaders and try to perfect an organization. About the middle of May Carmack said he planned to start a speaking

See Page Two, Column One

WITNESS SAYS PETIOT SLEW[illegible]

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DACUS FURN. CO.—37 E. MAIN ST.
New and Used Furniture

Seal Sale

LILIENTHAL POINTS TO CHANGE IN AREA

Responsible for Interest in TVA, Chairman Asserts

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23—The Tennessee Valley, once little known, is the subject of intense and widespread interest, not only in all parts of the United States, but in "many parts of the world," David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the TVA, said this afternoon in an address before the Cleveland City Club.

This, Lilienthal said, was the most striking aspect of the TVA development, rather than its "huge dams or great man-made lakes."

The TVA chairman expressed the belief that the reason for such interest lies in the fact that "The Tennessee Valley has come to symbolize the idea of evolutionary change."

Valley No Utopia

He continued:

"The Tennessee Valley region is no Utopia, and never will be. The 5,000,000 people who live there realize they have a long way to go and have no illusions on that score. But that a great change has taken place and that the change is in a direction the people who live there desire and are willing to work for and continue working for, even the most hard-headed observer can have no doubt.

"It's this great change in the physical setting of a region, the change in the way people live, the change in their way of going about things that I think accounts largely for the intense interest in the Tennessee Valley and in the TVA.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority is really two things: It is first a project, a particular enterprise, involving the development of a region of the United States in which live about five million people, a region nearly as large as England. But the TVA is more than a particular project. TVA is also an idea, an American invention, a new way whereby people may effect a change in their standard of living, in their physical surroundings, in industry, in farming, in transportation, in all the things that go to make up the level of income and the way of living of people in a democratic country.

Not Government Bureau

"What is the TVA? Very simply stated, it is a public corporation, chartered by Act of Congress. It is, therefore, not an ordinary Government bureau. A private corporation has many advantages of flexibility and lack of red tape which most Government agencies do not possess. Congress gave TVA that character as a corporation which would enable it to function with the flexibility that most private corporations can have. At the same time Congress recognized that here was a corporation owned by the people of the country and therefore it must be responsible to the people.

TVA's job, then, this job of aiding in the development of natural resources, is a fundamental undertaking far broader than any single aspect and encompassing the very broadest range of responsibilities. All men's hopes for change in the direction of greater opportunity depend upon the development of these same natural resources that the people of the Tennessee Valley depend on. It is the universal character of the problem that the people of the Tennessee Valley have faced that makes the experience and results in the Tennessee Valley have universal interest.

"The job of transforming the Tennessee River is virtually complete. A series of huge dams on the tributaries and on the main stream, a total of 26 structures, now puts the Tennessee River under control, makes it do what it is told to do. This is the first river in the world of which this can be said. The river is now the region's greatest single asset. That fact alone has brought vast changes to the valley and its people.

River Treated As Unit

"The control of this river was accomplished not by a dam here and a dam there, depending on local pressures and local politics, the familiar time-honored formula of pork barrel engineering the country knows all too well. The TVA system was designed to treat the river as a whole as it is in nature, professionally engineered as a unit, not piecemeal as it is in political engineering. This job of harnessing the Tennessee River was a very big job indeed, the largest undertaking of planning, engineering and construction in our history.

"So much for a summary of what has happened in the development of a river. Let's turn now for a moment to the basic resource, the land. The land as an asset of the Tennessee Valley had badly deteriorated as of 1933 when TVA began. And yet the land and its fruits were the foundation of most private business in that region.

"TVA had no power and wanted no power to compel farmers to change their way of dealing with their land. It relied upon two things: First, research and technical aid—bringing science to the aid of the farmer—and second, education and demonstration.

Change Visible

"One has only to travel through the Tennessee Valley region today and see the great change in the landscape to see how far the change in the land has progressed. Tens of thousands of farms, hundreds of thousand of acres have changed to grass and meadow, have changed from reliance on cotton and corn that are so destructive to the soil to the raising of livestock on green slopes that hold and preserve and enrich the soil.

"The forests of the Tennessee Valley are another important asset and an asset that in 1930 was rapidly deteriorating. A great many people throughout the region depended for their livelihood upon the permanence of the valley's forests.

"Let me repeat, the Tennessee

COLUMBIA CENTER OF RACIAL CONFLICT

From Page One

clude some of the men involved in the controversy and some who were not. The results of the discussions and inspections follow:

Late on the morning of Feb. 25, a white person, William Fleming, and two Negroes, Gladys Stephenson and her 19-year-old son, James C. Stephenson Jr., became engaged in an argument having to do with repairs to a radio owned by the Stephensons.

In the resultant flare of tempers, Fleming was pushed or knocked through the plate-glass window of the Castner-Knott store on the square. There are two versions as to the initiator of the fight: (1) That the Stephensons struck first; (2) that Fleming slapped and kicked the Stephensons first.

Fleming, one of whose brothers is a candidate for sheriff of Maury County, was bloody, having received cuts from the broken glass. He was taken to a hospital. The Stephensons were arrested.

In the afternoon the Stephensons were released on bail to some Negroes, one of whom was Sol Blair, now under indictment. According to Blair, Gladys Stephenson was taken to a house in Columbia and hidden. James was taken to the Negro business district, one block long, known as Mink Slide.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood, during the afternoon, had heard some loud talk of resentment against the Stephensons among three or four white men. He ordered those men to disperse. At about 5 o'clock the sheriff was in the back part of the jail. He heard some loud talk and kicking on the door. He obtained a gun and, accompanied by a deputy, went to the front door. The white persons, Underwood reported, demanded to know if the Stephensons were there. He doesn't know how many were in the crowd, but guessed that possibly 20 or 30 were congregated, some of whom, he believes, were only bystanders.

The sheriff arrested two of the men who, he declared, had been drinking. Those two, Roy Scribner and Joe Williams, plus two other white persons in the crowd, are now under indictment, charged with an attempt to commit a felony.

Thereafter small groups of white persons were seen on the square, which is a block from the entrance to Mink Slide. The talk, observers said, was not alarming and there was no massing of the groups.

At about dusk, or shortly before, a deputy informed the sheriff that some of the Negroes were gathered in Mink Slide. The sheriff and the deputy drove into the Slide. The sheriff ordered the Negroes to disperse, to put up their firearms and told them nothing would happen to them. He returned to the jail and, he said, not satisfied with the reaction to his order, called James Morton, a Negro undertaker whose place of business and residence are in the block. Underwood asked Morton if

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TVA Program Broad

"What was this corporation to do, what was the assignment it was given? It was not to be merely a public power agency. That is very far from being the case. Although TVA does produce a vast amount of electricity and indeed is the largest single producer of electricity in the country, the obligation on TVA is far broader than that. The job of this public corporation can be defined in this way: It is TVA's job to develop or to cause others to develop all the resources of a particular natural region. Upon these natural resources and their development by the people depend the prospects of economic progress and of opportunity for human beings in every valley everywhere.

Messrs. Fred Laggett of Birming-

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"The forests of the Tennessee Valley are another important asset and an asset that in 1930 was rapidly deteriorating. A great many people throughout the region depended for their livelihood upon the permanence of the valley's forests.

"Let me repeat, the Tennessee Valley region has a long way to go. It is still a region of relatively low income. But there is a momentum in that region, and I am rather inclined to think that that momentum may be TVA's greatest contribution, when 10 years from now one again reviews the place the people of the region have reached in working out their destiny."

Big Business Fields

[redacted]

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It was getting dark. Groups of men were gathered here and there on the square, but, witnesses declare, the men were moving, some going home, some coming in, some moving from one group of acquaintances to another. Two persons, prominent here, said they were at home when they heard rumors that trouble was brewing. Each of them went to the square, satisfied themselves that nothing would happen, and departed. One noticed, as he was leaving, four policemen standing at the street corner a person normally would pass to go from the square to Mink Slide.

Stephenson Put on Train

Sol Blair said that, at the suggestion of officers (Sheriff Underwood said that he personally made no such suggestion), he and some other men put James Stephenson in a car at 7:30 p.m. and drove him to Nashville, where they put him on a train at 2 a.m.

At about 8 p.m. gunshots were heard in Mink Slide. Persons here state that no lights were visible in the Slide after the firing. Police Chief J. W. Griffin, Patrolmen Will Wilsford, Sam Richardson and Bernard Stofel left the square to investigate.

The street light at the approach to the Negro district was burning. The four had advanced 30 to 50 feet down the Mink Slide street when they were fired upon with shotguns. All of the policemen were wounded, but only one seriously. They returned from the area and went to the hospital.

Mayor Eldridge Denham called Nashville, requesting the aid of state patrolmen. Sheriff Underwood also called, asking for "a dozen or two" patrolmen. The highway officers came. In the meantime, white persons with guns were seen on the square. But no concerted move was made, despite some talking, to enter the Negro area.

Upon arrival of state patrolmen and after consulation with the sheriff, it was decided to surround Mink Slide in order that no person could enter or leave. That was done. Spasmodic firing was heard throughout the night.

At daybreak the state patrolmen, with some state guard officers and Underwood, moved into the Slide. Underwood says that he and a patrolman were approaching a place of business. A shot was fired from inside the store, the sheriff continued. He saw the fine spray of glass caused by the bullet. What happened thereafter it was difficult to learn. Firing was fast and heavy, apparently.

25 Bullet Holes in One Door

I counted 25 bullet holes in one screen door. In a barber shop the seats and backs of some barber chairs had been cut. All of the mirrors were broken. A cash register was broken. A chest in the rear was damaged. Next door a strip of unpainted flooring about two feet wide, ran the length of the room. The Negroes said the showcases which stood there had been wrecked during the melee. Broken glass and other damage were visible in other stores.

During that time, one Negro

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: Exact cause of original incident at radio shop? How bad was Fleming hurt?

Answ r: Mrs. Stephens' sent radio to repair shop by young son estimated at from ten to thirteen years old. Radio repairman explained cost but message imporperly relayed. Lady wanted radio fixed one way and they fixed it another. The radio was left about two months and was sold. When the lady and son came in and demanded the radio ~~the owner~~ Fleming sent out and bought the radio back and let her have it. Bitter words passed and the owner order them out of the store. Young Billy Fleming was behind them with another man and was escorting them to the door while talking about fixing the other man's radio, when young Stephens recently discharged from the Navy said, "If you don't want that radio tore up or sold you'd better take it somewhere else." To this young Fleming said, "You'd better get the hell on out of here." At this point they were coming down the stairs to the ground floor of the building. During the walk from back of the building to the front door words passed between the Negroes and young Fleming. At the door the Negro either struck at Fleming or Fleming thought he was aiming to strike at him and he dodged and stumbled into a plate glass window.

more.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twit y

Question: Cause of Original incident at Radio Shop:

Page 2 Fleming was not seriously injured but was carried to the hoppital where he was treated for a deep gash in his left leg. ~~Ont~~ Beside that he had only minor scratches. He does not know how he got the gash in his leg, whether he was cut when he fell or whether he was stuck by the Negro lady. He believes it was done when he fell.

Young Fleming said that he did not strike Mrs. Stephens. I talked to both he and his brother. Both attribute the incident to a misunderstanding over the type repair made on the radio compared to what the Stephens' wanted done. However, this information was relayed by a child ~~xxx~~ too young to remember details. The radio should not have been touched until one of the older members of the family came to see about it.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: How were Stephen's treated by crowd and police when they were arrested?

Answer: Chief of Police Griffin and Mr. White from the fire department were on the street when the incident occured. Chief Griffin he saw a crowd in front of Castner-Knott's Store and naturally went to see about it. He was met there by another police who observed the incident and that they proceded to take hold of the colored woman and her son. Said mother and son resisted as any angry person would, and that he considered the arrest normal. He also said that he thought the Negroes were fighting each other and did not learn otherwise until he got to the jail, or city hall. Actually all the violence from a crowd that I was able to discover was the striking of the Negro woman when she held a piece of glass and either struck or attempted to strike Fleming. This Mrs. Stephens was struck by a white boy named Rogers, who was a mere acquaintence of the Flemings. By that time the Police were there and Fleming was on his feet and the Chief could have honestly thought just the Negroes were fighting each other. A crowd gathered, but they were curious. In fact a crowd is observable on or near the square almost any day of the week.

Columbia, Tenn. March 26, 1946 Twitty

Question: Was Negro veteran Stephenson dishonorably discharged?

Answer: He was not. The Sheriff, newspaper men, and Mr. Kinnedy Director of the USES agree that he was not. He was drawing $20.00 per week R. A. payment which only honorably discharged veterans are eligible to receive. Mr. John Fleming, Jr., Atty, and brother of Billy Fleming involved in Radio Shop mishap agreed that he was not dishonorably discharged. No one knew where the rumor came from.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: When did crowd from county begin to gather in Columbia?

Answer: The Sheriff and Chief said there was no crowd more than normal. That a few from the country who ware already in town did not go home.

John Fleming, Atty, and Brother of the Fleming involved in the incident said that a crowd did come in from the country and that at 7 p.m. from fifteen to twenty were there he knew. He told the men to go home. Some went home and came back later and were angry with him for telling them to go home. He said he went home and about 9:00 p.m. was called and told he'd better come down. Did not have a gun and saw no guns showing. He told the Sheriff if he had the Negroes he'd better get them out of town.

The Negroes began to come in around 4:30 and at _6:00 pm. were observed in the bottom with guns showing. Negroes and whites agree on this. No Negroe actually saw a gun showing among the whites anytime prior to the shooting of the Police at about 10 p.m.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: What time did News Paper reach outlying areas like Culleoka?

Answer: Reached Culleoka at 5 p.m. according to Editor Finney, but did not reach Cross Bridges until next morning (Negro Gordon came from Cross Bridges) It is generally agreed that newspaper had little to do with gathering of crowd. Instead, just the normal number of country folk in town on a work day who didn't go home or else went home to get arms or spread more rumor. Old Man John Fleming, father of the son in the incident, was on the street trying to talk up a mob in the afternoon. While drinking and talking he fainted, or rather he had been drinking according to Chief Deputy Goard and during the excitement he fainted.

Columbia, Tenn. March 26, 1946 Twitty

Question: Did Negroes actually come into town with guns?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Baker, Co. Supt. of Education, said news of possible trouble was spread by at least one of his bus drivers, James (Popeye) Ballanfant, veteran with criminal record. I interviewed Ballanfant in front of his attourney Maurice Weaver and got his statement which is strictly confidential that he said in his own words, to the children as he discharged them from his bus, "tell everybody you see that there's supposed to be a lynching in Columbia and they may need a little help. Tell them to come prepared." James Gordon one of Negroes killed in Jail came from community served by Ballanfant's route. The number arrested from rural areas is small, and does not reflect the actual number that came into town. The Sheriff estimates that one out of three were from the country. I would say at least one out of five were from the country or the edge of town. Negroes came into town armed and also rode around on the streets in such an attitude. They were seen by both Negroes and whites.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: How many people were in crowd around Court House?

Answer: Finney, Editor of Paper who was present said there was never actually a crowd or mob—that from fifty to seventy-five people were coming and going. Those were mostly young boys and veterans. Sheriff said about thirty came to the jail and asked, "Where are those niggers?" He scattered them with a Tommy Gun and arrested two; One for drunkenness, the other for public profanity. He said most of these were just boys fifteen or sixteen, and that there were a few men and a few veterans. Chief Deputy Goard said John Fleming, Sr. was the only man heard trying to really stir up a mob, and that he was drinking. He said that talk was heard about a rope but no rope was actually bought. This happened before four p.m. when Negroes were released. Sheriff said he didn't recognize many in the group, and those that were recognized are being arrested. Mr. Baker, Co. Supt. Office in Court House said he was in town all day and came across square at 9 p.m. but saw nothing unusually. He said there were knots or small groups of people but he suspicioned nothing. Said he saw no arms. John Finney, John Fleming, and others had a meeting at edge of crowd that night and decided to do all they could to encourage whites to go home.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: How many people were in crowd around Court House:

Page 2: No Negroes or whites will admit that there was ever more than an unusual group around the Court House or in the Mink Slide area. The only difference was the whites were talking about lynchings and wiping out a few negroes and the Negroes were talking about preventing a lynching and wiping out a few whites.

At x 6 p.m. Chief Dept. Goard observed Negroes in the Mink Slide Block with shot guns and rifles showing. At 8:30 P.M. Sheriff Underwood went into the bottom or Mink Slide and he estimated at least 150 Negroes were present and that there were something like 50 guns showing. He ordered the Negroes to go home and put up their guns. Dissatisfied with their attitude he called the Governor for fifteen or twenty patrolmen. That was before shooting of Police which did not occur until 10 p.m. or a little earlier.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: How much shooting was done by members of white Crowd? Where?

Answer: Sheriff and Chief Deputy and Chief Griffin said they did not actually know of any shooting by white men, but there may have been scattered shots. The Negroes agree there were scattered shots all over town, but there were not many until the police came down. The Negroes ~~xxxxx~~ say that white-way lights were shot out and that the white folks did it. Those are the lights ~~xx~~ officers maintain were not shot out on South main and ~~xxxx~~ 8th st (Mink Slide)

Since no one saw whites with guns until after 10 p.m. it could be reasonably accurate to assume the guns were in automobiles and probably fired from same.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: How dark was it in Mink Slide when Negroes fired on Police? (Nearest light was where?)

Answer: Chief of Police Griffin, one of the officers wounded, said they had approached Negroes from under arc lights on South Main and 8th St. (Mink Slide street) and had gone about 80 feet in the dark when they heard the Negroes call, "Halt, here they come, fire" all within a split second. They did not fire for fear of drawing fire. Negroes who heard shots agree that many shots were fired. The Chief estimates at least a hundred. This was not contradicted. Whether or not the lights on the white-way were burning is unimportant since Mink Slide is under a hill and cars were parked on the side of the street where the police were waling. They were on the side walk and agree it was pitch black. The Negroes think other whites were with them. They were sincere, but this was not true. Since no crowds of any size were seen among the whites until after the officer indident. The Chief was making an investigation to tell Negroes to quit shooting out Negro lights in Business district (Mink Slide or the Bottom). They had no lights or official identification. They couldn't believe they needed it. The Sheriff was with the people at the Square when this happened. He had already requested 15 or 20 patrol.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: When State Police began to close in who fired first?

The Negroes say the Patrol fired first. But the Pattern of events does not indicate this. Before any shots had been fired officers conducted search of certain buildings before getting to Barber Shop. The Sheriff said he was standing next to wall and reached around with his arm to peck on glass window and order occupants out. The patrol were in the streets. He said he was within three feet of where first shots were fired. These shots were fired from within Barber Shop from shot guns. This is the only time I found where Negroes fired on Officers. Patrol The officers said they tried their damndest to kill the Negroes. Before firing the officers (Patrol) called, "Get back Sheriff, for the sheriff was in direct line of fire. He got back and was wounded on the left ankle, but did not disclose the fact for fear it would cause more trouble. The only patrol injured were injured in this original incident. William A. Pillow "Rooster Bill" and Loyd Kennedy "Papa Loyd" were taken from Barber Shop. Sheriff said Pillow was drunk. Both men are charged with attempt to commit murder in the first degree.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: How many guns were taken? From Whites_____

From Negroes_____:

Answer: The Sheriff said about 200 guns were taken from white and colored. No guns were taken until patrol came with the exception of one high powered rifle taken when some Negroes were riding around in town with it showing in the car. Sheriff did not know names.

Actually only about fifty or sixty guns were taken from Negroes in the initial raids. The rest were taken when every Negro residence was searched and these weapons consisted principally of twenty-two cal. rifles and shot guns and pistols. Evidently only a few weapons were taken from whites. I would estimate ten as being a large figure.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: Does Finney have any idea who shot at his house?

Answer: I talked to Finney. His brother is a good friend of mine and I have known the Editor for several years. He said that he had absolutely no idea who shot into his house but would rather suspect some white man. No Negro I questioned even knew his house had been shot in. The Sheriff or no one had any idea.

Possible motives for whites: Former chairman of draft Board and later commissioned a Captain in the Marines and became a Major but did not leave the States. Spoke out the afternoon of trouble against any sort of violence. (Two shots were fired from a shot gun where he normally sat in his home and a loaded shell was found in the yard)

Possible motive of Negroes: Resentment ofpaper which has never been fair much less honest about in incident which involved whites and negroes. The Story of the original incident.

No one was at home when the shots were fired.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Question: Just what happened in jain when two Negroes were killed?

Answer: There is no accurate answer--the truth was lost in the excitement. Undoubtedly, Negroes were not murdered without cause. Undoubtedly, the cause is inescusable.
1. From all stories and interviews I gather: That Gordon was without a doubt a mental case. He has a history of trying to run his parents away from home. He had previously immagined people were going to kill him. He could possibly have fired the first shot. He was a veteran, and possibly beaten when arrested, anyway, the responsible Negroes in jail requested that he be put in private cell. They warned the jailor he was not right (Mr. Blair and Mr. Morton), but the warning was not heeded. There is no evidence that he or others were mistreated during questioning. After being questioned he was placed in a room with Johnson and Later Napoleon Stuart was placed in the room. They were not under guard. A special deputy and a regular deputy were present. Gordon either fired or grabbed a gun and when he did patrol saw or heard him and rushed in firing. I think the wounded Deputy may have been wounded then. Napoleon was in a corner out of line of fire and was not injured. Johnson and Gordon pumped full of lead. Flo Fleming struck Stuart.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Page 2

Question: Just what happend in jail when two negroes were killed?

Flo Fleming, Highway Patrol struck Napoleon Stuart and broke fingers on both hands. Napoleon was the only Negro in the room not killed. The Sheriff had offered to release Stuart on $250 bond. Also, Johnson was offered release

Gordon did give his personal belongings to either his brother or another Negro before being questioned.

I do not believe any official statements are accurate. I will prepare a complete statement made by the Sheriff and Negro leaders, neither of which saw what happened. According to Weaver who took Napoleon's statement, a shot may have been fired and the deputy wounded. The Sheriff charges that Johnson also fired, but this is very shady.

Columbia, Tenn. March 27, 1946 Twitty

Interviewed Mr. Kinnedy, Director USES:

There are 1500 veterans drawing Readjustment Payments of this number about from 350 to 400 are Negro.

There are about 270 veterans drawing $100 per month as self-employed. Of this number about 20 are Negroes, these are principally farmers.

Mr. Kinnedy estimated that ~~10~~ 19000 men were industrially employed in Maury County Tenn.

1900?

Columbia, Tenn. March 28, 1946 Twitty

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Southern Regional Council

Notable Trends:

1. Contrary to common belief there were neither outside or insdde forces directing or leading the Negroes. It was a spontaneous reaction spread by white folks discussing publicly the need and possibility of a lynching. The Negroes heard, and, led principally by veterans and their spirit, they decided to do something about it. The white officials believe Mr. Morton and Blair and Son had something to do with it. I believe they could have made it worse but doubt seriously if they could have stopped it.

2. After the shooting of the Policement the Negroes began to scatter. One Negro Taxi driver said he delivered about ten or more to the edge of town. This accounts for the small number captured.

3. Any estimate of property damage would not be too high. The whole thing was a much too highly publicized incident, and the action of the patrol has not been underestimated. They were rutheless and over-bearing. Actually had the local officers tried they could have stopped the thing in the beginning. The only trouble with them was they just couldn't believe anything could happen and that they could possibly have troulbe with their good old Negroes.

Columbia, Tenn. March 28, 1946 Twitty

Notable trends:

4. Instead of breaking up little groups of whites and talking to armed Negroes the officers should have been locking up both. The taking of the law in anyone's hands is inexcusable.

5. Contrary to popular belief, even belief among the officers, the thing is far from settled and will not be settled until something more has been done. Officials plan to settle it by taking strong ~~punitive~~ action against Negro Business men and Leaders and letting the others go. A sound analyses must be made, ~~steps~~ a program of action drawn up, and steps taken to put it into effect will be necessary to end this trouble.

6. The whites and the Negroes are too polite toward each other. The whole picture is too calm and the officials are too sure the Negroes don't want the patrol back.

7. I will send a further report as soon as I can type it. I am getting this in the mail immediately.

Indict 31 N

Chi. Defender 3-30-46

Mrs. FDR Heads Defense Drive

Business Leaders Hardest Hit By Grand Jury Charges

COLUMBIA, Tenn. — The Maury County Grand Jury this week took over where this town's white supremacy mob left off.

Thirty-one Negroes were indicted for the Feb. 25-26 anti-Negro riot.

The indictments, delivered by an all-white Grand Jury, charged the 31 Negroes and four white men with "attempted murder" and "accessories before the fact" in the riot.

The "fact," which began when a white radio repairman struck a Negro woman, saw the killing of two Negroes in the county jail who were held among 100 arrested after a 16-hour reign of terror throughout the town.

The indictments hit hardest Negro business leaders whose establishments were pulverized by the 500 war-equipped militia who were sent in to "quell" the riot.

Hold Businessmen

Under bond and charged with being "accessories before the fact" to attempted first degree murder are Sol Blair, 75-year old owner of a "Mink Slide" drug store, robbed and wrecked during the riot; James E. Morton, owner of the town's leading undertaking establishment, and Meade Johnson, father of James "Digger" Johnson, one of two Negroes killed in the county jail charged with attempting to escape.

Other indictments were listed against James Morton, Tommy Baxter, Clarence Brown, Charles C. Edwards, Luther Edwards, Robert Gentry, Cal Lockridge, Webster Matthews, John McKivens, Lewis Miles Jr., Paul Miles, Charlie Smith, William A. Pillow, Lloyd Kennedy.

White men indicted were Roy Schribner and Joe Williams. Two other white men not under bond and not yet named have been charged with attempt to commit a

NAACP Plans Nationwide Rallies To Raise Funds

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Plans for the legal defense of the 100 Negroes arrested and charged with offenses in connection with the Columbia, Tenn., riot were being perfected last week by attorneys of the NAACP headed by Z. Alexander Looby, of this city, and Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga.

Meanwhile, the NAACP office in New York moved to mobilize nation-wide support of the riot victims through the formation of a national committee of colored and white citizens which will publicize the case, raise money for the expensive court fight, and press for the punishment of officials responsible for the shooting, vandalism and violation of civil rights in Columbia.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing H. Tobias will serve as co-chairmen of a national committee, it was announced by Walter White who is in personal charge of the case for the NAACP. Mrs. Roosevelt telegraphed her consent from Tucson, Ariz.

Two Phases Of Case

"There are two aspects to this case," White said, "both of which are of the greatest importance. One is the adequate legal defense of those who have been arrested and charged with crime. This is the first consideration. These innocent persons, terrorized by a mob and the threat of a lynching, merely retired to their section of Columbia to avoid any trouble. Their district was invaded, their homes and businesses were ransacked and wrecked, and scores of them were threatened and beaten at the point of machine guns at the hands of raiding state troopers.

"It is of the very first importance that these innocent people be freed and that nothing take precedence over securing their liberty on these fantastic charges.

"The second important feature

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White men indicted were Roy Schribner and Joe Williams. Two other white men not under bond and not yet named have been charged with attempt to commit a felony.

"Splendid Work"

The delivery of indictments against the Negroes was made by Grand Jury Foreman J. D. Stanfill to Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit before a small crowd of spectators in the courtroom where the victims will be tried.

Judge Ingram commended the jury for their splendid work.

Stanfill told the court that the jury had investigated over 100 cases which were reported by Dist. Atty. Ken. Paul F. Bumpus, who, with Sheriff J. J. Underwood, conducted the investigations.

Date for the trial may be late in May at the next regular session of the Maury County Circuit Court, although Judge Ingram declined to set the cases for trial pending the clearing out of other cases.

Like Scottsboro Trial

Thus the aftermoth of this town's lynch-craze came to a head as militant civil rights organizations sought to avoid a mass repetition of the pre-war Scottsboro, Ala., trials.

Meanwhile in Washington Attv. Gen. Tom Clark directed U. S. Atty. Gen. Horace Frierson to ask the Middle Tennessee District Court to convene a Federal Grand Jury to conduct an investigation to determine whether civil rights were violated during the race flare-up.

Frierson, a resident of Columbia, had earlier point-blank refused to

See INDICT 31, Page 9, Col. 5

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"It is of the very first importance that these innocent people be freed and that nothing take precedence over securing their liberty on these fantastic charges.

"The second important feature of this case is the arousing of public opinion through mass meetings and leaflets and protests to bring the guilty parties to justice and to prevent the occurrence at Columbia from becoming the pattern to be used by other communities throughout the nation. We expect, through the national committee now being formed, through the 1,200 branches of the NAACP, and through cooperation with other organizations, to carry out this important task, but without forgetting that the main issue to the colored people in Columbia is that those who have been arrested shall be free."

Mass Meetings Arranged

White said that a series of mass meetings is being arranged in 15 key cities, with smaller gatherings scattered in a score of other cities where the case will be publicized by speakers from the NAACP national office and others.

White spoke March 21 to an overflow mass meeting at Ebenezer AME Church in Detroit. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP who will supervise the entire legal defense, spoke on the Columbia case at a mass meeting in Cleveland, O. The case also was spread before delegates to a five-state NAACP regional conference in Tulsa, Okla., March 23, by Miss Ella J. Baker, director of branches and Miss Lucille Black, of the New York office of the Association.

Oliver "Ollie" Harrington, who was a war correspondent for the

See PLAN, Page 9, Col. 7

Attorney General Clark Orders Columbia Riot Probe

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark has ordered a Federal Grand Jury investigation of the Columbia, Tenn., racial disturbance.

In a wire addressed to Horace Frierson, United States Attorney at Columbia, the Attorney General declared:

"I am deeply concerned over charges which have been made to me that civil rights violations and possibly other Federal violations occurred at Columbia, Tennessee, at the time of the civil disturbances there on February 25 and 26. You are hereby directed to at once move the court in your district to convene a grand jury at the earliest possible time.

"I am anxious that all facts relating to these occurrences be fully presented to the grand jury," the Attorney General stated, "and further that the grand jury make any additional investigation it may deem proper concerning this matter."

The Attorney General promised, "under my direction, representatives of the Department of Justice will appear to work with the grand jury in this investigation."

Warning To Clark

National leaders have warned Clark that unless the Federal Government takes a hand in seeing to it that perpetrators of the "state local and government led pogrom" at Columbia are brought to justice, the responsibility for the whole affair will be laid at his door. They have declared that any mamby-pamby handling of the disturbance will be tantamount to Federal Government consent for a re-occurence of these law-enforcement-officer-led disturbances in many sections of the country.

In high-placed quarters here, the Attorney General's directive or-

See CLARK, Page 9, Col. 4

Plan Columbia Defense Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Pittsburgh Courier in Europe, has been engaged by the NAACP to head up a special publicity project on the Columbia case.

White and Marshall conferred March 18 with Atty. Gen. Tom Clark in Washington and secured a promise from him that an exhaustive investigation would be made by the FBI A conference was requested with President Truman but his secretaries referred the request to the Department of Justice.

Attorney Looby, who is a member of the NAACP national legal committee with offices here, emphasized that the NAACP has been authorized by the defendants to represent them legally and that funds collected by the NAACP will be used for their legal defense and for publicizing the case.

Contributions to the defense fund should be sent to the NAACP, 20 W. 40th st., New York 18, N. Y. Checks can be made payable to NAACP or to Mary White Ovington, Treas.

Clark Orders Riot Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

dering a Federal Grand Jury investigation is eyed with doubts. While they are prepared for another white-wash of the whole affair in which the grand jury declares itself without jurisdiction, they are withholding judgment to watch the course which the investigation will take.

Attorney General Clark sent his assistant Ruffin down to assist in making the initial investigation at Columbia. Ruffin's report is said to be 200 pages of single-spaced copy. Copies of the report are not available, the department said.

Protest Ruffin

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested sending Ruffin to investigate the fracas because he too was a Tennesseean. Promptly on arrival at the scene, he announced his intention of going forward with his investigation under the supervision of U. S. Attorney Frierson. This caused the NAACP to look upon Ruffin with double suspicion since they had previously protested they did not believe that justice would be dealt under Frierson, a native of Columbia, who had grown up in an atmosphere of prior lynchings.

National organizations have protested that no public official in Columbia, Federal or otherwise, will buck the traditions of the community, since all owe their jobs to Senator McKellar, (D., Tenn.) president protempore of the Senate, known throughout the United States as a rabid reactionary. They have, therefore, requested that the trials be transferred to another District court.

Persons who have made on-the-scene investigations of the flare-up attest that there is no doubt that civil rights of many of the Negro citizens have been violated. Clark has pledged that should such violation show up as a result of the investigation, those responsible for depriving the citizens of these rights will be brought to trial.

Medics Rap Jim In Vet Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

issippi and expecting it to remain the same."

Emphasizing that there could be no compromise in his mind between segregation and integration, the outspoken Cobb pointed out that whereas segregation of colored doctors and veterans only brought on more problems, integration, on the other hand, would

Indict 31 Negroes In Columbia

(Continued from Page 1)

consider that civil rights of Negroes had been violated.

Tennessee's Governor Jim McCord, under pressure from liberal groups to rectify the results of the anti-Negro riots, declared that he had no comment on the Clark request until "report of the FBI investigation is received."

The Federal government has been pledged to prosecute if any civil rights have been violated.

Columbia, located near the birthplace of the Ku Klux Klan, Pulaski, Tenn, has had recurrent lynch-fevers dating back to 1936 with the lynching of Rush Cheeks, a young Negro.

Twelve persons, including four Columbia policemen and three state highway patrolmen, were wounded in the recent riot which broke out over the dispute with the repairman, William Fleming, who kicked Mrs. Grace Stevenson when she protested the price of a radio repair job.

Her son, James, just out of the navy, took up his mother's defense and knocked Fleming through a plate glass window. White bystanders then joined in to pummel the Stevensons and rumors spread that a lynching was being prepared.

Young Stevenson was spirited out of Columbia and recently made a number of personal appearances before Chicago organizations who have backed the fight to free the jailed Negroes.

Chi. Defender 3-30-46

W. E. B. DuBois

The Winds Of Time

Race Riot Patterns

THERE ARE CERTAIN patterns about race riots which the public forgets. There is always wide publicity about actual occurrences like at Columbia, Tennessee and more or less successful attempt to punish at least some of the perpetrators. But of the events, and especially the economic events, preceding and following the riots there is apt to be little knowledge and less action.

I know this part of Tennessee fairly well. As a student at Fisk I was less than fifty miles from Columbia and I taught a country school near Lebanon not seventy-five miles away. This is a part of the upper South which is becoming industrialized and the patterns follow certain well-known outlines: poor white population eager for decent paying work, a smaller Negro population equally eager. There would be none or few labor unions. The whites secure the better paid work in local factories; the Negroes get jobs at less pay and their lower pay threatens the wage standards of whites. There would be little intercourse, understanding and much less friendship between these two classes. The merchant class would prey upon both and the capitalists own the factories, the surrounding farms and the rental housing. The political power of the Negro would be very small because unorganized and the officials would all be white serving and catering to a white constituency. There would be a nucleus of colored people with some education, a number of them owning their homes; a small number running businesses and a few professional men. It is to the interest of the owners of capital both to encourage and discourage race friction: to encourage economic rivalry so as to keep down wages and keep out labor unions; to discourage any outbreak that would destroy capital or drive away workers.

Many Will Emigrate

THEN COMES the riot nearly always comparatively trivial and vague in its causes. Whatever punishment may be secured after long effort is not very important because the actual perpetrators are those who have allowed racial friction to grow. They are the editors of local newspapers, the preachers in white churches who have kept still, the employers of labor who have said nothing and yet encouraged race feeling. During the riot there is not only the flare-up but always the systematic disarming of the Negroes, the jailing and perhaps killing of numbers of innocent people and then the setting of the armed police belonging to the city, county or state upon the Negro community to loot and hurt and shoot the Negroes. The looting is apt to be systematic. Many of the poor whites take this opportunity to steal from the Negroes whose economic prosperity they have envied and to ruin Negro business.

After the riot comes however the much more important social events. For a generation or longer Columbia is going to be known to every Negro in this part of the South as the place where a riot and lynching occurred. They are going to avoid it. Those colored people who are able, some quickly and some slowly, will migrate from Columbia. They will go first to Nashville. If they have a little property they will sell it or give it away. The lower strata of loafers and ne'er-do-wells will probably stay. They will be offered high wages to induce them to work because the better workers will leave. Those who do migrate and have lost their property are the real victims of the riot. For them there ought to be a rehabilitation fund: they ought to receive reimbursement for their lost homes and above all they should be given economic opportunity. The Negro community where they go should regard them quietly as first line fighters, veterans returned from the front to find well-paid work and welcome.

Chance for Real Social Work

USUALLY OF COURSE nothing of this sort occurs. From the earning of a decent living with a little home and social and church surroundings, they suddenly find themselves poor, in a strange noisy and hostile environment, with little chance to work and no place to live. Some of them inevitably sink into idleness and crime; some become sick and insane. They are a burden upon Chicago, upon Detroit, upon Indianapolis. Their children in school are retarded or indifferent. They swell the burden of the Negro community which is striving desperately to rise. They receive little sympathy.

Here is where real social work and uplift ought to come. A community like this which has gone mad and committed a terrible social crime ought to be a subject of continued study and the victims reimbursed to the first and second generation and given opportunity to live again. Why would not something of this sort be the peculiar chance of the Negro church?

Yesterday

The Southern Frontier
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

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Southern Regional Council

Economic Justice

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Who Made The Money In This War?

By Rep. John M. Coffee

(*Reprinted, With Permission From THIS MONTH, January, 1946)

When the full bill for participation in the war is presented to the American people, it is expected to total $336,000,000,000. That is almost 11 times the cost of World War I. It is the equivalent of taking $2,551 from the pocket of every man, woman and child in this country.

That, in dollars and cents, is the price we have paid for victory. It does not take into account the cost of human lives; 259,637 killed, 35,328 missing, 651,934 wounded. It does not include the suffering, the sacrifice, and ultimate waste of war.

There is another side to the ledger, the credit side. For there are those in the United States, as in other countries, who have made an enormous profit from the war.

In the years that preceded World War II a series of congressional investigations uncovered startling evidence of World War I profiteering. Public opinion was shocked and outraged, even though only a meager trickle of the sordid details ever reached it. Evidence was produced, for example, that:

British, French, German, and American industrialists made a profit from every soldier killed on either side.

Four years of war profits created 22,000 new millionaires in this country.

During the 4 years—1915-18—United States industries made a profit, after taxes, of $28,500,000,000. Net earnings of United States corporations in those 4 years were as high as in the preceding 10 years.

By 1926, according to a Federal Trade Commission report, 59 percent of the Nation's material was in the hands of 1 percent of the population; 31 percent was owned by 12 percent of the people; the vast majority (87 percent) owned less than 10 percent of the Nation's wealth.

About 30 percent of the national wealth was owned by corporations. Some 70 percent of all corporate stock was owned by only 1 percent of the stockholders.

Thus, as the Nation increased in wealth, its people as a whole became poorer. More economic power passed into the hands of fewer men. War had accelerated this process.

Just after Pearl Harbor the late President Roosevelt pledged that there would be no profiteering from this war. It was precisely to prevent the excesses of World War I that Congress imposed heavy war taxes (in some cases four times the prewar level) and applied a surplus-profits tax to all corporate earnings.

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***We are deeply indebted to the editors of This Month for permission to use Congressman Coffee's revealing article on war profits (Jan. 1946). Such shocking exposures, added to the postwar evidence that selfish interests are willing to frustrate the whole reconversion program, proves how far the war came from regenerating the heart of America. This deplorable situation adds weight to the Detroit Conference call to the churches to go beyond their "present almost purely ameliorative activities" and undertake "their redemptive responsibility, at whatever cost, for eradicating the roots of economic, political, and other social evils which warp and blight and frustrate human personality." The call might have been extended equally well to labor to deepen its understanding of the deception and chicanery in a system that robs it of hard-won gains, and of the spiritual and ethical issues involved in working for peace and security.**

Let the Church and Labor join in a campaign to take our destiny out of the hands of the profiteer and monopolist and to set up new social and economic arrangements better fitted to serve the needs of men and women in the modern world.—W. U.

Coffee Appeals For Help

Where Pennies Count

Mr. Willard Uphaus,
Executive Secretary, RLF
106 Carmel Street,
New Haven 11, Conn.
Dear Mr. Uphaus:

I am very glad to learn that the editors of THIS MONTH gave you permission to reprint my article, "Who Made the Money in This War"? Churchmen and labor representatives cannot go far in solving the basic spiritual and economic issues of our generation unless they take into account shocking revelations like those contained in the article.

Will you please inform your readers that I am raising a fund for the circulation of reprints by the tens of thousands among thoughtful people and that their contributions will be gratefully received. If you will let them know that I am able to get them out for approximately a cent each, they will understand how much even a modest contribution will help in enlightening the American people on the concentration of economic power that so much threatens their future peace and security.

With warm regards, I am

Cordially,

John M. Coffee

One of the 1946 objectives of the RLF is to "Give our membership and the entire community the facts about our economy — about its potential for the abundant life and the vested interests which interfere with the fulfillment of economic democracy."

We have already forwarded Congressman Coffee $500.00 contributed by friends toward this worthy cause. Send us your contributions and we will forward them at once. Make checks payable to the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

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The extent to which this noble purpose was fulfilled has just been revealed in separate studies made by Government and private agencies. Here are some of their conclusions:

Net profits (about $56,000,000,000) made by United States corporations during World War II far exceeded those recorded in any similar period in history.

During this war the number of billion dollar companies in the United States increased by 11, making a total of 43.

Despite high war and excess-profits taxes, net profits after taxes of industry (1940-45) averaged 250 percent above prewar levels.

Since Pearl Harbor (1942-45) profits after taxes averaged 300 percent above prewar levels.

But even this picture is not complete, because it is an over-all picture. It includes all corporations, big and small alike, and many of the small ones went out of business during the war years or only just broke even. This means that if we consider only those corporations and industries which recorded a profit, the size of their earnings will stagger us even more.

Take a look at these percentage increases in 1944 earnings, compiled by the OPA. Compare with average prewar (1936-39) earnings in the same industries.

Motor-vehicle parts	896
Iron, steel, and byproducts	252
Lumber and timber byproducts	1,064
Electrical machinery	434
Communications equipment	521
Industrial electrical equipment	399
Other electrical products	772
Non electrical machinery	360
Engines and turbines	2,431
Transportation equipment	658
Aircraft and parts	1,686
Railroad equipment	318
Food and kindred products	150
Meat products	271
Apparel	280
Textile-mill products	522
Petroleum and coal products	159
Rubber products	698
Bituminous and other soft coal	1,148

And here is how the Special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program summed up the situation:

"The Planning Division of the War Production Board has estimated that net profits, after renegotiation and taxes, of the war industries (metals, chemicals, petroleum, and rubber) for the four war years will be about $16,000,000,000. Since the proportion of civilian business in these industries had been very small, almost all these profits may be regarded as coming from Government business. Such profits are about twice the prewar average of such industries."

The Senate committee also investigated the relative earnings of the 100 United States corporations which had the largest volume of war business. They discovered that, after all deductions for wartime taxes in 1942, 3 companies made more than 10 times their average prewar net profit; 19 earned more than three times prewar profits; 24 others between one and three times normal profits. Of the remainder, 12 companies which had shown average deficits during the prewar base period, earned in 1942 a net profit of between one and eighteen million dollars.

Many of us have critized organized labor for striking in wartime and believe even now that labor demands for increased wages are unreasonable. Unions have been accused of being unpatriotic. But let's look at their side of the picture.

The cost of living, as every housewife knows, has gone up tremendously during the war years. A large part of the increased wages has gone simply to pay for that inflation. The unions, according to their own research bureaus and the evidence of Government agencies, know that the corporations have been making these fantastic profits.

A study, called Five Years of War Profits, published by the Research Bureau of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), reveals further facts

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White Violence Flares In Columbia, Tennessee

Columbia, Tennessee, has been the scene of an outbreak of racial violence, and is now a focal point in the struggle for racial justice in this country. The story, according to facts presented by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, is as follows:

On February 25 James Stephenson, 19, Negro Navy veteran with a good service record, went with his mother to the Castner-Knott Electric Appliance Store in Columbia to get a radio which had been left there for repair. The radio did not work, but the repairman, Will Fleming, white, insisted on being paid $13. A dispute arose. The repairman struck and kicked Mrs. Stephenson. Stephenson struck the repairman. The crowd drawn by the incident jumped on the veteran and his mother. When the police came they arrested Mrs. Stephenson and her son, but not the men who did the beating and kicking.

That afternoon a Negro property-owner of Columbia gave bond for the Stephensons in the amount of $3,500 each, and they were spirited out of town by their friends. About five o'clock that same afternoon a group of white men appeared at the jail demanding that they be handed over for lynching. Finding that they were gone, the mob congregated on the edge of the Negro section of town.

The Negro community prepared to defend itself. (They could not rely on police protection; there is a history of at least two lynchings in that county. Moreover the mob was milling on the courthouse square, yet there was no attempt to disarm or disperse it.)

That night all lights were extinguished in the Negro district, and all Negroes kept to their homes. Some persons driving past the Negro section in automobiles fired into Negro homes as they went by. Four police drove into the Negro streets, unidentifiable in the darkness. They were met with buckshot and all four slightly wounded.

Negroes had fired on officers. The police phoned the Governor for reinforcements. Highway patrolmen and state guardsmen took no action against the lynch mob. Instead they threw a cordon around the tiny Negro business section.

In the morning the state patrolmen moved in, ostensibly to arrest those who had wounded the policemen the night before. They arrested every Negro trapped in the surrounded area.

The armed forces of the State of Tennessee did the real rioting. They shot hundreds of rounds from machine-guns into the business district. They broke the windows of the buildings. They smashed fixtures, stole stock and money from cash registers, broke furniture. Nowhere was there any resistance. Not a business establishment in the area escaped damage.

After the raid was over, deputies made a house-to-house search of every Negro residence in Columbia. They claim to have seized 400 guns from the homes of a Negro population of 3,000. In the outlying sections where the mob had not come close, these guns were found in trunks and attics. They were squirrel rifles, bird guns, and war trophy guns. The Constitutions of both the United States and Tennessee contain pro-

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visions against search and seizure without warrants, but there were no warrants.

Sixty-eight Negroes were arrested that day. In the next day or two two Negroes who presented themselves to offer bail or inquire about prisoners were arrested. The total number held incommunicado, prevented from seeing any lawyer, was about 100.

On February 28 two of these prisoners, William Gordon and James Johnson, were shot to death in the jail.

The official explanation was that Gordon had grabbed a gun from the confiscated weapons stacked in the room and fired it, giving Deputy R. T. Darnell a slight flesh wound in the left arm. No one has explained why prisoners were in a room where there were loose guns lying around, nor why the prisoners could not be subdued without killing them, nor what methods of questioning were being used which could drive helpless prisoners (against whom there were no serious charges) to so desperate and hopeless an extremity.

Thirteen leading Negro citizens of Columbia are now held in bail up to $5,000 for the Grand Jury. Cases against them are unknown, but police officials have indicated that they are working up a case of an "insurrection" against their victims. An unknown number have been released on small bail.

Legal defense for the victims is being prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The violations of civil rights to which the Columbia defendants have been subjected include: arrest without warrant, search without warrant, holding incommunicado, denial of bail, denial of counsel, destruction and looting of property, theft of money found in premises which were vandalized, denial of due process of law, denial of equal protection of law, beatings and third degree, and the unjustifiable slaying of two of their number.

The people of Columbia are not wholly responsible for this outrage. The lynch mob was largely drawn from outlying rural communities. It was the state forces which organized the armed invasion and pillaging of the Negro business section. Even the killing in the jail was done by state officers. These officers have not been prosecuted and retain their jobs without even a reprimand.

The significance of this case goes far beyond the fate of the individuals involved. Cases of violence against Negroes have been increasing rapidly since the war ended, and, almost always, it is Negro **veterans** who are attacked. These men fought for democracy and have come back expecting to share in it. The Klan-minded element, a tiny minority of the white population, is trying to throttle these aspirations with violence and murder.

What happened in Columbia was not a race riot, but a pogrom. And merely for being the leaders of a Negro community which dared to defend itself against a lynch mob, citizens have been charged with "assault with intent to commit murder," an offense which carried a penalty of three to twenty-one years in prison.

This is a new form of Ku Klux Klan-ism, in which uniformed state troops rather than a mob of hooded civilians are the aggressors against a helpless minority group. If this storm trooper pattern succeeds in this case, it will spread to other communities and states

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on the earnings of big corporations. It may be assumed that the unions base their decisions to strike or not to strike on these revelations. The study claims that 200 great steel corporaions earned more than $2,000,000,000 in open and concealed profits during the war. From 1940 to 1945 the industry averaged a profit, after taxes, of $245,000,000 per year. Total reported profits in the steel industry, after taxes, for comparative periods are:

1936-39	$576,000,000
1940-44	$1,225,000,000
Increase (percent)	113

The United Auto Workers Union has released a study of 26 aircraft companies and their earnings during comparative years. The percentage increase in this industry is even more staggering:

1936-39	$20,554,274
1941-44	$173,598,422
Increase (percent)	745

If you have ever wondered how to make ends meet after you've paid your taxes, and how an extra few dollars a week would help that household budget, you'll be interested in these statistics on some of the aircraft industries. All these are profits after taxes and include postwar and contingency reserves.

	1936-39 average	1941-44 average	Percent increase
Bell Aircraft	$32,493	$3,845,404	11,743
Bellanca Aircraft	6,153	323,336	5,155
Bendix Aviation	2,480,661	17,883,326	.....
Boeing Airplane	—840,038	7,294,040	621
Consolidated Vultee	823,702	16,957,763	1,959
Curtiss-Wright	2,954,566	*25,351,791	758
Glenn L. Martin	2,083,787	13,569,776	551
Wright Aeronautical	2,544,172	*11,517,484	353

*Average for 3 years.

While making these profits, however, most companies were not generous with their stockholders. Dividend payments have by no means kept pace with the sharp advance in net profits. If they had, distribution of wealth would have been a little wider. The fact is that corporaions paid out a much smaller proportion of their profits in dividends during the war than ever before. Prior to 1940, dividend payments were often two-thirds of net profits ;since then they have averaged less than half. While the net income of incorporated business increased 134 percent between 1939 and 1944, dividends in the same period increased only 18 percent.

Reason? The conservative financial magazine Business Week of August 11, 1945, attributes it to the belief that high dividends at a time when war business alone was furnishing most corporate profits would invite public criticism.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that management had at its disposal a working capital 88 per cent greater than in 1938. The figure in dollars had jumped from twenty-five billion in 1939 to forty-seven billion in 1945. One result was that corporations had to raise very little new capital for wartime expansion. At the same time, losses in enemy countries were written off or provided for through reserves. Investment in new plants was kept below depreciation charges, written off against taxes, charged to current operating expenses, or financed directly by the Federal Government.

And thus corporations have piled up $31,000,000,000 in undistributed profits and reserves during the war. They have also paid off a billion dollars in long-term debts.

A break-down of assets in the 200 great steel companies, as published by the United Steelworkers of America, further clarifies the situation.

	January 1940	January 1945	Increase Percent
Total financial resources	$4,860,000,000	$6,000,000,000	22
Funded debt	419,000,000	765,000,000	82
Excess working capital over funded debt	1,200,000,000	2,000,000,000	68
Total assets	103,000,000	395,000,000	288
Dividend payments	585,000,000	1,000,000,000	81
Working capital	689,000,000	1,600,000,000	131
General reserves	903,000,000	652,000,000	—28
Undistributed profits	308,000,000	1,393,000,000	363

The above figures give you a picture of the steel industry only. Others, of course, have fared as well. The 11 corporations that graduated into the

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billionaire class during the war make a total of 43 companies with assets of more than a billion dollars. Forty-third on this list is the Ford Motor Co., with total assets of a mere $1,021,325,159. But Ford is exclusively a family holding, while the others are owned by numerous stockholders.

According to a United Press survey, some of the giants and their assets are:

Metropolitan Life, almost $7,000,000,000.
Bell Telephone, more than $6,000,000,000.
Prudential, more than $5,000,000,000.
Chase National Bank, more than $5,000,000,000.
Pennsylvania Railroad, almost $3,000,000,000.
Standard Oil of New Jersey, $2,400,000,000.
General Motors, $2,100,000,000.

American industry enters the postwar world with a greatly expanded plant and with tools and equipment far surpassing anything it had in the past. According to a report issued by the War Producion Board, more than $25,000,000,000 worth of new plants and equipment were added to the industrial capacity in this country between 1940 and 1944. The Government contributed directly more than two-thirds of the total investment involved.

At the end of 1939 there were 934,000 machine tools in place in this country; by 1944 the number had risen to 1,400,000,000 an increase of nearly 50 percent. General Motors had 75,000 machine tools in 1940; in October 1943 it reported 143,774 machine tools in place.

Even after industry has financed its own transition to a peacetime production, equal at least to the prewar level of 1941, it will have on hand a fund, estimated by United States Department of Commerce economists in 1944 as between ten and twenty billion dollars, left over for plant and other expansion.

It will also get from the Government a flat 10-percent rebate on wartime payments of excess-profits tax as a sort of severance pay to compensate it for the cessation of war contracts. This sum alone amounts to about $2,840,000,000, and is equal to more than half the total net corporate earnings in the banner year of 1937.

In addition, under the carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the excess-profits tax, United States corporations have accumulated with the Government a sort of unemployment insurance. Should the profits of any company in the next 10 years drop below its so-called normal profit level, it is entitled to a cash refund from the United States Treasury to make good these losses. That refund cannot be greater than the total income and excess-profits tax paid during the war. Theoretically, industry has thus a reserve fund ot $62,000,000,000 to offset reconversion losses.

The steel companies, for example, face reconversion with savings (net working capital) of $2,000,000,000. Their flat 10 percent rebate from the Treasury will amount to about $200,000,000 more. If they fail to show a cent of profit in 1946, the Treasury must give them rebate of $149,000,000. This last rebate guarantees them 29 percent more profits than they averaged during the years of peace.

Nowhere in the world, in any period of history, have comparable material gains been registered by industry. The war presumably has wiped out German and Japanese industry. Principal industries in Allied countries have suffered so heavily that it will take them a decade or more to regain even prewar production.

American business today is in the position of completely dominating world trade. It has become so strongly entrenched through its war profits that for many years it need fear no real competition anywhere on the globe.

Congress has not yet passed a comprehensive full employment bill for the American people. But the tax reduction bill has been rushed through in record time. Principal provision of this bill eliminates the excess-profits tax as of January 1, 1946. The total cut in taxes is almost $6,000,000,000, apportioned as follows between individuals and corporations:

Individuals	$2,784,000,000
Corporations	$3,136,000,000

The reduction in individual income taxes is overwhelmingly in favor of the larger income groups. The little man gets $1 a year more to spend; the millionaire gets $44,218 more.

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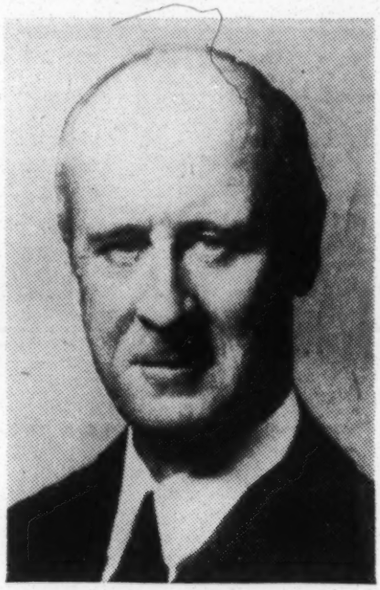
Rev. James Myers Receives 1945 Clendenin Award

The Rev. James Myers, Industrial Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, received the 1945 Clendenin Award of the Workers' Defense League for distinguished service on behalf of labor's rights. Nathan M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of New York's Joint Board of the Dress Makers Union, International Ladies' Garment Workers, in making the presentation at luncheon in his honor, referred to Mr. Myers' "indefatigable labor for the last two decades among sharecroppers, textile workers, coal miners and steel workers—amidst men out of jobs and men on strike—on government boards and church



Rev. James Myers

commissions—to champion the cause of human brotherhood and to promote social justice among men."

In thanking the League and accepting the award, Mr. Myers said, "I should like to say that I have worked closely for years in the field of labor relations and social action with Catholic and Jewish leaders and with other Protestant clergymen, with YWCA Industrial Secretaries, and with officials of the Federal Council of Churches and I feel that all of these are equally honored today by this recognition of the role which religious forces can play in the furtherance of social justice."

Federal Council Endorses Co-ops

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America reaffirmed its position favoring cooperative economic action, in a special session at its conference in Columbus, Ohio, March 5 and 6. The session had the largest attendance since the organization of the Council in 1908.

A resolution adopted unanimously by a full session of the Council read as follows: "We are convinced that all Christians recognize the high ethical value inherent in the cooperative as over against the competitive motive, and that as cooperation is emphasized and competition subordinated we approach more nearly to the teachings of Jesus. We therefore encourage the extension

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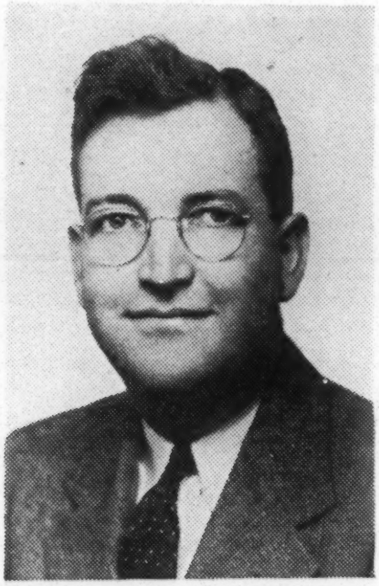
Rev. Cameron P. Hall Becomes Co-Secretary, Industrial Relations, Federal Council of Churches

Rev. Cameron P. Hall has just taken up his duties as the newly elected Co-Secretary of the Industrial Relations Division of the Federal Council of Churches, and of the Committee on the Church and Cooperatives. In this relationship Dr. Hall also becomes Associate Executive Secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations.

On the occasion of receiving the Clendenin Award, Mr. Myers praised Dr. Hall and said,



Rev. Cameron P. Hall

"I can now assure you of what is most important of all, and that is the fact that the work is to go on with renewed vigor and broader vision in the years that lie ahead."

Before taking up his present position, Cameron Hall was the Director of the Department of Social Education and Action of the Board of Christian Education of The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and Editor of **Social Progress,** official publicaton of the Department.

A very outstanding contribution to economic justice and to church-labor management understanding during Dr. Hall's leadership of the Department was a comprehensive report on **The Church and Industrial Relations.** This report, the result of a two-year period of study by an advisory committee of 16 churchmen, points to the spiritual and ethical resources of Christianity in a period of economic change, outlines the accomplishments and responsibilities of labor, and includes an excellent bibliography and program of action.

of cooperative techniques and other similar means of bringing about economic justice and brotherhood."

Watch The Back Door!

Drive Against OPA Is NAM's Oblique Assault On Labor

By F. Brainerd Bridgman

The House of American Democracy is under attack by a powerful coalition of selfish interests which are going all out to batter their way in and capture it for themselves alone. The House is being defended by those persons inside and outside the organized labor movement who place the interests of the majority of the American people ahead of the interests of the selfish minority.

Since V-J-Day, organized labor has done a pretty good job of defending the front door of the House. In spite of the fact that General Motors and the officials of the oil, steel, meat packing and electrical appliance industries refused time and time again to bargain in good faith with union representatives concerning their just wage demands, the unions tenaciously carried on the struggle until the new wage pattern of an 18 to 18½c hourly increase was established. It is true that this rate of increase did not make up for the loss in overtime pay suffered by many workers. It is true that the increase did not come up to the level which President Truman and several Government agencies stated could be met by the larger corporations. It is true that the new wage pattern involved a retreat by Government in terms of its price policy, notably in the granting of substantial price adjustments in steel over the strenuous objections of Economic Stabilization Administrator Bowles.

Yet, while all this represents only a limited victory for labor and the American people, the important fact is that organized labor has come out of the tussle still strong and vigorous. Never before have wage negotiations with corporate industry been entered into on such a grand scale. Never before have labor unions, in those instances where strikes could not be avoided, evinced such thorough-going preparation, organization, and discipline. Never before have organized trade unionists shown such a degree of cooperation and overall solidarity.

Nevertheless, a serious appraisal of the present situation in the light of the developments following World War I can give rise to only the most sober optimism. While the front door of the House of Democracy has been secured, at least for the time being, there are danger signals elsewhere. Thus, at one of the windows, the very essence of democracy is threatened by the failure of Congress to continue the F.E.P.C. There are other windows threatened through the possible control of atomic energy by the military, through the breakdown of plans for establishing an adequate minimum wage, through failure to legislate a comprehensive program of medical care, and through the emasculation of Housing Administrator Wyatt's home-building program. There also is the danger that anti-labor legislation which will so cripple trade unions as to prevent their functioning to maintain mass purchasing power will be passed by Congress. Already such measures as the Hobbs and Case Bills have passed the House of Representatives. These and other measures such as the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill would, through the legalizing of court injunctions against labor and various other devices, deal a paralyzing blow to the labor movement.

Yes, all these are danger spots. But, there are two even more serious threats that demand the attention of every patriotic American. The rear entrance to the House of Democracy must be manned—and in time! In the field of politics, the loss of the far-sighted and forceful leadership of Franklin Roosevelt has placed a new responsibility on every progressive citizen to work harder than ever before for the election of forward-looking representatives to Congress. A defeat of the progressive forces at the polls in 1946 and 1948 would turn back the clock of history 25 years. It would mean not only the certain passage of a whole series of anti-labor bills and the nullification of the National Labor Relations Act—the Magna Carta of Labor—but also the increased use of the police power of the state (local, state **and** federal to break strikes, and smash unions. Although the record of the Wilson Administration was by no means clean after World War I, the coming of the Harding Administration witnessed the greatest anti-labor cru-

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sade in American history. In July, 1922, Harding telegraphed the Governors of 28 states to provide protection to the coal mine operators in their use of strike-breakers against the coal miners with the result that the National Guard was called out in Ohio and Pennsylvania and the strike crushed. Again, in September, the Harding Administration moved to break the strike of 400,000 railroad shopmen through the issuance by Federal Judge James Wilkerson of one of the most far-reaching, anti-labor injunctions on record. (1).

By this time, too, the "Open Shop Drive" started in 1920 was flourishing. Launched by a group of employer's organizations, the drive sought through the use of all media of propaganda dissemination, to make trade unionism unpopular and appear "un-American." The famous Palmer raids against "foreigners" and radicals were unleashed by Government itself and served a vigorous anti-union role. Such devices as the company union, the yellow-dog contract, and the use of labor spies which sapped the strength of the organized labor movement were developed by employers on an unprecedented scale with the full sanction of Government. These are developments that may be expected to recur after World War II, if a government representative of the interests of the few rather than the many is permitted to seat itself in Washington.

The Threat of Inflation

Now to turn to the most serious threat of all—most serious because we Americans so frequently forget to bolt, or even to watch, the back doors of our houses! The threat of inflation! Inflation, followed by the inevitable deflationary spiral, which will create conditions making it impossible for organized labor to hold on to its hard-won gains of the past decade.

Here, it is of double significance to study what happened to labor in the years following the first World War. During the years 1919-20, in spite of the fact that the Wilson Administration played an anti-labor role, the membership of the A. F. of L. showed a remarkable increase (nearly 20% in 1919 and a further 25% in 1920). This, it must be emphasized, occurred while the inflationary spiral was swirling upward at a giddy pace. (Living costs in the 19-month period following the Armistice climbed twice as fast as during the four preceding years). Then in June 1920, came the turning point and collapse. In the next twelve months, the bottom dropped out of the American economy.

What did this deflationary tailspin mean to the American people and the organized labor movement? In the next five years, over 100,000 businesses failed, over 450,000 farmers lost their farms, and nearly 6,000,000 workers were thrown out of their jobs. And the A. F. of L.? In the two year period, 1921-22, the A. F. of L. lost nearly a million members, or about 25% of its peak membership of 4,078,740 in 1920. (2).

Where on the inflationary curve do the American people stand today? Because of the able direction and popular support of the O.P.A., living costs on V-J Day had been held to a 30% increase above the pre-war level (as compared with a 60% increase during World War 1). On V-J Day, the dollar was worth 76c of its prewar value (as compared with 40c in World War I). (3).

Yet, the principal danger lies ahead, since, as indicated above, the most rapid inflationary rise in World War I occurred **after** the Armistice. (From 62½ up to 108% above prewar levels in 19 months.) Moreover, inflationary pressures are much greater now than after World War I. Public savings now stand at 145 billion dollars as over against 27 billion after World War I. Currency circulation in the United States increased 19½ billion dollars in this war as compared with less than two billion in the last. Balances in checking accounts in banks increased 150% in this war as compared with only 50% in the last. (4). Declared Chester Bowles before the Senate Small Business Committee on December 4 last, "Should people, whether consumers or businessmen, once lose confidence that the price line will be held and rush to meet future needs ahead of anticipated price increases, these vast wartime savings could throw the nation into a wild inflationary scramble, exceeding any it has ever experienced."

Chester Bowles has been waging, with too little public support, an uneven battle against some of the most powerful selfish-interest lobbies ever organized. On March 5 he named them—the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the real estate lobby, the packers, textile, and dairy lobbies, who are "endlessly scheming and plotting to trade the interests of the great majority of our people for the narrow, short-range profit of the groups which they represent."

Robert R. Wason, President of N.A.M., has since called for an end to all price controls. O.P.A. has answered that this would mean an upward surge in the price of sugar from 7c to 27c per lb., bacon 41c to 58c per lb., Portland cement 79c to $1.42 per bag., gasoline 20c to 34c per gal. If the N.A.M. is successful in its program, real wages will be slashed again and again by soaring living costs, savings and war bonds will melt away, purchasing power will ebb, and the preconditions for large scale unemployment and depression established. The large industrialists, accustomed to a handsome "take" during the war years (cf. article by Rep. Coffee elsewhere in the issue), would be in a position to reap a short-range harvest of tremendous profits.

Is the desire for immediate profit enough to explain the willingness of the corporate interests to work against the interests and desires of the vast majority of the American people? Surely the N.A.M. would be willing to forego this short-range interest for the sake of the people as a whole. That is possible. Possible, were it not for much deeper, more subtle objectives of a long-range character which are impelling the N.A.M. and its friends forward in their drive towards a wide-open inflationary scramble.

(Cont. on page 8, col. 1)

(1) Harold U. Faulkner and Mark Starr, "Labor in America," Harper & Bros., 1944, pp. 168-9.

(2) Ibid., pp. 189-90.

(3) Chester Bowles, "Price Control, December, 1945," U. S. Government Printing Office, 1946, p. 8.

(4) Ibid., pp. 71-75.

Affiliations Of Detroit Delegates

Forty of the 244 persons registered at the Detroit Religion and Labor Conference February 25-26, were members of both a church and a labor union.

The religious affiliations, with the number in each group, were as follows:

Methodist	74
Presbyterian	26
Baptist	21
Congregational	17
Episcopal	11
Lutheran	10
Unitarian	9
Evangelical	7
Evangelical & Reformed	7
Jewish	6
United Church of Canada	6
Catholic	4
Church of the Brethren	3
People's Institute of Applied Religion	3
Disciples of Christ	2
Church of God	1
Community	1
Ethical Society	1
Reformed Church in America	1
Salvation Army	1
YMCA	1

Labor unions, mainly Locals, represented at the conference, and the number from each union, were as follows:

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL—1.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO—1.
American Federation of Teachers, AFL—9.
American Federation of State, County, & Municipal Employees, AFL—4.
American Newspaper Guild, CIO—2.
Brotherhood of Mantenance of Way Employees, AFL—1.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, AFL—1.
Hotel & Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, AFL—1.
National Farmers' Union—1.
National Maritime Union, CIO—1.
Oil Workers International Union—CIO—1.
Textile Workers Union of America, CIO—1.
United Automobile Workers, CIO—16.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, AFL—1.
United Electrical, Radio, & Machine Workers, CIO—3.
United Gas, Coke, & Chemical Workers of America, CIO—1.
United Office & Professional Workers,CIO—6.
United Steelworkers of America, CIO—2.
Waterworks Employees Federal No. 12, affiliated to Trades & Labor Council, Windsor, Ontario, AFL—2.

Fifteen states, the District of Columbia, and Canada were represented at the conference. Attendance by states follows: Michigan, 160; Ohio, 24; New York, 16; Illinois, 15; Connecticut, 12; Canada, 6; Pennsylvania, 5; District of Columbia, 4; Massachusetts, 4; Wisconsin, 3; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Kansas, 1; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; Minnesota, 1.

RLF New Across the Continent

John G. Ramsay, Public Relations Representative for the United Steelworkers of America, CIO and RLF General Executive Board member, compiles the material for this feature of ECONOMIC JUSTICE. Please send news about local artivities to him at 351 West Seventh Avenue, Columbus 1, Ohio.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—

Labor presented its case during the steel and packinghouse strikes to the clergy at the regular monthly Religion and Labor Fellowship luncheons in Chicago.

"The Steel Strike" was presented by Joseph Germano, Director District No. 31, U.S.A.-C.I.O., and "Packinghouse Workers Seek a Living Wage" was the topic of Sven Godfredsen of the United Packinghouse Workers, C.I.O.

Many Chicago labor leaders are speaking to religious groups, report Frank McColloch, Director of James Mullenbach Institute, and Ken Hunter, U.S.A.-C.I.O.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE—

J. C. Stafford, U.S.A.-C.I.O., writes:—

"—the pastors of our city and our A. F. of L. members of the (R. & L.) Club have definitely refused to meet any further or carry on this work, due to the insistence of our organization that the colored pastors of the city be represented in the meetings.

"—we are very much interested in this program and would like to see it carried on."

Chattanooga will be visited in April.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY—

John G. Ramsay reporting:—

Rev. Lawrence A. Davis, Pastor of the Beechmont Presbyterian Church, and Henry Beatty, Representative U.S.A.-C.I.O., took the lead to set up a R. & L. dinner in Louisville.

I am happy to report that this was an inter-racial dinner. We were the guests of Grace Presbyterian Church, of which our Negro brother, Rev. L. W. Bottoms, is pastor.

Uncle Joe Cannon, Director C.I.O., said, "What is it you ladies put into ham to make it so good that one does not know when to stop eating." The group voted to continue dinner meetings in churches.

One clergyman said, "This is indeed a great day for me. Today, I have talked with Union men for the first time and I like them; and now tonight I have dinner for the first time with a Negro brother and I look forward to the next dinner with him. I come from Mississippi."

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—

Last October the first report of activity in Seattle came to the National R.L.F. "Wish you could have been with us tonight," Chairman William Bailey Waltmire wrote Willard Uphaus. "It would have done your heart good to see sixteen church and labor leaders sit down about the dinner table and launch the Seattle Religion and Labor Foundation." The Seattle branch now has 28 members, all of whom belong to the National.

CALGARY-VANCOUVER, CANADA—

Dr. E. F. Molnar, Calgary Presbyterian clergyman, addressed a Religion and Labor Conference held in Vancouver, April 2. "If the church and labor were united, they would be the strongest power in the community," said Dr. Molnar. Generous supplies of National R.L.F. literature were distributed.

The Religion and Labor forces in Calgary and Vancouver will sponsor a conference for Western Canada in May, at which Secretary Willard Uphaus will be one of the speakers.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT—

The Board of Directors of the Religion and Labor Council of Greater New Haven held its regular monthly meeting, April 15. The report of Executive Secretary Fitzhugh Dodson showed that there was activity on several fronts. 1. There have been two public meetings at which Kermit Eby and Mary Randolph Mason were the speakers. A third will come, May 20, with Dr. Broadus Mitchell the speaker; 2. A series of five weekly broadcasts over Station WNHC is now in process; 3. In cooperation with the Yale Divinity Local the Council distributed leaflets in defense of strikers and raised strike funds: 4. Frequent discussions and forums have been arranged for church groups; 5. A youth conference will be held in May in cooperation with the Youth Senate of the New Haven Council of Churches.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA—

Jimmy Jones, Staff Representative, U.S.A.-C.I.O., reports:

"The R. & L. Fellowship took the responsibility to set up a committee of clergymen to investigate the long drawn out SKF Strike. This committee met with leaders of the strikers and then with representatives of management. Their work helped to bring to a conclusion this long drawn out struggle."

The Philadelphia Fellowship is distributing 300 copies of the new R. L. F. pamphlet, *Walking Together.*

MARION, OHIO—

Orville C. Jones, Ohio State C.I.O. Council, reports:—

"The Rev. L. V. Bauguess of Forest Lawn Presbyterian Church led the discussion at the Religion and Labor Fellowship in January on the subject, 'Christian Principles in the Strike'."

Watch The Back Door!

(Cont. from page 6)

What are these underlying objectives? One is the hope that, under the conditions of deflation, mass unemployment and depression, it will be possible to crush the power of the trade unions and return to the open-shop conditions of the 1920s. The growing pool of the unemployed could be used to smash strikes and reduce wage scales. Racial groups, especially the Negro, could be used to divide employees against themselves. Particularly do the N.A.M. and their friends see, under the conditions of an unstable economy, the chance to break the back of the most aggressive wing of organzied labor, the C.I.O., which with the bulk of its membership in the large mass production industries would be in the most vulnerable position. With the C.I.O. out of the way, it would then be possible to concentrate on "taking care of" the A. F. of L.

Is there any other possible objective in the drive of the N.A.M. and its friends to abolish the O.P.A.? We believe there is. What would a wild inflationary boom beginning on July 1 (the day after the expiration of the Present Control Act) do to the American people? How long could the spree last? What would be the temper of the American voter when the crash came? After World War I the spree lasted 20 months. There is a good chance that this time, considering the increased inflationary pressures, it would certainly last no longer than the 28 months between July, 1946, and November, 1948. Looking to the history of American politics and having failed in three desparate attempts to recapture the White House, the N.A.M. is depending on this kind of development to insure success. They count on a swing by the voters away from any vestiges of New Dealism (just see what calamity the New Deal has in the long run inflicted on the common man!) toward an administration more favorable to big business and "free enterprise."

So, the back-door attack of the corporate interests against the O.P.A. emerges as a double-edged weapon. One cutting edge is calculated to operate in the economic field where, through slashing away the foundations of a stable economy, organized labor will have to fight for its very existence. The other cutting edge is political and would hack open the way for an anti-labor, anti-people's government on the lines of the Harding model. Corporate power has failed in its direct efforts since V-J Day to weaken the trade union movement on the industrial front. It sees, however, in its drive against the O.P.A. the opportunity of an oblique assault, the very indirection and unobtrusiveness of which will guarantee otherwise unobtainable success against its labor adversary.

In the light of the foregoing analysis and the fact that only a very short period remains for effective action, the struggle to save the O.P.A. must be given THE NO. 1 PRIORITY by all labor and progressive groups. To quote Chester Bowles once more, "Between now and the first of June, one of the most fateful decisions in the peacetime history of our nation will be reached. In that brief period the forces of greed will finally overcome us and inflation will be a rapidly growing fact, or the strength of the people will be reasserted and the stabilization program will be strengthened and maintained . . . The next few weeks represent the Guadalcanal, the Okinawa, and the Stalingrad in our fight to maintan a stabilized economy." (5).

(5) Chester Bowles in a speech before the National Farmers Union, March 5, 1946.

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The call to action NOW is clear and imperative. The fight to save the O.P.A., the fight to protect the rights of labor to organize, the fight to maintain democracy in America are one and the same fight—precisely. In every community of the nation a campaign must be organized to save the O.P.A. Consumer organizations, church groups, women's clubs, trade unions, fraternal societies, veterans' organizations—every group and individual that can be reached must rush to man the back door defenses of our House of Democracy. Watch for chances for joint action with other groups! Send delegations to Washington! Send letters and telegrams to Congressmen demanding the passage without hamstringing amendment of H. R. 5270 (the Bill to extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts to June 30th, 1947)! Such a campaign can defeat the million dollar anti-O. P. A., anti-consumer, anti-labor drive of America's selfish minority.

(Ed. Note: Since the above was written the House of Representatives has in effect killed the Price Control Bill with an array of unworkable amendments. Every effort should be concentrated on the Senate to save the O. P. A.)

Who Made The Money?

(Cont. from page 4)

The 900 largest corporations in this country will get a tax reduction averaging $2,000,000 each in 1946. This amounts to a benefit twice that of the rest of the rest of the 18,000 corporations which have admitted excess profits. There is no gain whatever for the 261,000 smaller corporations that were never able to report excess profits.

At the same time it was revealed that the deficit in the national budget for 1946 is estimated at $30,000,000,000.

All this, then, must go into the balance in which we weigh our victory. On one side, we have the total cost of war:$336,000,000,000 in cash, plus the dead, the wounded, the missing; on the other, the outright profits made by large corporaitons—some $56,000,000,000 in cash, plus the power to dominate the lives of our people and the peoples of the world.

White Violence

(Cont. from page 3)

and be used against other groups. This is why the Columbia case is the business of the whole American people.

If readers of this article wish to prevent the spread in our country of this fascist way of life, they can write to Governor James McCord, State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee, letting him know that they do not want state forces used as substitutes for a lynch mob. They can demand of Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., that the United States prosecute under the Federal Civil Rights statute those who perpetrated the violence at Columbia. They can contribute money toward the defense of those on trial at Columbia.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 212½ Union St., Nashville 3, Tennessee, is collecting funds for this purpose.

A twelve-page leaflet, THE TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA, is available for 1c a copy, $7.40 a thousand, from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, at the same address.

Not for publication

SRG - 4/5/46

THE TRAGEDY AT COLUMBIA

BACKGROUND

Columbia, Tennessee, is a fairly typical Southern community. It is the county seat of Maury County, which is located in the south central part of the state. The population of Maury County is about 40,000 people, of whom 12,000 are Negroes. Columbia has about 12,000 people—9,000 whites and 3,000 Negroes.

Columbia is a rather attractive and prosperous town. It has several industries which employ both whites and Negroes. It is surrounded by good farming and pasture land, but this is rimmed by an area of poor farm land comprising about one-third of the area of the county and populated largely by underprivileged white farmers. This fact has a bearing on the apparent feeling of the outlying rural white people toward the townspeople in general and toward the relatively prosperous Negro business group at Columbia in particular. The poorer white farmers complain that "there are Negroes on the streets drawing $20 a week unemployment compensation, and that's more than a man can make working hard on a farm." Other white people complain here, as elsewhere, about the shortage of Negro domestics.

Maury County has had two lynchings in the past twenty years. In 1927 a Negro was lynched in front of the courthouse at Columbia after a prominent white citizen, now dead, had risked his life in an effort to halt the mob. The Negro was accused of assaulting a white woman. In 1933 a 17 year old Negro boy, Cordie Cheek, was accused of attacking a white woman. A Grand Jury met but brought no indictment, and the boy was released. His life being in danger, he was taken to the home of an uncle in Nashville. He was abducted from his uncle's home by a band of white men, was taken back to Maury County, and hanged on the Columbia-Lewisburg road in the presence of a large mob of spectators.

These facts are important as a background for the tragic incidents which began at Columbia on February 25, 1946. However, they do not mean that Columbia is unique. What happened at Columbia could happen in many another Southern town—and will happen unless responsible white and Negro leaders get together in a spirit of honesty and common sense and work out methods of preventing such outbreaks.

WHAT HAPPENED

How It Started

Late in the morning of February 25 a Negro woman, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, accompanied by her son James, went to the radio section of a local store, a branch of the Castner-Knott Company of Nashville. She wanted to see William Fleming, white radio repair man, about a radio which she had left there for repair. She complained about the service, and after some exchange of words she accused Fleming of lying, whereupon he cursed her and struck her. Her son then pitched into Fleming, and in the scuffle Fleming either fell or was pushed through a plate glass window. The fighting continued outside for a few moments. A policeman came up, used some force to "subdue" the Stephensons, and took them to jail. Fleming was taken to a doctor.

Both of the men involved in this episode were veterans. William Fleming, the white man, had recently been discharged from the Army. James Stephenson, the Negro man, had recently been discharged from the Navy.

The Crowd: A Mob in the Making

It is probably true that this incident would have caused only passing excitement had it not been for the fact that the Fleming family is rather numerous in Maury County. William Fleming's father was a veteran of World War I, and it is said that seven Fleming sons served in World War II. Flo Fleming, a Navy

veteran and brother of William Fleming, had recently won the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Maury County by a very narrow margin — 12 votes — largely on the strength of being a veteran. Because the family symbolized the "tough" country stock, the news about the fight in Columbia created more than usual interest among the relatives and friends of the Flemings in the outlying communities, particularly in Culleoka, where Fleming's father lives. Early in the afternoon, cars carrying white men from the rural sections of the County began arriving in Columbia. Some of these men were armed, and they talked of lynching the Stephensons.

The news had spread fast. The Columbia Herald, afternoon newspaper, did not help the situation any with a two-column headline on the front page: "Two Negroes Held After Attack on White Veteran." The paper reached the streets of Columbia early in the afternoon, reached Culleoka at 5 P. M. and other outlying communities the next morning.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood realized that there might be violence. Early in the afternoon, after talking with Julius Blair, elderly and highly respected Negro business man, the sheriff released the Stephensons on a bond signed by Blair and advised Blair to get the Stephensons out of town. James Stephenson was taken safely to Nashville and his mother hid out in Columbia.

The crowd of white people continued to grow, and there was considerable milling about and loud talk around the courthouse square. Several cars of armed white men cruised around town.

In mid-afternoon Flo Fleming, sheriff-elect and brother of William Fleming who was involved in the original episode, talked to the milling crowd of white men, urging them to go home and not make any trouble. This seemed to ease the situation temporarily.

Later in the afternoon a group of about 50 white men went to the jail, kicked on the door and told the sheriff they would like to have the Stephensons.

The sheriff pointed a tommy-gun at them, told them he would shoot the first man who tried to come in, and that the prisoners were not there anyway. The crowd left the jail, but two of the men who were particularly drunk and noisy were arrested.

It is significant that the groups of white people who milled around the square were not organized and never reached the hell-bent mob stage.

The Negroes' Fear

The Negroes of Columbia had not forgotten the horrors of previous lynchings. When they saw the crowd of white men gathering, they were fearful of a lynching or a riot. Those who were aware of the situation went home early and prepared to face the worst.

Columbia has several Negro areas. The most important of these, sometimes called by the unattractive name of Mink Slide, is a business and residence area which lies only a stone's throw from the courthouse square. In this area groups of Negroes gathered to discuss the impending crisis and what they might do in case their area was attacked. Some of the Negroes brought their guns and declared that they would defend their businesses and homes to the last.

Sheriff Underwood knew that a considerable crowd of Negroes had collected in Mink Slide, and late in the afternoon he decided to go there to talk with them. He drove to Mink Slide in his car, got out, and walked up to a group of about 100 people. He said, in effect, "Let's don't have any trouble. We're going to keep things under control and if you will all just go on home, there's not going to be any trouble here." Some of the Negroes said, "The Sheriff is right. The best thing to do is to go home." Others said, "Sheriff, how do we know what that crowd of white people up there is going to do? We're going to stay right here as long as they're up there around the courthouse." As darkness came on, the Negroes turned out most of the lights in the Mink Slide area. Figuring that the street lights might

assist their potential attackers, they proceeded to shoot out these lights.

The Crucial Point

Early in the evening the Chief of Police, J. Walter Griffin, decided to go to Mink Slide and see what was going on there. He took with him three patrolmen who were the entire night force of Columbia. As they entered the Negro business area in the darkness, they were fired upon. All four were hit and one was seriously wounded.

After this unfortunate turn of events, Sheriff Underwood feared that wide-scale rioting would break out. He called Governor McCord and asked for assistance. Groups of State Highway Patrolmen entered Columbia between 10 P. M. and midnight, followed later by units of the State Guard under the command of General J. M. Dickinson, Jr.

Unfortunate Incident

Later in the night a newspaper man, who was in Columbia to cover the situation, telephoned A. J. Morton, elderly Negro undertaker, and asked for a statement. Morton told him he had nothing to say. Against the advice of Morton, other newsmen, and the sheriff, the reporter slipped down to Morton's home, which is in his undertaking establishment. On learning this, several patrolmen followed and entered Morton's home. They asked, "Who lives here?" Morton replied that his family lived there. The patrolmen looked into other rooms and found several other Negroes, some of them with guns. Twelve persons, including Morton, were arrested at once and taken to jail. This incident lent weight to the growing feeling of the officials that a "conspiracy" was afoot.

The State Patrol Closes In

There were conferences between the local officials, General Dickinson and Lynn Bomar, Chief of the Highway Patrol. They felt that the main problem

was to disarm and arrest the Negroes who were gathered in Mink Slide. General Dickinson said that he thought the State Guard could handle the situation by using tear gas and avoid any shooting. Bomar insisted that the State Patrol should handle the job. The State Patrol surrounded Mink Slide and at dawn closed in on the business area, calling to the Negroes to surrender. Some of the Negroes began firing, and after this, bedlam broke out. The Patrolmen began firing indiscriminately into the buildings. The Negroes surrendered almost immediately. The atmosphere was one of fear, anger, and hysteria. There was a general melee of clubbing, kicking, and shoving as the Negroes were lined up for the March to the jail. About sixty persons were arrested at this time. Surprisingly enough, no one was killed in this encounter, but several Negroes were seriously injured.

The undertaker's establishment, the barber shop, the dance hall, and other places were completely wrecked. Angry and excited members of the State Patrol went through the buildings ruthlessly destroying and vandalizing the furnishings and equipment. Even if some other damage was done by white hangers-on, as seems to be the case, the responsibility rested with the State Patrol, since it was in control and should have prevented any needless destruction of property.

A considerable quantity of guns and ammunition was confiscated in Mink Slide. Later there was systematic searching for firearms in the homes of Negroes, and the white people on the streets were disarmed. In all, some 400 weapons were confiscated and stacked in the county jail.

Calm After the Storm

After this violent episode there was calm in Columbia, at least outwardly. The Chief of Police drove through the Negro area telling the residents by means of a loud speaker that everything was all right and that they had nothing to fear. The State Guard, several hundred strong, remained on duty and many people went

about their business as usual. Additional arrests were made and questioning of the arrested Negroes was begun by a group composed of local officials and representatives of the State Patrol and the State Guard.

Maurice Weaver, white attorney of Chattanooga, who was employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to represent the legal interests of the Negroes, arrived in Columbia early in the morning of February 27. He asked permission to see the prisoners to inform them that they did not have to make any statements unless they wished to and to arrange bail for the prisoners. He was not allowed to see them at this time, but was told that most of the prisoners would probably be released on bail as soon as the inquiry group had completed its preliminary questioning. Soon after Weaver departed, Julius Blair, elderly and respected local Negro who had accompanied him in his visit to the courthouse, was arrested.

Within the next few days about two-thirds of the prisoners were released on bail. A few of the bonds were signed by a local white attorney, but most of them were signed by Julius Blair and other local Negro business men.

Tragedy at the Jail

On the afternoon of Thursday, February 28, another tragic incident took place. Three Negro prisoners, William Gordon, James Johnson, and Napoleon Stewart, who had been questioned by the investigating group, were brought to the office of the jail. Johnson had been told that he would be released on a $250.00 bond. Deputies R. T. Darnell and Ed. Pennington and John Morgan, Nashville Banner photographer, were in the room with these three prisoners. Three stacks of confiscated weapons were also in the room. While Pennington was lounging on a bed and Darnell was talking on the telephone, Gordon in some manner loaded a gun, or found one already loaded, from the stack of weapons near his chair, and fired at Darnell, hitting him in the arm. Several Patrolmen who had just left this room to go to

the conference room, rushed back in, firing as they entered. Gordon and Johnson were both mortally wounded and died en route to a Nashville hospital.

After this incident, the officials in charge took the precaution of transporting 42 of the prisoners under heavy guard to Nashville for safe-keeping.

Later Developments

In all, slightly more than 100 Negroes and four or five whites ~~had been~~ were arrested. As the investigating group proceeded with its questioning, it released some persons outright and held others on charges ranging from carrying concealed weapons to attempted murder. On March 7, Sheriff Underwood announced that all Negroes who had been arrested had been released, either outright or on bail.

The Maury County Grand Jury, which was in session at the time of these incidents, began its investigations about March 20. On March 22, it was reported that forty persons (36 Negroes and 4 whites) had been indicted. Twenty-six of the Negroes were charged with "attempted murder in the first degree."

The "official" version of the Columbia troubles took the line of placing the whole responsibility on the Negroes, even to the extent of seeing a "conspiracy" to commit acts of violence. Long distance calls from outside points to Morton and others were intercepted, and there have been hints that some of the persons making these calls may be brought in later as "inciters" to a riot.

Several agencies interested in civil rights have issued statements on the affair, some of which go to the other extreme and attempt to "glamorize" the Negroes involved by making it appear that their aggressiveness prevented wholesale lynching or rioting.

On March 21, Attorney General Tom Clark announced that he had instructed the United States Attorney at Columbia to ask the District Court to convene a federal grand jury as soon as possible in order to determine whether civil rights had been violated. This action is very desirable. It will do more than anything else to clear up the emotion and misinformation which have surrounded this whole affair.

COMMENTS

The Columbia affair was not a race riot in the usual sense. White people, largely from outlying areas in Maury County, gathered in the court house area of Columbia after a relatively trivial incident involving a white man and two Negroes. Some of them were armed and might have attempted a lynching if they could have gotten hold of the Stephensons without too much personal danger, but they never reached the mob stage. A Negro group gathered in the Negro business area for purposes of defense in case the white people started anything. There was no actual rioting between the whites and Negroes. The local officials considered that the white people were pretty well under control and in their opinion the chief problem was to get the Negroes who had gathered in Mink Slide to disperse. The real tragedy lay in the handling of this situation and in its aftermath.

In our opinion, the whites and Negroes are about equally responsible for the course of events. Plenty of mistakes were made on both sides. If the white people who gathered in Columbia had been dispersed, there would probably have been no further trouble. If the local officials had had a more effective way of communicating with the Negroes, the affair might have ended peaceably. If the Negroes who had gathered in Mink Slide had not made the mistake of firing on the policemen who went to talk to them on the night of February 25, there might have been no violence. If the State Patrol, which was called in after the policemen were fired upon, had waited until broad daylight and used more sensible methods of handling the situation, the course of events might have been much different. If the Negroes had not fired on the State Patrolmen when they closed in on Mink Slide at dawn on February 26, the amount of violence and destruction of property might not have been nearly as great.

The worst features of the whole affair were: (1) the needless destruction of property in Mink Slide; (2) the brutal treatment of the Negroes as they were

being rounded up and arrested in Mink Slide; (3) needless arrests and indictments of respected Negro citizens who, in all probability, had no direct connection with the shooting done by Negroes in Mink Slide; (4) carelessness in the jail on February 28 which gave one of the prisoners an opportunity to attempt a break and resulted in the death of two Negroes; (5) failure of the officials to allow Attorney Maurice Weaver to be present during the questioning of the prisoners.

We believe that Sheriff Underwood deserves some commendation for his handling of the affair in its early stages. He released the Stephensons on bail and advised their bondsman, Julius Blair, to get them safely out of town. He dealt firmly with a group of white men who came to the jail and asked for the Stephensons, and he arrested two of the men. He went to Mink Slide on the afternoon of February 25 and talked to the Negroes assembled there, asking them to go home and assuring them that there was not going to be any trouble. John Fleming, Attorney and brother of Will Fleming who was involved in the original incident, and John Finney, local editor, who had just returned from the armed services, also deserve commendation. They went among the white people around the courthouse square on February 25 and tried to persuade them to go home.

Unfortunately, the truth about the Columbia incident is being obscured by biased interpretations. The official version of the affair as seen in the statements made by Governor McCord and other officials is that the Negroes engaged in a "conspiracy" to commit acts of aggression against white people and particularly against officers of the law. They were even inclined to see "outside influences" aiding and abetting the "conspiracy." On the other hand, equally biased statements have been made by certain agencies which are interested in the civil rights aspect of the affair. Some of these tend to "glamorize" the Negroes who were involved by making it appear that they were merely defending their homes against lynchers and rioters. The truth lies in between these extreme interpretations. We believe that although the primary responsibility for the creation of tension situations of this sort rests upon white people, the responsibility for the course of events in this particular situation, once it was created, is about equally divided between whites

and Negroes.

A thorough investigation by a Federal Grand Jury on the matter of violation of civil rights at Columbia will do much to clear up the truth about this shameful affair. We were pleased to see the action of Attorney-General Tom Clark in calling for an investigation by a Federal Grand Jury.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We suggest that the Federal Grand Jury inquiry into possible violations of civil rights at Columbia cover the following points:

(1) Needless destruction of property. A certain amount of destruction was inevitable, assuming that it was necessary to close in on Mink Slide in order to disarm the Negroes, but there is no doubt that there was much needless destruction and even vandalism. We believe that much of this was done by members of the State Patrol and that some of it was probably done by white hangers-on. It may be extremely difficult to fix responsibility, but every effort should be made to do so and to obtain damages or restitution for the unnecessary destruction of property.

(2) Mistreatment of Negroes at time of arrest. Even on the assumption that the Mink Slide raid was necessary and that it involved the use of a certain amount of force, we believe there was unnecessary roughness and brutality in the subduing and arresting of the Negroes.

(3) Refusal to give Attorney Weaver immediate access to prisoners. Although Mr. Weaver was permitted to see two leading Negroes, Julius Blair and James E. Morton, when he went to Columbia early in the morning of February 27, he was not permitted to see all the prisoners so that he could inform them of their legal rights nor was he permitted to be present during the preliminary questioning and sifting of the prisoners.

(4) Unwarranted arrests and indictments. We believe that the arrest of respected Negro citizens like Julius Blair and James Morton was wholly unneces-

sary. We have not seen an official list of the indictments returned by the Maury County Grand Jury, but we understand that several Negroes who had no part in the shooting affair in Mink Slide have been indicted for "attempted murder in the first degree."

Of course, it is going to be difficult even for a Federal Grand Jury to obtain sufficient evidence to fix responsibility and to obtain indictments on any of these points. However, even if it fails to find sufficient evidence, its investigation will undoubtedly have a salutary effect upon the civil rights situation not only in Columbia but elsewhere.

As far as we have been able to determine, the Negro prisoners were treated humanely after they were taken to jail. Although many of them were frightened to the point of hysteria and were afraid of further violence, there was apparently no "rough stuff" used on them during the process of questioning.

The killing of two Negroes at the jail on February 28 was not a "frame-up" insofar as our present evidence indicates. Gordon, the Negro who allegedly shot at Deputy Darnell, was known to be a "bad character" and had indicated his desperation to his friends just before he was brought into the jail office. The deputies who were present were extremely careless, since they had either left a loaded rifle on the stack of confiscated weapons near Gordon's chair or were so unobservant as to give him an opportunity to load the gun with a bullet which he had concealed on his person. There is, of course, still an outside possibility that this affair was a frame-up, and for this reason it merits careful investigation.

SOME LESSONS

The Columbia tragedy need not have happened. Even after the precipitating incident and the gathering of people in the streets there would have been good chances of preventing the outbreak of violence if certain factors in the situation had been different.

(1) Columbia had no interracial committee of any sort. In view of the record of two lynchings in Maury County in the past 20 years, it should have been an urgent matter for Columbia to have some kind of bi-racial committee. No one would contend that the mere existence of such a committee is a full guarantee against the outbreak of racial violence, but it is a well-known fact that such committees are helpful because they establish patterns of free discussion and communication between members of both races.

(2) There was a noticeable lack of the sort of courageous civic leadership which might have kept this affair from reaching the stage of violence. As we have indicated, the sheriff and a few other men made efforts to disperse the potential trouble-makers, but the ministers and other civic leaders who frequently stand out in situations of this kind seemed to have made little or no effort toward a peaceful adjustment. One minister was telephoned by a colored friend who said, "I am afraid there is going to be trouble. I hope you will go down town and help to stop it." His attitude was "I didn't think there was anything I could do about it, so I went to bed."

(3) There was a noticeable lack of clear and intelligent communication between the white and Negro leaders. In view of points (1) and (2) above, it was only natural that there were very few leaders who were in the habit of communicating and trusting one another across racial lines. Even in the mechanical sense there seems to have been no communication by telephone between the local officials and the Negro community. If the police chief had taken the simple precaution of getting word to the Negroes in Mink Slide that he was coming there in the darkness to talk to them, he and his men might not have been fired upon.

(4) There is a great need for more careful planning of the procedures to be used by the state police and the State Guard in the handling of dangerous situations. We believe that if the following procedures had been observed there would have been no violence: first, disarming and dispersing the white people who

had collected around the court house; second, posting guards at strategic places to preserve order; third, after daylight, using a loudspeaker to inform the Mink Slide Negroes that the whites had been dispersed and instructing the Negroes in what manner they were to come out and surrender their weapons.

LOOKING AHEAD

The interest of the Southern Regional Council in the Columbia affair is two-fold:

(1) We have the immediate interest of helping to obtain justice for all concerned. To this end we have made a thorough investigation at Columbia and are preparing a detailed factual report which will be publicized.

(2) We have a long range interest in developing techniques for the prevention or handling of such potential tragedies at Columbia and elsewhere in the South in the future. One phase of our long-range program is the development of techniques for training law-enforcement personnel in the understanding of minority groups and in the skillful handling of incidents involving racial tension. We believe that if training courses of this sort have the backing of the United States Department of Justice, they can be made accessible and eventually become standard practice in state and local police training. We have in mind the development of training courses in race relations for Southern police similar to that which was recently developed by the Department of Justice of California in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. We are ready and eager to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Justice and with State Departments of Justice in the preparation and sponsorship of such a course of training.

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 9, 1946

[illegible] trial and dates have not been set for the trials of Smith and Kister on the disorderly conduct charges. State charges of inciting to riot also are pending against Terminiello and Kister.

PROBE IS OPENED IN RACE DISORDERS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 8—(AP)—Judge Elmer Davies instructed a federal Grand Jury today to conduct a complete "impartial investigation" to determine if civil rights were violated in recent racial disorders at Columbia, Tenn.

"You are not to indict through malice or prejudice, nor must you shield anyone for the same reasons," he added.

Two persons were killed and several persons injured in the disturbances. In February U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom Clark called for the Grand Jury investigation, saying he had heard civil rights violations occurred.

Davies quoted from a pamphlet he said was issued by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and suggested that officials of the organization be questioned.

He read charges from it to the effect that searches were conducted without warrants, arrests made without warrants, and that defendants were held incommunicado, subjected to beatings and third degree treatment and that two were unjustly slain.

"If proven true, these are serious violations," Davies said, "but, if found untrue, the spreading of such rumors also is a serious matter."

He added: "If these allegations are proven untrue then someone, for his own reasons, has been agitating matters for some particular purpose."

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Publishers of
The Southern PATRIOT

212½ Union St. • Nashville 3, Tennessee • Telephone 6-2447

RECEIVED
APR 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Friend:

What happened in Columbia was not a race riot, but a pogrom. The armed forces of the state of Tennessee surrounded the Negro business section of Columbia, attacked and destroyed it. Merely for being the leaders of a Negro community which dared to defend itself against a lynch mob, some 15 citizens of Columbia have been charged with "assault with intent to commit murder", an offense which carries a penalty of three to twenty-one years in prison.

This is a new form of Ku Klux Klan-ism, in which uniformed state troops, rather than a mob of hooded civilians, are the aggressors against a helpless minority group. If this storm trooper pattern succeeds in this case, it will spread to other communities and states and be used also against other minority groups. That is why the Columbia case is the business of the whole American people.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- The false and distorted accounts of the case made public by the aggressors themselves must be answered. The story of what really happened must be brought to the public. You can help by ordering additional copies of the enclosed pamphlet, THE TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA, for distribution to your friends and through your organizations.

- The state officers who went through Negro business buildings systematically destroying or looting everything in sight have been praised for their thoroughness and the Governor has publicly instructed them to do it again if a similar situation should arise. The state officers who killed two prisoners inside the county jail have not been prosecuted and retain their jobs without even a reprimand. You can help by protesting to Governor Jim McCord, State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee, and by demanding that the U. S. Department of Justice intervene to protect federal civil rights.

- The legal right of every American citizen to defend his home, his family and his own life against mob violence must not be turned into a crime. You can help by contributing money to aid the cause of the brave and guiltless men on trial in Columbia.

Faithfully yours,

James A. Dombrowski

James A. Dombrowski, Administrator

Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 212½ Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

____ Please send me _____ copies of the TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA, at 1¢ each, $1 per hundred, $7.50 per thousand.

____ I enclose $_____ to help fight this case.

Name _____

Address _____

407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4-16-46

NEWS *of the* CHRISTIAN WORLD

Sift Blame for Tennessee Riot

Federal Grand Jury Probes Charges of Racial Discrimination in Outbreak in Eastern Mountain Region

NASHVILLE, April 11.—The recent race conflict at Columbia, Tenn., has aroused national concern as has no like color-line tragedy in the past. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare called a meeting of representatives of national organizations to hear reports and take action on the matter. More than 50 responded. Probably as many more have registered protests with federal and state authorities. This marks a new high in protest against discrimination and against the practice of "nigger justice" meted out by local authorities.

* * *

Grand Jury Enters The Case

A federal grand jury is now hearing evidence on the question whether or not civil liberties have been violated. The federal department of justice has sent three members of its Washington staff to investigate. The instructions of the federal judge to the grand jury were unequivocal. He pointed out that officers of the law should be indicted if the charges of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare were found true; the charges, namely, that state and other officials denied legal rights to Negroes arrested without warrant, held them incommunicado and refused them legal counsel, and wrecked the business houses of Negro owners. The judge also remarked that if such reports were found untrue some action should be taken regarding the conference for disseminating false information.

* * *

FBI Reports Unpublished

The FBI has been in on local investigations but its report has not yet been made public. The federal district attorney is a native of Columbia. The county prosecutor promises impartial investigation and action, but he was party to the interrogation of Negroes arrested without warrant by the commissioner of public safety and denied counsel until later. This action is justified by the plea that those arrested had not personally obtained legal counsel; their attorneys were furnished by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. What happened behind the closed doors of the inquisition, where solitary Negroes faced a battery of armed white officials, has not been told.

* * *

Trials to Begin In May

The cases are just now reaching the trial stage but actual court trials will probably not begin until late in May. Testimony will, of course, largely be of white against black, and in such cases, as Roscoe Dunjee, able editor of the *Black Dispatch,* says, "crime is black." That attitude is a hang-

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
April 11, 1936

Negro Admits Bus Halting Story False

Columbia, Tenn., April 11—(Special)—Leroy Moore, Negro school bus driver, last night signed a statement saying his story of being stopped by four armed white men last Monday was completely false, and blamed James Thomas (Popeye) Bellanfant, who has been indicted on a charge of attempted murder in first degree in connection with the recent racial disturbance, as having created the hoax.

Moore confessed after questioning at the City Hall last night by State Highway Patrolman E. B. Noles, City Patrolman Emmett Fox, and R. Kirk Webb, of the State Fire Marshal's office, who was assigned by the State Attorney General's office to aid in the investigation.

Bellanfant was also questioned at length, but thus far has denied any participation in the scheme. Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus, who is in court in Waynesboro today said he planned an additional investigation at the first opportunity.

Bellanfant had been the regular driver on the school bus route to the Culleoka Negro school for some time prior to his arrest on charges in connection with the racial disturbances, and drove the bus a few days following his release on bond. He was replaced by Moore only recently.

Bellanfant also was indicted on charges of being an accessory before the fact to attempted murder in the first degree, and with carrying a weapon in connection with the racial disorders.

In answer to the question "Why did you tell that story"?, Moore replied, "Popeye told me that if it was him he wouldn't drive the bus. He told me that he had $100 coming the day that he got out of trouble and that me and him would split it if I would stop driving the bus and that we would go to Washington," Moore referred to Seattle, Wash., officers pointed out.

Under further questioning as to who originated the story regarding the halting of the bus, Moore said that it was Bellanfant's idea.

Asked "Why did he (Bellanfant) want you to tell that the men stopped you and threatened you," Moore said "Because I told Popeye I didn't have a good excuse to quit, that I had never been fired from a job, and he told me to tell about being stopped and that then no one else would take the job to drive the bus."

Officers asked him then, the statement shows, whether he had talked to Bellanfant since he made the report. Moore said that he had and that Bellanfant told him to "stick to your story." Queried as to whether Bellanfant had commented on newspaper accounts of the story, Moore stated "he (Bellanfant) just said that he 'liked that'."

Questioned as to his reasons for "telling the truth now," Moore said "I'm telling the truth now because I was afraid that you all were checking so close and that I was going to get messed up."

The statement was signed by the three officers and Moore and was notarized by William C. Fraser.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
April 8, 1946

on an order issued March 28 by Judge Davies on a motion entered by U. S. Dist. Atty. Horace

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Negro Says Armed Men Halted Bus

Columbia, Tenn., April 8—(Special)—A Negro school bus driver, listed as Leroy Moore, reported to Rufus Baker, county superintendent of schools, that his bus, loaded with Negro school children, was stopped this morning by a small group of armed white men, but that he was allowed to proceed after identifying himself.

According to Baker the driver said the men stopped his bus and asked him if he was "Popeye," and said that when he told them that "Popeye" did not drive the bus any more they allowed him to drive on.

James Thomas Bellanfant, alias "Popeye," one of the more than 30 Negroes indicted in connection with the recent racial disturbances here formerly was the regular driver of the bus which takes students to school at Culleoka. Following his release from jail on bond, but prior to his indictment by the Grand Jury on three charges, including assault with intent to commit murder, Bellanfant drove the bus again for a few days, but was replaced recently by Moore.

Chief Deputy Sheriff J. C. Goad said that officers are investigating the matter. Sheriff J. J. Underwood is in Nashville in connection with the Federal Grand Jury probe of the racial disturbance.

Goad said the report he received stated there were "four or five" men in the group.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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Southern Regional Council

April 11, 1946

PROTESTS ABSENCE OF NEGROES ON COLUMBIA GRAND JURY

Nashville, Tenn.--Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for NAACP, announced today that pleas of abatement had been filed in the infamous Columbia, Tennessee "riot" case on the grounds that Negroes are excluded from the local Grand Jury.

As a result of the NAACP protests, the cases involving 31 Negroes indicted on charges of attempted murder will be passed over with the result that they won't actually be heard until the early part of May.

Both Stephensons, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson and her son, Navy vet James Stephenson, testified before the Federal Grand Jury now holding hearings in Nashville. The Stephensons are key figures in the affair which began in a Columbia radio repair store when James Stephenson protected his mother who was being slapped and punched by a radio repairman, and which culminated in the wanton destruction of Negro businesses in Columbia. At the height of the tragic events, homes were vandalized and Negro citizens terrorized, with highway patrolmen and state guardsmen participating in an orgy of shooting and beatings of Negro victims during which many were seriously injured and two Negroes murdered in the jail during third degree cross-examinations. Several other Negroes also testified as well as all white newsmen who covered the "riot" and Sheriff J. J. Underwood.

At the New York office of the NAACP, Walter White announced that the urgent appeal for funds needed for the legal defense of the Negro victims of Southern terrorism had to date netted $4,000, although it was pointed out that the Association has already spent $11,000 in the case. Mr. White again appealed for contributions to this critically important fund.

It was also announced that an executive committee had been formed from among the hundreds of prominent Americans who are supporting the NAACP Columbia Legal Defense Fund. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing Tobias are serving as co-chairmen ex-officio, of the executive committee with Clark Foreman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Mary McLeod Bethune; Bishop Oxnam; William L. Green, AFL head; Phillip Murray, CIO head; Charles G. Bolte of the American Veterans' Committee; George Marshall of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; John Hammond; Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman; Frank Stanley, Louisville, Kentucky publisher; Walter White.

Property Damage At Columbia $50,000

Atlanta Daily World
April 13, 1946

MEMPHIS — (ANP)— Destruction of Section While Under State Guard Lawyer Says: Expressing belief that the federal grand jury investigation of the Columbia riots "will bring light into some dark corners," Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga attorney and N. A. A. C. P. counsel, told the association's Memphis unit last week that between $30,000 and $50,000 damage had been done to property of Negroes in Columbia while state guard and highway patrolmen were in charge.

Describing the general pattern of news stories on the riot as a "complete whitewash" and naming signed articles in the Chattanooga Times in particular, Weaver told his audience that "every Negro business establishment in Columbia was raided and rat poison spread on the floors of many of them.

"In the Morton Funeral home," he said, "the initials KKK were written on a casket and every window in the building was knocked out by rifle fire."

Principal speaker at the meeting held to raise funds for defense of Negroes held on the Columbia charges, Weaver declared the N. A. A. C. P. would lend every cooperation to federal authorities in presenting evidence showing denial of civil rights to the Negroes indicted.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Nashville Tenn. Banner
April 18, 1946

...ing today at the
of Nashville, who presided at
Mosher, William Gupton, of N
W

Columbia Riot Probe Enters Second Week

A U. S. Grand Jury entered the second week of its probe into the recent Columbia racial disorders here this morning with a backlog of at least nine witnesses who were summoned for questioning last week.

John Finney, editor of the Columbia Daily Herald, was the first witness to take the stand as the inquiry was resumed today. John Kincaid, free lance newsman, was called to the stand for brief questioning.

James Morton, Columbia Negro undertaker under indictment in Maury County Circuit Court on charges arising from the disorders, was called to the stand shortly before noon.

Five Columbia Negroes who had been summoned for last Wednesday were yet to be called into the Grand Jury room. They are Sol Blair, Julius Blair, Calvin W. Lockridge, George Nicholson, and James T. Ballanfant.

There was no indication as to how long the Grand Jury investigation would continue.

THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES: CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1946.

Next to the News

BY ALFRED MYNDERS

IT IS REPORTED that a special national committee being formed in Washington under the leadership of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (the left wing civil liberties agency) may try to make another Scottsboro case out of the racial disturbance which occurred at Columbia, Tennessee, a few weeks ago.

It is understood that the raising of a "legal defense fund" for the Negroes accused in the disturbance will be undertaken by the new group, although the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is already meeting with much success in raising such a fund. And the raising of that fund might well be left to the N. A. A. C. P.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has indicated that the newspapers did not give an objective story of the Columbia disturbance. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with headquarters at Nashville, shortly after the disturbance issued what it called "an appeal to the Governor and people of Tennessee" which was, in itself, far from being an objective piece of reporting.

————*

THE S. C. H. W. appeal said: "The facts, which have been largely suppressed or distorted in newspaper accounts, etc., etc."

The facts have not been largely suppressed. If there was any distortion it was in the story printed in PM, the New York newspaper, and in the S. C. H. W. accounts.

The S. C. H. W. appeal said: "James C. Stephenson, a 19-year-old Negro veteran just returned from serving his country in the Navy, entered a repair shop on the public square with his mother, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, on Monday, February 25. An argument with the white repair man ensued, etc."

The white radio repair man was also a veteran just returned from the Army, one of six brothers, all of whom served under the Flag. If it is important to point out that the Negro was a veteran, it is just as important to point out that the white man was a veteran.

————*

THE S. C. H. W. appeal says: "An argument with the white man ensued in which Mrs. Stephenson was insulted, etc., etc."

Mrs. Stephenson called the repair man a bad name. This does not excuse what he did to her but it might at least be mentioned as a part of the story.

The S. C. H. W. appeal says: "The young veteran sprang to the defense of his mother and there was a scuffle, in which the white man was slightly hurt."

In the scuffle, the white man was pushed through a plate glass window.

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The S. C. H. W. appeal says: "Late that afternoon an armed white mob, described by the sheriff as from 50 to 75 persons, stormed the jail, etc., etc."

The phrase "stormed the jail" is typical of inflammatory statements about such incidents and is certainly too strong. The white crowd was not organized and never acted with much vigor. Some of the crowd went to the jail door and kicked on it. The sheriff opened it and pointed a Tommy gun at them. He told them he would shoot the first man who tried to come in. He also informed them that the Stephensons had been released on bail. The crowd withdrew and that was the extent of the "storming."

————*

THE S. C. H. W. appeal continues: "The Negroes sought safety in their homes."

No doubt most of the Negroes did stay in their own homes. However, a band of Negroes, some of whom were armed, congregated in the stores and shops in the Mink Slide business district which lies a very short distance from the courthouse square. During the afternoon, the sheriff went down and talked to a group of Negroes, telling them that there would be no trouble and that they should disband and go home.

The S. C. H. W. account goes on: "A carload of whites drove into the Negro area. Shots were fired. There was no indication that the occupants of the car were officers."

The police chief and three policemen went to Mink Slide after dark to talk to the Negroes again. They got out of their car and started walking into Mink Slide when they were fired upon. This was the crucial point in the whole affair. One can easily understand the Negroes' fear, but it was extremely unfortunate that they were too quick on the trigger.

All four of the policemen were injured, one of them seriously. After this, the sheriff called for the highway patrolmen and the state guards.

————*

THE S. C. H. W. appeal to the Governor and the people of Tennessee said: "That night a cordon of deputies, state highway patrolmen and state guards surrounded the Negro section. At dawn, they invaded the area and came in shooting."

The best information is that at this time the first shot again came from the Negroes. After that, the patrolmen did a lot of shooting and vented their anger by wrecking several of the Negro business places even after the Negroes had surrendered. This property damage was inexcusable.

The S. C. H. W. story says: "These prisoners have been denied the right to bail."

The S. C. H. W. appeal is not dated. But the disturbance occurred on February 25. All of the Negroes except three or four were released on bond on February 27, 28 and 29.

————*

THE S. C. H. W. appeal says: "On Thursday, February 28, three of the prisoners were shot by law enforcement officers inside the county jail while they were being questioned. Two, James Johnson and William Gordon, were killed. Napoleon Stewart was wounded. The officers claimed that they fired in self-defense after one of the prisoners grabbed a gun."

It was very careless of the officers to have any of the prisoners in the room where the confiscated guns were stacked unless they were sure all of the guns were unloaded. However, it is a fact that while one of the white deputies was lounging back on a bed and the other was answering the telephone, the latter was shot in the arm by one of the Negroes who had been brought into the room. Patrolmen rushed in shooting and killed two of the prisoners.

————*

THE Columbia disturbance was bad enough on both sides without trying to make it blacker for one side or the other. Certainly, it is a case for objective reporting and not for inflammatory exaggerations.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should continue to collect funds for the defense of the accused Negroes. It should resist any groups which try to exploit the Columbia disturbance for publicity or which try to make it another Scottsboro affair.

THE LABOR WORLD

102 East Sixth Street Telephone 6-7562

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Chattanooga Central Labor Union

Affiliated With American Federation of Labor

T. R. CUTHBERT - - - - - - - - - - - Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1931.

15

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1946

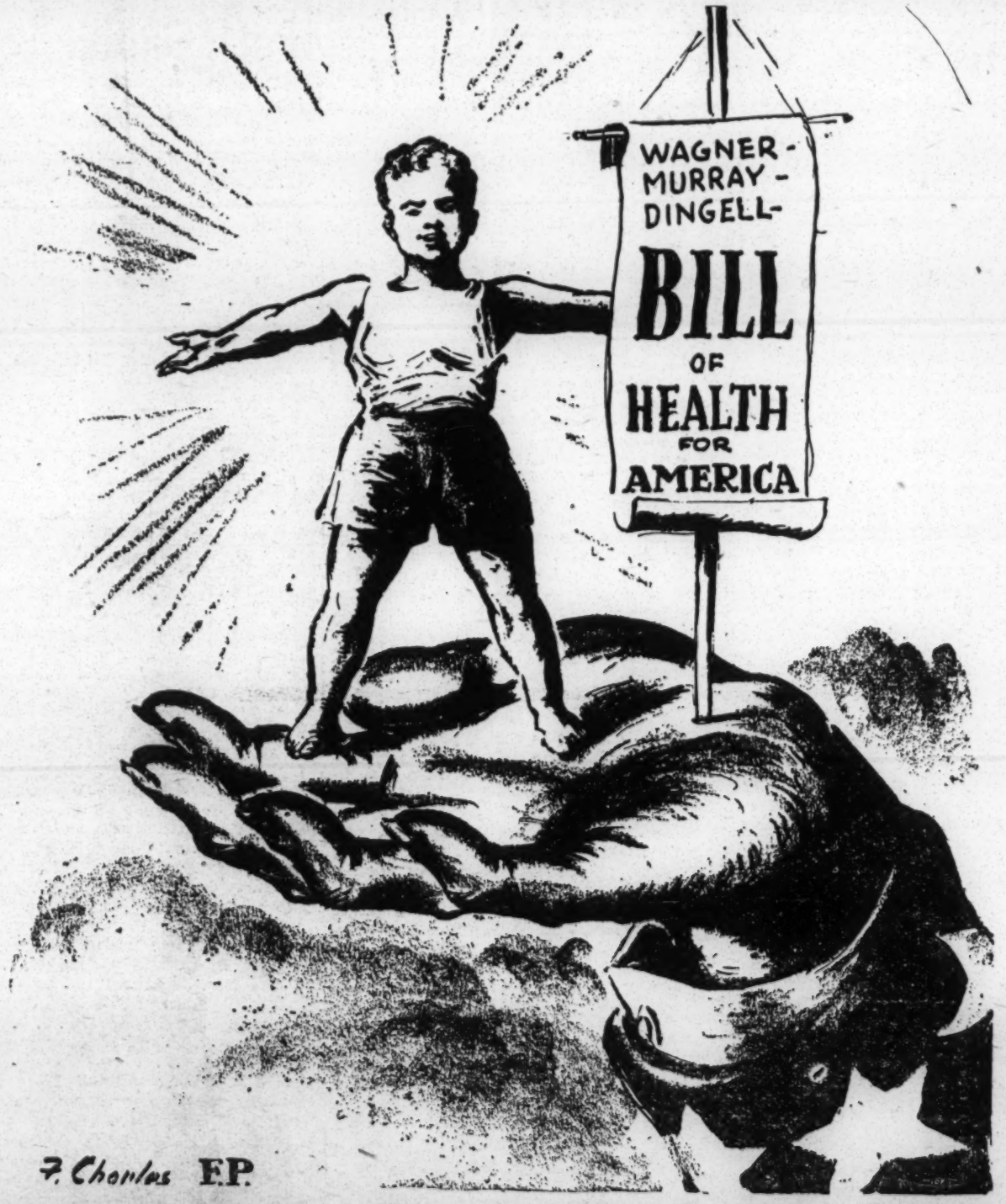
GUNS, BAYONETS BAD FOR KIDS

We have observed with great misgiving the effect on boys of 'teen high school age who have been enlisted in the state guard. Just before the war started the state legislature whizzed over a bill establishing the state guard for the purpose of "defending the state" against attacks or "disorders." Citizens were called to "serve" their state in this capacity. As the war went on, the only ones left that could serve were the old men and the youngsters too young for military service in our federal forces. As a result, many high school boys were taken in the state guard, given uniforms, rifles, bayonets, taught how to use tear gas and "break up mobs."

This was most enticing to the boys—any boy likes a gun. With proper supervision a gun in a boy's hand is not undesirable, but we fear that talks in the barracks and in general, aided by the fertile adventurous imagination of the adolescent youth, led them to anticipate with keen pleasure the breaking of "mobs," and shooting "niggers" in the possible race rioting.

In our local high-schools we have been shocked to learn that some of the students were sent to Columbia during the recent fracas there between the races. They are back home now, and are they having a time swinging their weight around! To hear them tell it, they shot and killed millions of "niggers"—General MacArthur had nothing on them, and the bloody fighting at Okinawa was just practice play.

We realize this talk is just kid stuff. What worries us is the effect on the juvenile mind. We give them rifles with live bullets and [illegible]



The Cherry T[illegible] —Where with

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTEST

A stubbornly reactionary House of Representatives has slapped the face of every American housewife, worker and small business man by passing the extremely dangerous and inflationary bill to extend OPA while insuring higher profits

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We realize this talk is just kid stuff. What worries us is the effect on the juvenile mind. We give them rifles with live bullets and send them into a tense situation, regardless of who causes it, and let them know they have the decision to make that may arise—"shall I kill this man?"

The state guard, if we must have one forced upon us, should certainly be a personnel of mature men, not children. Sober thought should be available—the putting down of a "riot" is no picnic, it is not a situation to be met with joyful anticipation.

After all, lying about that big string of fish or lying about the "niggers" I shot up are two different things. One is funny and the other is appalling.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK

"Yes, Mrs. Smith, after these years of hardship, things are looking up for us again."

The Cherry Tree

—Where, with our Little Hatchet, we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

I have been reading a great deal about certain opposition to what is loosely called "socialized medicine."

I have yet to see a person define socialized medicine while opposing it.

Now if a person wants to oppose a piece of proposed legislation dealing with medicine, or with medical operations to be conducted by the state or a political subdivision, one can respect that opposition.

But what respect is due a broadside in which there is no definition?

It seems to me that the whole-hog opponent of socialized medicine should seek abolishment of all health departments. They are operated by political government. If it be said that they do not practice medicine, then we have to warp our idea about what constitutes the practice of medicine.

For every health department worth its salt practices preventive medicine. It seeks to prevent or eradicate causes of illness. And most health departments have nurses who certainly practice nursing.

* * *

It seems to me that the American Medical Association has got by about long enough with its blanket broadsides. Gentlemen, what do you mean when you say "socialized medicine"? Be specific!

Does the United States Public Health Service practice medicine? Again, it depends upon what you mean. But if prevention or cure have anything to do with it, the AMA ought to look into what the USPHS is doing to find cures for some of the most baffling diseases—as well as look into its prevention work.

What the AMA does is a good deal like saying that "the French are a volatile people." Some are and some are not. Blanket indictments usually are faulty.

Once it was customary to say that "newspaper men are drunks." It never was true. Some were; some were not. Ditto with painters and printers.

Opponents of anything should describe that which they oppose.

Shall we say that army and navy doctors and hospitals constitute socialized medicine? They are run by "the state," for the army and navy are subject to control by the civilian branches of the government.

The army and navy are practicing medicine all over the place and they have done and are doing grand work, on the whole. And many a doctor, having been through the war with the armed services, is a better doctor for the vast experience. Many a surgeon is a better surgeon.

Does his self-respect suffer for having been a doctor on a government payroll? Well, ask one of them. Mostly they are proud as Punch.

Too much discussion about public issues, including this one, is carried on with the confusing help of generalities.

The same type of generalities bolster most of the argument of those who indulge in racial hates and prejudices. You hear "all Jews are . . . ." and "all Negroes . . . ." "All Germans" and "all Japs" have come in for blanket indictment—yet, here and there is one who revolts against the things his country stand for.

* * *

Maybe there is something about medicine that would be injured by certain governmental practices. Maybe. But let us know just what it is.

Would government operation of hospitals be detrimental to patients' interests?

If that is the idea, then let the opponents say so—and let them at

(Continued on Page Ten)

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTEST

A stubbornly reactionary House of Representatives has slapped the face of every American housewife, worker and small business man by passing the extremely dangerous and inflationary bill to extend OPA while insuring higher profits, and far higher prices to every citizen.

While the situation in Washington is bad, it is not hopeless . . . not unless the average American is willing to sit back quietly and take it without complaint.

The hopeful side is predicted on the fact that the Senate must act on the bill. If the Senate can be made to see the real danger ahead, and pass a really honest measure ignoring the protests of the National Association of Manufacturers and other corporate interests, an honest compromise is possible.

When the House comes to name its conferees on the disagreement with the Senate, the House leadership will select its members from those who believe in OPA. But that is not enough.

Unless the rank and file, the public itself, demonstrates by letter and telegram that it is troubled and worried about the House version, the House members will be obliged by custom to follow the vote of the membership.

Therefore a large and loud outcry from the masses of the people back home is vital to keeping OPA controls over prices. It is decidedly up to every reader and the members of his family to write letters to individual senators and representatives demanding real O P A controls, without the House-approved amendments, in order to save the United States from the disaster of inflation.

Letters should avoid set formulas. They should express the ideas of the individual writing them. State your opinions against the House amendments clearly and forcefully. Demand action to keep minimum prices without price increases. But do it in your own words and in your own hand. Keep the personal note . . . as a voter in the congressional district or state concerned.

The important matter is to get the letters and wires moving. Do it immediately . . . do it now. Inflation is coming if you don't act.

N.A.A.C.P.

TENNESSEE 'RIOT' VICTIM
TELLS OF RAIDING 4/25/46

New York--The National Committee for Justice in Tennessee meeting in New York received a first-hand account of events leading up to and following the so-called 'riot' in Columbia, Tennessee, of February 25th from Julius Blair, 76 year old Columbia, Tennessee, businessman, indicted with 30 other Negro citizens on charges of attempted murder. Mr. Blair, a dignified patriarch, speaking in quiet unemotional tones, described the Tennessee highway patrolmen who swept into the Negro district of Columbia as "cheap outright thieves who stole everything the colored people had".

Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman, again emphasized the fact that all 31 men under indictment had asked the NAACP to defend them during the trial which is expected sometime in May. It was also pointed out that all funds collected by cooperating organizations are to be turned over to the two authorized fund raising organizations, the NAACP and the National Committee for Justice in Tennessee.

A committee of prominent Tennesseans seeking justice in that state was welcomed by Walter White who stated, "they are in no way working at cross purposes with us".

NAACP NATIONAL YOUTH WEEK

New York--Members of NAACP Youth groups in the New York area will launch their observation of Youth Week Sunday, April 28th, with a meeting at Metropolitan Baptist Church. Julius Blair and James Bellanfont, indicted for attempted murder in the Columbia, Tennessee, 'riot', will address the initial gathering.

(continued)

A

MONTHLY SUMMARY

OF

EVENTS AND TRENDS

IN

RACE RELATIONS

APRIL 1946

SUMMARY OF THE MONTH OF
MARCH

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 9

PREPARED BY THE

SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE

AT

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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SYMBOLS

CNI—CHECKED NEWS ITEM
GP—GENERAL PRESS
NP—NEGRO PRESS
ANP—ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS
NNPA—NEGRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
FR—FIELD REPORT

A MONTHLY SUMMARY
OF
EVENTS AND TRENDS
IN
RACE RELATIONS

VOLUME 3 APRIL, 1946 NUMBER 9

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

The ex-Prime Minister of England, Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking unofficially with an official tone at Fulton, Missouri, made an appeal for Anglo-Saxon bi-lateralism as a guarantee against possible Soviet hegemony in Europe and in Asia. Such a reconstitution of the old alignments is not a prospect likely to give much comfort to starving South Africans and Indians, to harassed Indonesians, and to depressed workers in Nigeria who had pinned their ultimate hopes on the efficacy of the United Nations to implement the high principles of the World Charter. Though the postponement of the establishment of the Trusteeship Council until the September meeting of the United Nations might seem to portend ominously for the undetermined fate of colonial peoples everywhere, the Atlee offer of independence to India "if she chooses", Dutch concessions to Indonesian demands for sovereignty, the new constitutional provision for greater native participation in the political affairs of Africa's Gold Coast, taken together with the tepid reception of the Churchill appeal, are bright gleams in an otherwise confused opacity.

On the national scene, the Senate voted 76 to 6 to raise the national hourly minimum wage from 40 to 60 cents, and the Senate Banking Committee restored the essential features of the Wyatt housing program. However, the House killed decisively the Powell amendment to the 1946 District of Columbia appropriation bill directed against segregation in public facilities in the nation's capital, and the House Appropriations Committee's recommendation of thirty thousand dollars to extend the life of the FEPC.

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has sustained the ruling by Judge T. Hoyt Davis of the Middle Georgia District Court that refusal to allow Negroes to vote in the Georgia Democratic primary elections is a deprival of Constitutional right. The United States Supreme Court refused to review the ruling of the Appellate Court, and Solicitor General J. Howard McGrath announced that the Justice Department will prosecute under the criminal code any party official or State that attempts to prevent a person from voting in a primary election solely because of color.

The National Urban League, after observations in fifty cities, has reported that the plight of the Negro veteran is "most disheartening". The USES is offering only the pre-war traditional "Negro jobs", with few opportunities for on-the-job appren-

ticeship training, and the Veterans Administration is making very little use of Negro personnel.

The voluntary actions of three nation-wide organizations are of salutary and related importance as a manifestation of their willingness to implement the Christian ethic on which they were founded, and as a recognition of the need for basic change in our constitutional life. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in its annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, renounced the pattern of segregation in race relations and pledged itself to work for a non-segregated church and a non-segregated society. In Atlantic City, New Jersey, three thousand delegates to the National Young Women's Christian Association's annual convention approved a 35-point program designed to bring its Negro membership into the "main stream of association life". The National Young Men's Christian Association followed with a milder resolution along the same lines. Taken together these official pronouncements at the top may be expected to diffuse downward and to facilitate acceptance of democratic practice.

The long awaited announcement of Army policy regarding Negro personnel, recently released through the chairman of the investigating Board of Generals, Lieutenant General Alvan Gillem, would improve the opportunities of Negroes in the Army, but modify hardly at all the basic policy of segregation.

Following the application of a Negro to enter the law school of the University of Texas, the Attorney General of the State ruled that the University of Texas must admit him or provide equal facilities at Prairie View College for Negroes. The latter will either be educationally inadequate or financially burdensome.

An interesting aftermath of the Gary school strike involving protests of white students over the presence of Negroes was the formation of a mixed student group, including the strike leaders at Froebel School, and a joint announcement to the public of a decision to "live the American way by deed rather than by word". The group further requested the Board of Education to issue a public statement of a policy of complete non-discrimination. Thus, the students, of their own accord, cleansed themselves of an unseemly episode of which much had been made, and offered their elders a similar course to follow. So likewise did the students of the University of Illinois when they voted, in the student senate, their disapproval of the policy of discrimination against Negro students in off-the-campus eating places.

Organized baseball, after breaking an old tradition against the use of Negro players, met the first serious defiance of the new policy in the South in being denied the use of a municipally owned ball park in Jacksonville, Florida, because of the presence of Negroes on the team. They were not denied the park in Daytona Beach, and there was no noticeable objection to the Negro players on the part of the spectators.

Chicago has appointed its second Negro police captain, with a mixed force of 170 officers; Malden, Massachusetts, its first Negro school official; and New York City its first Negro member of the Board of Higher Education. The objection to the Senate confirmation of Judge Hastie as Governor of the Virgin Islands, as voiced by Senator Ellender of Louisiana, was that a Negro Governor would injure the tourist trade. It is conceivable that the tourists who would be deterred by a Governor acceptable in all respects except his color would not be a serious loss to the budding democracy of the little island.

C.S.J.

THE SOCIAL FRONT

VIOLENCE

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE

The Maury County Grand Jury has indicted thirty-one Negroes and four whites on charges growing out of the Columbia incident of February 25 to March 3. (See MONTHLY SUMMARY, March, 1946, p. 233) The indictments range in seriousness from possession of dangerous weapons to assault with intent to commit murder. It is expected that the trials will be held in mid-April.

On recommendation of Attorney General Tom Clark, a Federal Grand Jury began hearings April 9 in Nashville to investigate charges of violation of civil liberties by peace officers during the disorders. The charge of Judge Elmer D. Davies to the Grand Jury was noteworthy.

Referring to the federal code, Judge Davies noted that persons acting under "the color of law", who *willfully* subject other persons to the deprivation of civil rights are subject to fine and imprisonment. The Judge gave his interpretation of the statute as follows:

"'Whoever, under the color of any law, statute ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects or causes to be subjected,' . . . necessarily applies to persons acting in their official capacity. A private individual not attempting to act under the authorization of any law, but merely on his own initiative, might commit acts which would deprive citizens of some of their constitutional rights but would not necessarily be an infringement of the statute in question. . . .

"The word 'willfully' is used in the act in the sense that it imports something more than mere knowledge of the act performed or failed to be performed, and implies an evil design, not merely voluntary, but with a bad purpose, coupled with a deliberate and intentional design to do wrong . . . 'before you return an indictment against any person or officer for violation of this statute, you should first find that it was a willful violation done with a bad purpose and intent and coupled with the intent to deprive a citizen of any right guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States.'"

The Court then called attention to a pamphlet, "The Truth About Columbia", published by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and to the contention of the Conference that the facts concerning Columbia should be made known. Said the court:

"If the facts alleged in this pamphlet are true, then officials have been guilty of very serious offenses against the Constitution and laws of the United States and, if they are true, it is your duty to return indictments regardless of whom the officials might be. Yet, gentlemen of the jury, if they are not true then someone for particular reasons of their own apparently has been agitating these matters for some particular purpose.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, I suggest that you subpoena before you the officials of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and question them as to the facts contained in this pamphlet and, if they are true, you should act accordingly and return indictments against the persons responsible for those acts. If they are not true, then the circulators of this pamphlet should be exposed for deliberately agitating matters of this kind to cause difficulties between races which are trying to live together in peace and harmony."

This statement has since been used by a certain segment of the press in support of an apparent effort to turn the Grand Jury hearing into a crusade against the SCHW, which has been in the forefront of the organizations calling the nation's attention to the need for the hearing.

Three assistants to the Attorney-General have been assigned to represent the Department of Justice in the hearings.

KU KLUX KLAN. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan hope to launch a comeback aided by post-war insecurity, uncertainty, and race tension. *Birmingham, Alabama* police officers have reported the burning of six fiery crosses in widely scattered areas on the outskirts of town within the past month. Several large roadside signs have appeared on highways near the city limits of *Miami, Florida.* These signs call attention to the thoroughly "American" nature of the KKK program and inform interested native, white protestant males "of good moral character and sober habits" how they may join. Crosses have been burned in recent weeks on *Stone Mountain, Georgia,* which the Klan has adopted as a shrine. During the vandalism attendant upon the *Columbia, Tennessee,* incident, the symbol KKK was scrawled in large white letters on a coffin in the Morton Funeral Home. (FR, GP, NP)

DETRIOT RIOT SEQUEL. At the request of the MONTHLY SUMMARY, Father John E. Coogan, Professor of Sociology at the University of Detroit, who has been active in the campaign for release of Aldo Trani and Aaron Fox writes:

"An encouraging instance of interracial cooperation is bringing to a close the court trials of those charged with participating in the 1943 Detroit race riot. Of the hundred arrested, all but two were at liberty by the spring of 1946. These two were boys of fifteen years at the time of the riot: Aldo Trani, an Italian, has been convicted of manslaughter in the death of a colored man; Aaron Fox, colored, was under sentence for the second-degree murder of an Italian. (Seventeen men, all colored, had been killed by the police, none of whom were brought to trial.)

"The two boys were made the victims of riot hysteria and were convicted on much the same dubious evidence; they went to jail under sentences of five and one-half to fifteen years, and seven and one-half to twenty-five years, respectively.

"Two police-court reporters, Marguerite Gahagan of the *News,* and Frances D'Hondt of the *Times,* assisted by friends and relatives of the two boys, opened an interracial crusade for new hearings that have finally resulted in the acquittal of the colored defendant, Aaron Fox; the jury reached a verdict in fifteen minutes. The presiding judge, Joseph Gillis, after personal investigation charged the police with gross injustice in ignoring eye-witnesses who wished to testify to Fox's complete innocence.

"The father of Aldo Trani appeared as a witness for Aaron Fox; Fox's mother appeared on behalf of Trani. Several Catholic priests were active in the Fox rehearing, and a conference of colored ministers are demanding a new trial for Trani. The Negro weekly newspaper, the *Detroit Tribune,* gives Marguerite Gahagan, a member of the Catholic Women's Interracial Council, chief credit for the retrial and acquittal of the colored defendant."

HOUSING

CINCINNATI, OHIO

A method by which some Cincinnati landlords are increasing by 450 per cent their returns on substandard housing, much of it occupied by Negroes, was related during the annual meeting of the Better Housing League of Cincinnati. It is reported that an apartment house is "remodeled" by means of paint, wall-paper and very minor structural changes.

This process transforms apartments into "furnished" rooms—containing the most meagre furnishings. The rents were exhorbitant when these accommodations, as apartments, rented at twelve dollars per room per month. The "furnished" rooms now rent for twelve dollars per week. The conversion of such houses is allegedly intended to circumvent rent control. The method bears a marked resemblence to that used by Chicago's Southside "kitchenette" magnates who have made a hand-

some profit while evading public health regulations. (FR, NP)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

In accord with Housing Expediter Wyatt's program, a local emergency housing committee has been appointed by the Secretary-Director of the Detroit Housing Commission. Significantly enough, no Negro was named to the Committee, despite the fact that, through restrictive covenants, real estate agreements, and the operation of the city's housing policy, Negroes in Detroit have experienced the worst of an acute housing shortage for many years. When a representative of the Detroit Urban League telephoned the Secretary-Director for an explanation of the omission, the housing official replied that it is not important to have a Negro on the committee, inasmuch as "housing is a city-wide problem and not a Negro problem". (FR)

EDUCATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The police of Philadelphia's Thirty-Second District were recently called to quell violence involving Negro and white students of the Tilden Junior High School. Fourteen students—all Negroes—were arrested. A subsequent investigation by a racially mixed unit of the Crime Prevention Association resulted in the arrest of white youth, as well. The reason for the juvenile racial violence is not apparent, although there has been much criticism of the ineffectiveness of teachers in bringing the situation under control. (FR)

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Heaman Sweatt, a Houston letter carrier and graduate of Wiley College with a year's graduate work at the University of Michigan, applied for admission to the Law School of the University of Texas on February 26. Acting President Painter informed Mr. Sweatt that the University has never had a Negro student. Dr. Painter also asked Attorney General Grover Sellers for an opinion as to whether "a person of Negro ancestry, otherwise qualified for admission . . . may be legally admitted as a student (of the university)."

Attorney General Sellers has ruled that Sweatt must first apply to Prairie View University for his law training. Should Texas A and M College (which controls Prairie View) fail to provide such a course (for which the last Legislature gave authorization but no appropriation) then Sweatt must be admitted to the University of Texas. Attorney-General Sellers pointed out that under Supreme Court rulings, it is "unquestionably the duty of a state to provide equal educational advantages within the state. . . ." Prairie View University for Negroes is the only state supported institution for the higher education of Texas Negroes. Its annual appropriation is $425,000. The University of Texas, which shares with fourteen other institutions of higher learning the burden of giving Texas' white youths an equal education, has an estimated annual income of thirty million dollars from oil lands alone. (FR, NP, GP)

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Dr. Franklin J. Keller, Principal of the Metropolitan Vocational High School, has called to our attention some facts concerning conflict between Negro students enrolled in the school and a white boys' gang in the neighborhood.[1] (1) There has been no evidence of "growing racial tension in the school"; the tension was entirely between Negro students and members of the Pike Street Gang in the neighborhood near the school. (2) Steps were taken, not in order to promote interracial understanding *in* the institution, but to promote understanding between Negro stu-

[1]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, November, 1945, p. 104.

dents and boys of the Pike Street Gang. This program has progressed exceedingly well, under the direction of Riis House. White boys from the neighborhood and Negro and white boys from the school participate freely in boxing, basketball, and dances. Dr. Keller is a long-time champion of equality of vocational opportunity for all; and it is largely through his immediate and decisive action in the situation that tension did not spread to the school, and that such effective ameliorative steps were taken in the neighborhood.

Contending that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University discriminates against persons of the Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths on grounds other than intellectual and moral qualifications, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, as an individual taxpayer and as President of the American Jewish Congress, has filed a brief with the Tax Commission of the City of New York requesting that the tax exemption of the University be cancelled. The brief is filed under the Tax Law of the State of New York (Section 4, subdivision 6) which reads, in part:

> No education corporation or association that holds itself out to the public to be nonsectarian and exempt from taxation pursuant to the provisions of this section shall deny the use of its facilities to any person, otherwise qualified, by reason of his race, color or religion.

A table contained in the brief shows that the proportion of Jewish students admitted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons has declined from forty-seven (47) per cent in 1920 to six and four-tenths (6.4) per cent in 1940.

One of the claims of colleges and universities limiting the number of Jewish students is that the religious quota is only a bi-product of the national quota — i.e. that the university is a "national university" and that quotas are set in order to avoid having a concentration of students from one region. The AJC brief attempts to demonstrate that this claim is untrue by showing that while the number of admitted applicants from New York State has declined only by twenty-nine per cent, the number of admitted Jewish applicants has declined by eighty-six per cent since 1920. (CNI)

POLITICS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans has upheld the decision of Federal Judge Hoyt Davis of Macon, Georgia, outlawing the Georgia White Primary in the case of Primus King versus the Muscogee County Democratic Committee. The appellate court found with Judge Davis that, although there has been an effort to show that the State of Georgia does not enter into the Democratic White Primary, state laws govern the primaries through provisions against malpractices and through regulations concerning the county unit system.[2] The decision of the Court of Appeals was taken to the United States Supreme Court by the Muscogee Democratic Committee and by the Attorney General of the State of Georgia as friend of the court. The Supreme Court refused to review the decision, thus in effect affirming it.

Whether the white primary and "white

---

[2]The county unit system in Georgia is a device whereby each county is assigned a certain number of unit votes in the election of Governor and United States Senators. The minimum number of unit votes in a county is two. The maximum is six. This means that the least populous of Georgia's 159 counties has one-third as much effect upon the election of Governor as Fulton County which includes Atlanta and approaches a population of a half-million. A candidate may win in Georgia by carrying any 106 of the 120 counties having two unit-votes each—a majority of the 410 unit-votes in the State—even though his opponent may have an overwhelming popular majority.

supremacy" are to be retained in Georgia has become the leading political issue of the coming Gubernatorial campaign. Roy Harris, Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, who successfully opposed efforts of Arnall supporters to amend the Georgia Constitution so as to permit the Governor to succeed himself, has called upon the Chief Executive to convene the legislature "to increase teachers' salaries and save white supremacy". Former Governor Eugene Talmadge has suggested that State Democratic Committee Chairman Lon Duckworth call the Committee together, amend the party regulations to include the county-unit system and the rule prohibiting corrupt election practices, and then call upon the Legislature to abolish all statutes relating to the primary. Tom Linder, Georgia's Commissioner of Agriculture, has suggested that the Democrats nominate their candidate through a "white public opinion poll held in each county. . . . The Negroes would, of course, be free to have their own public opinion poll." Governor Arnall has not yet responded to any of these suggestions. Mr. Duckworth has stated that all legal means of preserving the White Primary have been exhausted.

Meanwhile—

1. Altanta Negroes are actively campaigning through schools, press and pulpit for 25,000 registered voters by the time the books close on May 5. (Several of the larger churches are open six days per week for registration training—the seventh for worship.)[3]
2. The Political Action Committee of the CIO has opened its campaign for the organization of Georgia with the announcement that, "We want to see the PAC go further in Georgia than in any other state in the South."
3. Ninety percent of the 2,500 Negroes registered in Glynn County voted in a recent election—and Glynn County's white citizens have expressed pride in this extension of democracy.
4. Negro leaders in Savannah's Chatham County have filed suit against the County tax collector who is alleged to be making differential requirements for prospective Negro and white registrants. He is, for example, demanding that Negro voters make a property tax return for seven years back. (FR, GP, NP, CNI)

[3]The number reported by us in the March MONTHLY SUMMARY was in error. There were already 7,000 Negroes registered in Atlanta. Many more have registered subsequently.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Saint Louis Board of Election Commissioners recently announced a redistricting of state senatorial districts under the provisions of the new State Constitution. Whether by design or by accident, the new districts were so laid out as to avoid creating a predominantly Negro senatorial district. Negro Republican and Democratic leaders insist that the redistricting was gerrymandered, and together have filed suit in the State Supreme Court, seeking to enjoin the Board from operating on the basis of the districts announced. Plausibility is given to their contention by (1) the fact that the redistricting was done in secret and without public hearings, and (2) the tortuous manner in which district lines are drawn through Saint Louis' relatively small but compact Negro area so as to divide it among five districts. (FR, GP, NP)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Negro and white children going to and from school come into daily contact on a Gallatin Street viaduct in Jackson. In the past, there have been exchanges of words and taunts between members of the two groups. During the latter part of February, however, there were exchanges of blows after white boys had attacked a group of Negro children. City police appeared almost immediately, and began beating and kicking Negro school children. A sixteen-year-old girl, Amy Spurlock, honor student at Lanier High School, was

not only subjected to police brutality but was arrested and fined forty dollars for "abusive language and disorderly conduct." A white resident who had seen the beginning of the student fight tried to intercede on behalf of the Negro children, pointing out how the affair had begun. Officers told her to mind her own business. Negro citizens have protested the police action, requesting protection for their children; but, at last report, no action had been taken against the officers involved. (FR, NP)

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

With the appointment of a local school teacher and a local business man to the Asheville police force—subject to the approval of the municipal civil service commission—this mountain resort city became the seventh in North Carolina to employ Negro policemen. The others are Charlotte, Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem, Durham and Raleigh. (FR, NP, CNI)

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

On February 4, 1946, Marylou Jenkins, 20-year-old graduate of fashionable Stephens Junior College, was found murdered in her own home. For several weeks, local and state police investigated various clues without solving the crime. It was known, however, that they suspected some "light complexioned" Negro. On February 23 Floyd Cochran, 34-year-old Negro, who had been rejected by the Army as psychotic and who had been judged mentally incompetent by the County physician, was arrested after he had attempted suicide.

On February 24 Cochran's relatives went to his home to secure his wife's signature to commitment papers to a mental hospital. They found her dead from gunshot wounds. On March 1 Cochran was charged with the murders of Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Cochran. Rumors of a probable lynching spread in the white and Negro communities. A white informant reports that the leader of a 1924 lynching[4] made known his readiness again to assume leadership. Cochran was taken to Cole County jail in Jefferson City by peace officers in order to assure his safety.

The local chapter of the NAACP called a mass meeting and raised a five hundred dollar defense fund. The president of the Association in Columbia announced that the chapter had no desire to obstruct justice, but that it wished to see that Cochran had adequate counsel and psychiatric service. Henry W. Simpson, state commander of the American Veterans of World War II, was secured as defense attorney. At a preliminary hearing on March 19 Cochran was bound over for trial without bail.

Heightened tensions at the time of Cochran's arrest have diminished. The action of the police in taking the suspect to Jefferson City has been applauded by Negro and white citizens alike. Although Miss Jenkins was a recent Stephens graduate, it is reported from the campus that there was no evidence of anti-Negro feeling. The reporting of the incident in the *Columbia Missourian,* especially the report of the preliminary hearing on March 19, played up neither the race nor the sex angle unduly. Reliable sources indicate that either (1) the police are "framing" Cochran to avoid the stigma of an unsolved murder, or (2) if the suspect is guilty of the crime attributed to him, it is due to the state of his mental health. (FR, GP)

[4]The 1924 lynching was allegedly led by students from the University of Missouri.

THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT

FAIR EMPLOYMENT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

The New York State Committee Against Discrimination (SCAD) issued its first annual report on February 28, 1946. The report covers the first eight months of operation of the Commission established by the Ives-Quinn Law Against Discrimination. It will be recalled that the Law requires the Commission (1) to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints of unlawful employment practices; (2) to study and make recommendations with reference to problems of discrimination; and (3) to foster goodwill and cooperation among elements of the population through education and community effort.

It is significant that during the Commission's first eight months it has not been deemed necessary to hold one public hearing or to issue a single order. Up to the time of the report there had been 178 complaints processed and closed by SCAD. Of this number 103 were withdrawn: eleven by the complainant, fifty-five dismissed on jurisdictional grounds, and thirty-seven dismissed on merits, because of insufficient evidence of discrimination. The remaining seventy-five cases involved employment practices which the members of the Commission considered discriminatory.

Not quite half of the complaints lodged with SCAD charged racial discrimination. Twenty-seven percent of the complaints alleged religious discrimination, and twenty percent discrimination because of national origin.

In concluding, the report takes cognizance of the fact that none of the fears of the opponents of fair employment legislation have been realized during this brief period. No mass group of employees has walked out because of the employment of minority group members. Only two or three individuals are reported to have done so. The Commission added that it,

> ". . . is under no delusion that discriminatory employment practices have been eliminated in New York State or that the relatively small number of complaints filed are indicative of the extent of such discrimination. It recognizes that the elimination of discrimination in employment must be the result of untiring effort not only in the enforcement of the statute but in a program of education directed to the minds and hearts of men that ingrained habits of thought may be changed and an increased spirit of cooperation and goodwill developed." (Annual Report of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The California Supreme Court has implemented its ruling in the *James versus Marinship* case to the effect that it is contrary to public policy for a racially closed or racially discriminatory union to hold a closed shop contract. The case at issue was *Williams v. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers*.[1] Williams, the plaintiff, along with others similarly situated, claimed that the segregated auxiliary unions of the Boilermakers did not satisfy the requirement of full membership in the Union. For this reason, he and others had refused to join the auxiliary and had been discharged by the Permanente and Kaiser companies, which were named co-defendants. In his decision upholding Williams' contention, Chief Justice Gibson held that an injunction against discrimination by the Union should be continued and that violation of the terms of the order constitutes contempt of court. (GP, NP, CNI)

[1]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, January, 1945, p. 153 and February, 1945, p. 188.

PROGRAMS OF ACTION

ACTION ON COLUMBIA RIOT

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE

Three important developments in connection with the Columbia, Tennessee, riot have been (1) Attorney General Tom C. Clark's request that a Federal Grand Jury investigation be held in an effort to determine possible violations of civil rights laws during the course of the incident;[1] (2) the appointment of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing H. Tobias as co-chairmen of a national committee organized under the sponsorship of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to mobilize support for Negroes arrested during the outbreak; (3) the calling of an emergency national conference in Washington, D. C., on March 13 by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

Fifty-four organizations represented at the emergency conference adopted a resolution condemning the riot as an example of a "growing pattern by state and local police to deprive citizens of their fundamental constitutional rights".

The following action was decided upon:

1. To send a delegation to the Attorney General to demand prosecution of those who perpetrated the violence at Columbia.

2. To send a message to Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee, protesting the violence of the state police and militia, and urging prompt disciplinary action and legal prosecution.

3. To call immediately upon all organizations, including all branches of organized labor, to institute a movement of mass meetings, resolutions, conferences and delegations.

4. To name a coordinating committee to carry on the campaign on a united basis, in support of the Tennessee victims, welcoming into this effort every other group pursuing these ends; to authorize this committee to arrange for all the actions set forth above, to raise funds for the campaign and for legal defense, and to publish such materials as becomes necessary to carry out these purposes.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, working with sixty affiliated groups on the riot, agreed with the Chicago Columbia, Tennessee Defense Committee that a delegation should go to Columbia representing the emergency conference.

A vigorous campaign has also been launched by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with the cooperation of other interested organizations, in an effort to arouse public opinion and prevent the events at Columbia from being repeated in other communities. A series of mass meetings has been planned for fifteen key cities, with smaller gatherings in numerous other localities. At one of the meetings, held in Cleveland, Ohio, an overflow crowd of 1,500 persons attended the St. James A.M.E. Church, contributing a total of $1,200 for the support of arrested Negroes in Columbia and a full investigation into the riot.

Other groups took action: the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America sent resolutions to the Department of Justice and the Governor of Tennessee urging a full Federal investigation; a delegation of fifteen students, representing sixty-three campus branches of the American Youth for Democracy, also lodged a protest with the Department; the CIO executive board condemned the evidence of police brutality shown by Tennessee police authorities, and a pamphlet, "The Truth About Columbia, Tennessee, Cases", selling for one cent, was published by the Southern Conference For Human Welfare. (NP, GP, FR, Special Reports)

[1]Since the time of writing, the Federal Grand Jury investigation has started in Nashville, Tennessee.

CHURCHES, YWCA, YMCA TO FIGHT JIM CROW

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, at annual conventions held in Atlantic City and Columbus in March, all pledged to end racial discrimination within their respective organizations.

Five hundred representatives of twenty-five million Protestant church members, at the seventh annual meeting of the Federal Council of Churches in Columbus, took a sweeping vow against segregated churches. A revolutionary program, prepared by white and Negro ministers, pledged the Protestant churches to root out race discrimination, declaring that:

"The churches will renounce the pattern of segregation in race relations as unnecessary and undesirable and a violation of its gospel of love and human brotherhood. As proof of its sincerity in this renunciation, it will work for a non-segregated church and a non-segregated society." (Race segregation in Protestant churches affects approximately 6,500,000 Negro Protestants of whom approximately 500,000 are affiliated with white churches, but still exposed to some form of racial bias.)

Two thousand delegates attending the forty-fifth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, meeting in Atlantic City, pledged to campaign for the elimination of racial discrimination within the ranks of the YMCA. In a resolution calling on all local YMCA organizations in the United States and Canada to work toward this end, the delegates declared that "all men, without regard to racial or national origin, should share justly and equally, according to merit, in our rich, social, economic, cultural and political heritage."

Complete integration of Negro women into Young Women's Christian Association activities throughout the country was voted by delegates to the seventeenth annual convention meeting of the YWCA in Atlantic City. A program calling for the "inclusion of Negro women and girls in the main stream of association life" was adopted almost unanimously by the more than 3,000 delegates, representing every section of the country, attending the convention.

By unanimous vote the convention also adopted a National Interracial Charter which recognizes that women of the minority races in America form more than one-tenth of the association's constituency, and have a direct claim to the organization's understanding and support. (GP, NP)

SEATTLE FEPC RESOLUTION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

By unanimous vote the Seattle City Council, with Mayor William F. Devin's concurrence, has adopted a resolution setting forth a vigorous anti-race discrimination policy in the hiring of city personnel. However, the Citizens' Inter-Racial Action Committee, the Civic Unity Committee (appointed by the Mayor), and the Building Service Employees' Union have petitioned the Council for passage of a Fair Employment Practice Ordinance,[2] declaring that the resolution lacks adequate enforcement powers.

The proposed ordinance would make it unlawful for any department of the city government to practice discrimination because of race, color or creed in appointments to city jobs. It would also apply to contracting agencies handling city work, and would provide penalties of fines and imprisonment for violations.

[2]The City Council was scheduled to consider the FEPO at a public hearing late in March. At the time of writing, no further action had been taken.

Under the resolution passed by the Council, the latter pledges itself to "investigate any and all cases where specific evidence is furnished to show that discrimination is being practiced in employment or assignment of city personnel. . . ." The resolution requests the mayor, through his department heads, to investigate employment practices of city departments and to report to the Council "any evidence of unfair practice or discrimination in contravention of the charter". The city charter of Seattle makes appointments to city positions open to all citizens of the United States, with specifications only as to age, residence, health and moral character. (CNI)

REFORMS AT PIKEVILLE

PIKEVILLE, TENNESSEE

As a result of efforts by approximately forty Negro, white and interracial social action groups throughout the state, coordinated by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, a number of reforms have been accomplished at the Tennessee State Agricultural and Training School for Negro boys at Pikeville.

While it is admitted that Pikeville is still not a "model institution", being seriously handicapped because of inadequate staff and equipment and the isolated location of the school, it is generally conceded that improvements have resulted since the reform campaign began in November, 1944, as an outgrowth of the lynching of James Ellis Scales, sixteen-year-old inmate of the institution.[3]

Improved bedding, dining, medical and recreational facilities have been installed, smaller boys are separated from larger boys in the sleeping quarters of the dormitories and each boy is furnished with a single bed. A program of academic schooling is being undertaken. Guards are under strict orders against beating boys. Physical punishment is administered by the superintendent or assistant superintendent.

Much credit for the improvements has been accorded the new superintendent of the school, Lake Russell, former athletic coach and Red Cross social worker. (Special field report)

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION AT BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN[4]

During the fall of 1945, Virgil M. Rogers, the new superintendent of schools at Battle Creek, Michigan, began a program for the betterment of intercultural education in that city. While there had been little previous planning in the school curriculum for the study of basic problems of intergroup relations, Mr. Rogers was aware of the traditional reputation of the community for being "most tolerant toward all religious sects". This "suggested possibilities for broadening the pattern of tolerance and understanding in other directions."

One of the first attempts made to improve intergroup relations was the hiring of a well-qualified Negro on the teaching staff of a city school in which the Negro pupil population approached twenty-five percent. The results thus far have been "altogether satisfactory", due largely to careful planning by the school principal and the Parent-Teacher organization and to the cooperation of the local press.

Another effort toward the goal of increased intercultural understanding was a talk, "Some Intercultural Educational Problems in the Battle Creek Public Schools", made by Mr. Rogers to interested school groups and individuals. As a result of his discussion, a faculty committee, working jointly with lay members as

[3]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, November, 1944, p. 100; December, 1944, pp. 131-32.

[4]From an article, "The New Superintendent Goes To Work", appearing in *Intercultural Education News*, February, 1946.

consultants, and under the leadership of an elementary school principal, was formed to study the various problems arising in intergroup education.

In view of the importance of learning materials, studies are being made throughout the public library, a part of the school system, to determine the adequacy of reference material in the intercultural field.

Experts in race relations are being sought as speakers in Battle Creek schools. Through the Detroit Round Table Conference of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Louis Lytton was scheduled to appear before students in the junior and senior high schools and before a meeting of faculty and PTA officers in March. Another recently scheduled speaker was a representative of the Chicago Round Table of Christians and Jews.

RACE RELATIONS IN TULSA

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Recommendations for the improvement of the social and economic welfare of the Negro in Tulsa were made in a recent study of present conditions facing the Negro population of that city, conducted by the National Urban League.[5]

Concerning employment, the report points out that during World War II hundreds of Negro men and women in Tulsa had their first experience as industrial workers, but, though Negroes were used in defense industries, "few were able to secure jobs except as laborers and semi-skilled workers". The report urges employers to "explore every opportunity to give employment to competent Negro workers", and recommends that the Mayor's office use its influence in support of hiring competent Negroes in city departments and state and county agencies which administer to social needs of Negroes. The present advisory committee of the Tulsa Council of Social Agencies should be continued as a committee on Negro Welfare and is urged to develop a program of education "designed to impress upon Negro workers the responsibility for efficient job performance as one prerequisite to improved job opportunity". An enlarged vocational guidance program for Negro youth in the schools is suggested as well. Since at present Negroes have only a minor role in Tulsa labor unions, Negro members are asked to become more active participants in union meetings, and labor unions are urged to liberalize their policies "to insure that the same rights and protection are extended to Negroes as to other union members".

Housing of Negroes in Tulsa is "the number one social problem facing the community". The report urges private builders to invest in houses for Negroes in the low income group, and proposes that the city, in cooperation with the Federal Public Housing Authority, "develop a housing program which will offer some relief to the acute housing needs of the Negro population".

Health conditions of Tulsa Negroes are disquieting. "In 1944, Negroes in Tulsa accounted for 349 or 8.9 per cent of the total births and 216 or 16.1 per cent of the total deaths, as compared with their ten percent in the total population." In view of this, "health agencies should immediately institute a more determined program among Negroes to encourage . . . a larger participation in their services. The health commissioner should issue a directive to his department heads insisting that services in the Negro community be carried out in the same manner as in other sections of the city. The Health Department should enforce present regulations regarding standards and should insist that property owners repair many of the houses which are a menace to the health

[5]The survey, directed by J. Harvey Kerns, Urban League representative, was conducted for the Tulsa Council of Social Agencies from October 15 to November 17, 1945. The written report was only recently received by the MONTHLY SUMMARY.

and safety of the occupants." It was also suggested that more regular inspections of eating places, alleys, toilets and unsanitary houses in the Negro community be made.

Delinquency and crime, due largely to economic and environmental factors, are another disheartening aspect of Negro life in Tulsa. "Because of the disproportion in arrests among Negro juvenile and adult offenders, the courts are urged to increase the number of Negro police and probation officers. . . . The police officials and the Mayor should give serious study to the limit of authority granted to Negro police officers in their power of arrest. (Negro policemen have jurisdiction only over Negro offenders). . . . Civil service requirements should be applied to the selection of policemen . . . ."

The most encouraging factor in the field of Negro education in Tulsa is the fact that Negro and white teachers in the separate school system of the city are paid equal salaries. This accounts for the high calibre of teachers and the long tenure of service in Tulsa Negro schools. However, there is need for improvement in the school buildings, for more active Parent Teacher Associations, and for curriculum study committees which have both white and Negro members.

Improved recreational facilities, Negro representation on policy-making boards of social welfare agencies, and enlargement of the Mayor's advisory committee to include Negroes and whites representative of various civic groups is also recommended.

BETTER EDUCATION URGED FOR MISSISSIPPI'S NEGROES

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Education Association, composed of approximately 10,000 white teachers, recently went on record as approving a three-point program to increase educational opportunities for Mississippi Negroes. This action of the M.E.A. comes at a time when the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is still engaged in an intensive campaign for the equalization of white and Negro teachers' salaries and the improvement of educational facilities for Negroes in the State.[6]

The proposed M.E.A. program recommends:

> "1. A salary schedule for teachers based on training and experience, applicable to all teachers in equalizing counties and districts and on an annual basis.
>
> "2. Improvement in Negro teaching through establishment in each county or in a combination of counties of an agricultural high school with the principal duty of training elementary teachers, and for state scholarship grants.
>
> "3. Improvement in buildings for Negro schools, with the association favoring $5,000,000 being set aside by the state on a revolving fund basis. A legislative recess educational study committee, headed by Senator John Kyle, Sardis, proposes a $3,000,000 fund for this purpose."

To improve the training of teachers, the association also suggests the establishment of area junior colleges and improvements in educational facilities at the two existing state institutions for Negroes, Alcorn College and Jackson College. (ANP, February 25, 1946)

ALABAMA VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Alabama veterans met in Birmingham over the week-end of March 15, 16 and 17 and set up an independent organization to be known as the Alabama Veterans Association.

The new organization passed several resolutions, (1) condemning and rejecting the Gillem Report,[7] recently prepared by the War Department, on the grounds that it fails to wipe out Jim Crow tactics in the Armed Forces of the United States; (2)

[6]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, March, 1946, pp. 243-44.
[7]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, March, 1946, pp. 237-8.

pledging itself to work for the defeat of the Boswell Amendment, for the abolition of the poll tax, and for the unrestricted right of all citizens to register, vote and hold public office; and (3) dedicating itself "to the fight for legislation which will place full financial responsibility on the shoulders of the state of Alabama to enable Negro veterans to receive training in whatever industrial fields denied them through the operation of Jim Crow laws and practices in this State". (FR)

PROPOSED HOUSING ACTION

In view of the fact that the veterans' housing program announced by Wilson W. Wyatt, National Housing Expediter,[8] does not necessarily insure an increase in the total number of homes available for minority groups, the American Council on Race Relations has prepared a list of action proposals for interested groups in the community who wish to help insure "homes for all veterans who need them for themselves and their families—regardless of race or creed". Such groups are urged to:

1. Insist on minority group representation on the local Emergency Housing Committee.[9] ("In the selection of such representation, attempt to choose independent, capable, and forceful people. Persons already employed in city government or associated with the local housing authority should not be chosen for the committee.")

2. Insist on equal service to minority group war veterans in local Veterans' Housing Information and Referral Centers, since it is in the centers that the "racial pattern" of housing in the local community is shaped. (While in the South, "branch offices completely manned by Negro personnel are perhaps the only feasible and equitable means of providing adequate services . . . in northern, eastern and western sections of the country it should be possible to insist on interracial staffs for all central and branch offices.")

3. Press now for inclusion of minority group veterans in the apprenticeship training program in the building construction trades, as well as for fair employment of those already qualified. (Special Report)

[8]Mr. Wyatt's program calls for the construction of 2,700,000 low and moderately priced homes during the next two years, the enactment of national legislative measures to implement the program, and the action of local government and of all community groups in setting up local programs. See MONTHLY SUMMARY, March, 1946, p. 238, and April, 1946, p. 268.

[9]Under Mr. Wyatt's plan, each community will have a local emergency housing committee, to be appointed by the Mayor.

ABOLISH THE POLL TAX WEEK

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Abolish the Poll Tax Week was observed March 24 to 31, under the sponsorship of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Senators Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, and James H. Mead (D) of New York, leaders of the bi-partisan Senate Steering Committee on H.R. 7, the anti-poll tax bill, in a joint resolution called upon the American people to observe the week by petitioning United States senators to pass H.R. 7.

The resolution declared: "As Americans we believe that the best and only way to solve the differences that may come between us is by the honorable and hallowed way of a free vote. We stand before the world today as pleaders for other Nations to settle their differences by this method. Therefore, we cannot longer stand for the condition that still exists in seven of our Southern states whereby the people are denied a free vote by the archaic and inexcusable poll tax." (Special Report)

BUSINESSMEN LAUDED

The Catholic Women's Interracial Council in Detroit, Michigan, recently inaugurated the practice of distributing cards to managers of business establishments which they find are following a "fair interracial policy". The cards read: "To the Manager. Just to let you know we will continue to enjoy patronizing your place of business. We are happy to do so because we see that you are both law-abiding and American: you observe the Civil Rights Law and the American way which treats every person, regardless of race or color, with equal consideration."

THE FRONT PAGE OF THE NEGRO PRESS

The news winds of March were strong and portentous. They were not the winds of local disturbances or of chance, but the winds of high and mighty pressure systems generating what the weather bureaus call a cold front, with the cold air wedging its way southward and eastward. The advance toward the south was indicated by disturbances in the race patterns; that toward the east by a storm breaking over the world's stem of colonial empires. All the news pointed to postwar weather lacking in violent precipitations in most areas, but everywhere full of ominous warnings.

The domestic news was of prime importance. The Negro press gave full play to the news of Columbia, Tennessee's "race trouble". It covered the story quickly, and apparently with great accuracy. Editorially, many of the papers saw no immediate escape from the race fear that grips life in the average small Southern town. They saw possibilities of more such riots. Hence the approaches to race adjustment in national organizations were given almost as great a news spread as incidents of violence. The decision of the Young Women's Christian Association to blot out racial discrimination in that organization was given streamer headlines in every major Negro paper. The pronouncements of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America emphasizing justice now for all men, made the front page of the Negro weeklies. The decision of the Young Men's Christian Association, less boldly publicized, and probably less implicitly believed, was widely noted. All in all, the news indicated that the organizations of moral leadership in the United States were beginning to take up battle positions in the fight for human rights.

The federal government, through the War Department, reflected a more progressive policy. The much-heralded Gillem report on the participation of Negroes in the United States armed forces was discussed by Secretary of War Robert Patterson at a luncheon of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association. Mr. Patterson declared that the abandonment of the policy requiring segregation of Negro troops in the army is a "notable contribution to the military policy of the United States." Nevertheless, all of the NNPA member papers indicated that the report left a good deal to be desired. George Schuyler, writing in the *Courier,* pointed out that there will be regiments but no divisions composed solely of Negro troops. Mr. Schuyler says, "The Army cannot have its democratic custom and eat it, too. . . . Jim-crowism does not lose its vicious character when administered in homeopathic doses. It looks as if the army board . . . has brought forth an obnoxious compromise which American colored people will not regard as satisfactory."

However, the barometer of Negro press opinion during the month was not the domestic but the international news. And the main storm center was Winston Churchill, who was described in one paper as the "fat, sodden, ageing super-salesman of British imperialism". It has been noted here in the past that the Negro press is markedly anti-Tory and anti-imperialist. This antagonism was deepened by Mr. Churchill's visit to the United States. W. E. B. DuBois said that the speech of Winston Churchill "—a statesman who has been on the wrong side of practically every great social question of our day—was one of the most discouraging occurrences of our times." The *Defender* said editorially that "the Jim-crow pattern of Westminster College provided a perfect setting for Churchill's proposals which said in effect: Britain is no longer strong

enough to maintain iron domination over . . . her . . . colonies, densely populated by darker peoples. . . . You (Americans) should be glad to support our objectives, which are the same as yours. You are interested in keeping your Negroes in a state of subjection, humiliation and poverty. We want to do the same with our colonials and we need your help." J. A. Rogers in the *Courier* called Churchill's proposal for an Anglo-American agreement a "suicide pact" based upon "crazy, Ku Klux philosophy". Kumar Goshal, writing in the same paper, said the speech was "sinister to the colonial peoples". Editorially, the *Courier* thought the Westminster College speech a tacit admission that UNO had died aborning. The *Afro* was certain that the speech offered little cheer to the colonials of the world, and that the proposed alliance would virtually assure a continuation of imperialism and a war with Russia. Dwight Holmes, writing in the *Afro,* said that for eight centuries England has been the world's trouble maker, and that what is needed more than anything else is a two-power pact between the United States and Russia which would make imperial Great Britain sit down and keep quiet for twenty-five years.

Of even greater international significance to Negroes was the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission Conference held in the Virgin Islands during March. The daily press gave scant attention to this new venture in colonial planning, and the most complete reports are to be found in the Negro press. The *Courier* published an especially good series of articles, columns and news stories on the problems faced, and the procedures to be followed in the future. Significantly, the conference did not approve the petition of the Puerto Rican delegate that a subcommittee be appointed to draft a bill of "human rights and human obligations for the Caribbean territories". The delegates were aware of the fact that the physical, educational and economic conditions of the islands are so bad that immediate steps have to be taken to improve them. The news as reported indicates that the United States is taking an important lead in West Indian affairs, and that Britain is being placed in an embarrassing situation in that she does not have a ranking colonial participating in the official discussions. Dr. Ralph Bunche is the American delegate, and Madame Eugenie Eboue heads the French delegation. Since both of these are colored persons, British West Indians are beginning to ask why they do not have similar representation.

These were the great winds of the month. The small winds also continued to blow and blow hard. The FEPC issue had not been abandoned. It appeared that Veteran's hospitals were to remain segregated. There was a hate strike against Negro workers in Pascagoula, Mississippi. While seeking Senate confirmation of Judge Hastie as Governor of the Virgin Islands hung in the balance, Minister Lanier assumed his official duties as our government's envoy to Liberia. Dr. Charles Johnson was in Japan on the educational commission. Dr. Robert C. Weaver planned to leave as a representative of the government on an UNRRA inquiry board in the Ukraine. Poet Langston Hughes travelled at home and couldn't find hotel space because of his color. His "Simple-Minded Friend" looking over the world situation, was glad that he knew nothing about the atom bomb secret, for he was convinced he would be arrested if he did. Mr. Hughes' beloved idiot reasoned clearly and simply: "The Dutch are so mean to Java, the British are so mean to India, all of 'em are so mean to Africa, and the crackers are so mean to me, that I'd be sure to give the secret to the dark races."

Sydenham Hospital: Harlem, New York[1]

Founded in 1892 and at first located in one of New York's hundreds of brownstone houses, Sydenham Hospital moved to its present location in the heart of Harlem at Manhattan Avenue between 123rd and 124th Streets in the year 1927. Although the great majority of its ward patients have always been Negroes, no Negro physicians were admitted to Sydenham's staff until January, 1944. Late in 1943 the Urban League of New York, after conferring with public-spirited citizens and social agencies, approached the Board of Directors of Sydenham with the suggestion that the time had come for a first-class voluntary hospital[2] to be operated on an inter-racial basis. Sydenham's Board of Directors agreed with the League's point of view and, by formal action of the Board of Trustees on December 23, 1943, Sydenham Hospital became the country's first completely inter-racial voluntary hospital.

Need for Negro Physicians. In 1943 the mortality rate in Harlem, the country's largest community of colored people, was thirty-six percent higher than the average for all of New York, maternal mortality was three times as high, and infant mortality eighty-two percent higher. One of the factors responsible for this subnormal standard of health was lack of physicians. Negro physicians were not admitted to the staff of any voluntary hospital, but were restricted to Negro hospitals or municipal hospitals where they could treat ward patients only. This denial of proper medical training and clinical practice discouraged many young Negroes from devoting themselves to medicine. Hence, the decision of the Board of Trustees of Sydenham, opening opportunities for the admission and training of Negro physicians, was a step of immense importance to the improvement of health conditions in the area which this eleven-story, two hundred-bed hospital serves.

These opportunities are all the more valuable since Sydenham is one of the best equipped hospitals in Harlem. For example, Sydenham owns the most modern X-ray equipment available. Installed at a cost of $42,000, this equipment enables the hospital to extend to its patients the most up-to-date service in X-ray diagnosis and therapy, and makes Sydenham the only hospital in Harlem equipped with a deep-therapy X-ray machine. Through a gift of radium by one of the hospital's supporters Sydenham is also the only hospital in Harlem with facilities for radium irradiation treatment of cancer.

Formation of Inter-Racial Staff. The first move toward inter-racial policy was the admittance of twelve new members, six white and six Negro, to Sydenham's Board of Trustees. The Board now has twenty-eight members. Twenty-three Negro doctors were added to the medical staff, one of whom has since been elected to the Executive Committee of the Medical Board. Two Negro internes were added to a staff of ten. At present, Sydenham has eleven internes, two of whom are Negroes; one of two dental internes is a Negro.

Sydenham's Negro physicians are among the very few in the country with full staff privileges in a voluntary, grade-A hospital, nationally accredited by the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and the American Hospital Association; recognized by the New York State Department of Social Welfare, and endorsed and supported locally by both the United Hospital Fund and the Greater New York Fund. For the first time, Negro physicians can send their patients to the hospital's private and semi-private accommodations and treat them there; they work and confer with their white colleagues in a voluntary hospital, consult with each other, and benefit from each other's experiences. When the inter-racial program was inaugurated, there were only five resignations from the hospital's entire staff, two nurses and three other workers. Not one of the approximately 140 physicians resigned.

Cooperation between white and colored staff members is friendly and pleasant. They share tables in the dining room, as well as living quarters, recreation and rest rooms. Long association has tended to make them less conscious of color as a distinguishing characteristic. As one staff member expressed it: "After living and working among whites and Negroes day after day you don't notice the difference any more; it seems as if they grow more alike." And another remarked: "I don't notice any more if I talk to a Negro or a white per-

[1]Prepared by Anne L. Bloch, writer and economist.

[2]A voluntary hospital is a philanthropic, non-profit institution maintained by contributions and the fees paid by private patients. Sydenham's free and city ward cases comprise almost sixty percent of its total patients, one of the city's highest percentages of free patients. Thus, Sydenham depends to an even larger extent upon contributions than most other voluntary hospitals.

son; there seems so little difference."

The following proportion on the technical, nursing, administrative staff is Sydenham's policy: one-third white, one-third Negro, and one-third as they come, all subject, of course, to qualification for the job. This same ratio is applied in admitting patients to private and semi-private rooms.

The staff includes three Negro department heads—the chief dietician, the chief housekeeper, and the executive secretary—each of them the first of his race to hold such a position in a non-Negro institution. A two-year course in hospital administration has recently been instituted by Sydenham. The first administrative interne to benefit from it is a Negro, a Harvard graduate, who is preparing to become a hospital superintendent.

Sixty per cent of the hospital's nursing staff are Negroes, a fact which benefitted Sydenham greatly during the war, and still helps ease the shortage of trained nurses. Whereas most of the country's voluntary hospitals are understaffed, Sydenham has always had an adequate number of nurses. During the past year it had enough nurses available to reduce working hours for its nursing staff from twelve to eight-hour shifts.

Patient Reaction Encourages Expansion. Negro patients who can afford private or semi-private hospital rooms can be treated at Sydenham by their own physicians and are not compelled to go to hospital wards where they are cared for by any physician on duty. Sydenham's private rooms now accommodate fifteen percent Negro patients, the semi-private rooms are used by twenty-five percent Negro patients; the wards continue to be filled predominantly by Negroes. Some of the semi-private rooms are shared by Negro and white patients, none of whom has as yet objected to being assigned to a "mixed" room. Every patient, upon leaving the hospital, is asked for a letter of criticism. Few comment on the inter-racial policy, and if they do, only to support this program.

A logical extension of the inter-racial program is the provision of training facilities for colored nurses. Sydenham Hospital plans, therefore, to institute an inter-racial training school for nurses.

Achievements Bring Broader Policy. At the beginning of 1946 Sydenham celebrated the second anniversary of its inter-racial program. After two years of operation the experimental phase is over. The hospital has proved by its example that such a policy is not visionary, but that it works and works well. Other voluntary hospitals are following that example: seven of them have admitted one or more Negro physicians to their medical staff, and five now employ colored nurses.[3] The American College of Surgeons, which for thirty years had restricted its membership to white physicians, admitted four colored physicians in 1945, among them Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, famous surgeon on Sydenham's staff. David M. Dorin, Sydenham's Executive Director, was an outstanding leader in the effort to get the organization to open its doors to qualified Negroes.

Since Sydenham was established on an inter-racial basis, the volume of in-patients has increased by approximately fifty per cent; the number of white patients in its private and semi-private rooms by twenty-five per cent. The number of total patient treatment days is higher in all but the out-patient departments than it was before 1944.

These achievements are but the first phase in Sydenham's ambitious program of inter-racial relations. The second phase will extend the program so that all other minority groups who encounter difficulties in obtaining proper medical or nurses' training because of prejudice against race, creed or color shall be included.

At present, Sydenham has a clinical interne from Teheran. He was introduced to the hospital with a letter from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which says in part:

> "It would be particularly fitting for him (the student) to be associated with the institution bearing the name of the 'English Hippocrates' and symbolizing race unity."

The young Iranian student is fortunate indeed to become acquainted with American medicine and the American way of life in an institution which has truly devoted its work to the principle of service expressed in the words "irrespective of race, creed or color," graven in stone at so many hospitals and humanitarian institutions.

[3]Hospitals which now have Negro physicians on their staffs include: Mount Sinai, Lincoln, Bronx, Bethel, and Hospital for Joint Diseases—all in New York; Raiford Memorial Hospital, Franklin, Va., and Mary Washington Hospital, Fredericksburg, Va. The New York hospitals named have twenty-five per cent Negro nurses. None of these hospitals has Negro internes.

THE JEWISH SCENE

THE JEWS IN EUROPE

General McNarney on Jewish D.P.'s. Confirming reports that Jewish displaced persons are not affected by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' announcement that most D.P. camps will be closed by August, General Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. commanding general in the European theatre, told the press that he did not know what would happen to them. General McNarney added that the chances are that very few will remain in Germany because "not even one in 1,000 wishes to stay". (GP)

The Anglo-American Palestine Commission. The Anglo-American Palestine Commission, after hearings in London, Cairo, and Jerusalem, has gone to Switzerland to draft its final report and recommendations. Against the opposition of a minority of the Commission, among them James D. MacDonald of New York and Bartley Crum of San Francisco, no interim report was published. (GP)

American Palestine Research. The American Council on Public Affairs in Washington, D. C., has just published a 670-page volume on the economic potentialities of Palestine. The book, *Palestine: Problem and Promise,* is written by Robert R. Nathan, former deputy director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, together with Oscar Gass and Daniel Creamer. The research was undertaken by the American Palestine Institute. (*New York Times,* April 4, 1946)

COMBATTING RACIAL HATRED

In a seminar sponsored by the Forum of Jewish Affairs in Philadelphia, Maurice B. Fagan, executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council, offered the following suggestions for combatting hate groups:

(1) Registration of domestic agents or groups that distribute propaganda; (2) arriving at a definition of "obscene matter" that would bar hate literature from going through the mails; (3) passage of group libel laws without jeopardizing the freedom of speech; (4) setting up of methods to ban anonymous attacks on individuals and groups; (5) the revealing of the identity of groups and individuals that finance hate organizations; (6) a local ordinance penalizing the distribution of hate literature by groups.

Recognizing that economic insecurity and inequality lead to emotional maladjustments which make people listen to hate propagandists, Fagan advocated a federal program of adequate minimum wages, greater unemployment benefits, an annual wage, a full employment bill, and the extension of social security. He vigorously condemned the prevailing discrimination against Negroes in housing and employment. (GP)

Rep. Frank E. Hook (D., Mich.) condemned the chief counsel of the Military Affairs Committee, H. Ralph Burton, for his "red-baiting anti-Semitism, anti-Negroism, and thoroughly reactionary and garbled economic, political, and social thinking". He stated that in investigating draft deferment policies of various government agencies, Burton singled out for scrutiny persons with Jewish names. Rep. Hook concluded that there is need to "investigate the investigators". (FR)

Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York has ordered the Tax Commission "to explore all procedures of bringing about compliance with the state tax law. This law forbids all tax-exempt schools to bar a student because of race, color, or religion. Heretofore the Tax Commission has never required organizations to file statements that they do not discriminate. (*The Committee Reporter,* March, 1946.)

THE ANTI-SEMITIC FRONT

The Christian Front leaders convicted of "unlawful assembly" for participation in an anti-Semitic street rally in Queens Village, N. Y., last December, were given prison sentences ranging from six months to one year while 100 other Christian Fronters booed the Court's decision. Those sentenced were Homer Maertz, Ernest F. Elmhurst, and Kurt Mertig. Presiding Justice Henry H. Curran overruled the prosecution's demand for the maximum sentence of three years for the anti-Semites.

Gerald L. K. Smith, Frederick L. Kister, and Arthur W. Terminiello addressed meetings in various parts of the country. At the Chicago meeting on February 7 such disorder resulted that twenty-one pickets and hecklers were arrested at the scene. Warrants were issued against Smith, Kister, and Terminiello on charges of "creating a diversion tending to breach the peace". Terminiello, introduced by Smith as the "Father Coughlin of the South", expressed his happiness "to be on the lunatic fringe with a great man like Gerald L. K. Smith" and launched into a vicious anti-Semitic attack, claiming possession of information that Jewish army doctors favored amputation of soldiers' legs to prevent their fighting in the future, and charging Henry Morgenthau with advocating starvation of German babies under the age of one and a half years. In the Cleveland speech, Terminiello referred to the Jews as "hyenas" and "dirty scum" and accused them of "taking away this country from the Christians". (Special Report)

Gerald L. K. Smith has founded another organization, the Midwestern Political Survey Institute. The first "survey" is replete with anti-Semitic accusations. Other Smith "fronts" are the Committee of 1,000,000, the Foundation for Americanization, the America First Party, the Nationalist Veterans of World War II, the National Emergency Committee, the Christian Veterans of America, and the Post-War Recovery Commission. (Special Report.)

RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE

The third annual Institute of Race Relations, occurring during the 100th anniversary of the American Missionary Association, will convene this summer on the campus of Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, July 1 to 20.

The Association's Race Relations Department, under whose sponsorship the Institute is held, was created under the stresses of war to deal with the racial aspects of the complex problems of human relationships—problems which are no less critical and persistent in times of peace. The third annual Institute of Race Relations will carry into peacetime this important venture in human understanding.

Institute leadership will include a distinguished group of specialists from the fields of anthropology, education, government administration, law, religion, labor and management, social work, psychology, sociology, and the like.

Membership in the Institute is open to educators, social and religious workers, labor and civic group leaders, governmental employees, journalists, members and staff workers of interracial committees, youth leaders, advanced students, and other interested persons.

For additional information write:

Charles S. Johnson, Director, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association

Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee

JAPANESE AMERICANS

JACL: PLAN FOR ACTION

During the Ninth Biennial National Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League[1] held at Denver, Colorado, February 28 to March 4, a forward looking program designed to promote the interests and welfare of all Americans in general and those of Japanese ancestry in particular was adopted.

The following steps were proposed: (1) creation of a claims commission to indemnify losses sustained as a result of discriminatory treatment during the war; (2) conducting a survey of losses suffered by the evacuees in the evacuation and relocation, including damages sustained to stored goods; (3) calling a national conference of all American minority groups to consider measures for promoting intercultural and interfaith harmony; (4) establishment of a cabinet post on human relations and minority problems; and (5) insertion of a provision in the future peace treaty with Japan abolishing dual citizenship.

The Convention announced support of FEPC legislation, local civil rights codes and test cases to determine the legality of anti-alien land laws, and urged re-determination by the courts of issues raised by the evacuation.

It expressed opposition to restrictive covenants, to segregation in the armed services, to segregated posts in veterans organizations, and to all forms of discrimination.

The Convention advocated (1) naturalization rights for all persons who have demonstrated their loyalty to the United States; (2) Federal acceptance of responsibility for the relocation and rehabilitation of West Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry; and (3) suspension of all deportation proceedings by the Immigration and Naturalization Service pending Congressional action upon House Bill No. 5454 (introduced by Congressman Eberharter) which would grant the U. S. Attorney General the discretionary power to suspend deportation in all hardship cases, regardless of race, color or national origin. A more harmonious future for Japanese Americans in Colorado may be indicated by the favorable publicity that the *Denver Post* gave to the convention. The chairman of the Convention's committee on arrangements made the *Post's* "Hall of Fame" as one of the week's outstanding local figures; Convention pictures were displayed and a good deal of news was carried. For the first time a delegation of persons of Japanese ancestry visited the editor's office and was greeted cordially. There was no doubt that Mr. Palmer Hoyt, the *Post's* editor, was bringing a refreshing change to a newspaper which had been notoriously unfavorable to the evacuees.

Ex-Governor Ralph Carr

At one of the social functions of the Convention, the main speaker was Mr. Ralph Carr who, as Governor of the State of Colorado, was the only Western Governor to uphold the constitutional rights of the Japanese Americans at the time of evacuation.

JACL History

No wartime history of the Japanese Americans can be complete without some mention of the Japanese American Citizens League, the only national organization among persons of Japanese ancestry which continued to function during the war. Whereas its staff consisted of one man and one small room at the outbreak of war, today it has seven offices and sev-

[1]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, March, 1946, pp. 255-6.

enteen members on the staff. Although it had an annual budget of only $5,000 in September, 1941, it has since spent over $30,000 to maintain its offices and carry on an extensive educational campaign to bring about a better understanding and appreciation of the problems and the position of the Japanese Americans.

Of a peak membership of close to 20,000 in sixty-six chapters at the time of the evacuation, the organization had only about 1700 members and ten chapters in 1944. The leadership of the Japanese communities was in the JACL, and the great majority of Japanese Americans followed its policy. The faith and loyalty to the United States which the organization steadfastly maintained today enables those Japanese Americans who served on the home front to hold their heads high in equal dignity and pride with those who served in the armed forces.

"Stated briefly, the new program of the JACL, outlined in the objectives approved at the convention, is one for the extension of the marginal democracy which long has been the cross borne by minority group Americans. During the war years the JACL initiated many successful campaigns for the abolition of restrictive regulations imposed upon Japanese Americans, including the opening of Navy and Marine service to Americans of Japanese ancestry. The wartime attitude of the JACL was compounded of a strong faith in the processes of democracy. The JACL opposed the negativism which was inherent in the attitude of some Nisei, embittered by the anti-democracy of evacuation and detention, who renounced the obligations of citizenship.

"During the war the JACL was ostracized by many Nisei who transferred to it the anger and bitterness which was their reaction to the shabby treatment which had been accorded them as citizens by their own government. Many of these persons did not stop to think that the mass evacuation of 1942, the anguish which accompanied it and the uselessness of it, was the result of a combination of circumstances over which even the civilian administration had little control. The chemistry of evacuation was compounded out of the long history of anti-Oriental agitation on the West Coast, the prevalence of racial myths and sabbotage rumors, the geographical distribution of the population of Japanese ancestry, the impact of the revelations of the successful workings of the Nazi fifth column in the European war . . ."

An editorial stated:

"Today the JACL emerges, not as a victim of the war, but an organization immeasurably strengthened by its battles.

"It is now prepared to tackle those remaining problems of naturalization, 'dual' citizenship, escheat and civil liberties cases. It has learned to work with other organizations. It is prepared now, with the experience of five long war years, to help work for the extension of democracy to America's minorities."

HAWAIIAN TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

Oriental American veterans and their families are no longer required to obtain citizenship certificates from immigration officials before applying for steamship travel to the mainland United States. This antiquated regulation, requiring persons of Oriental ancestry to obtain a "Certificate of Citizenship" in order to travel from the islands to the mainland, not only interferes with the free movement of people within the country, but also is discriminatory in that it requires those of Oriental ancestry to carry an unnecessary document which other persons do not have to possess.

The Honolulu Board of Supervisors denounced this practice as "unfair, unlawful and degrading". Various Hawaiian organizations, including the Hawaii Association for Civic Unity, Hawaii Interracial Committee, the 442nd Veterans Club, the 100th Infantry Club, the Military Intelligence Linguists Club, the American Veterans Committee and others are reportedly taking action against the continuance of the present regulation.

SEGREGATED POSTS

The question of segregated posts in veterans' organizations is being discussed among the Japanese Americans. Consist-

ent with the principle of non-segregation, the National JACL convention adopted the recommendation of the Veterans' Committee that separate Nisei posts be discouraged.

Spady Koyama, veteran of the Philippines campaign, and holder of the Purple Heart, who was refused membership in Post 51 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Spokane, Washington, appealed to the Japanese American veterans not to be swayed by attempts of some members of the VFW post to form a segregated unit:

An editorial comment on this issue in a Nisei publication asserts:

> "The wisdom of isolating American war veterans of minority race groups through the formation of separate posts of national veterans organizations like the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans is to be seriously questioned. During recent weeks the American Legion has chartered six separate Chinese American posts on the West Coast while Chinese American posts of the VFW and DAV already have been formed. Similarly, the organization of Mexican American units of the American Legion has been announced. As for Negro Americans who face the terrible reality of Jim Crow in the Army itself, the Legion and the VFW already have set the pattern of segregation through the chartering of separate posts....
>
> "The fate of the two Japanese American posts of World War I in the American Legion in California at the time of Pearl Harbor illustrates the vulnerability of segregated posts. With the outbreak of war the Legion's California department inactivated the charters of the two Japanese American posts. There has been no indication up to this time that membership of these posts wish to revive the former organizations.
>
> "The acceptance of segregation by minority groups can easily lead to further isolation and the activation of restrictive standards in fields outside of veterans affairs."

HAWAIIAN MARTIAL LAW

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the curfew and evacuation test cases of the Japanese Americans created grave doubts as to the rights of citizens during a war emergency. It was feared that a precedent which would give the military supreme control over the populace might have been established. However, the Hawaiian martial law cases seem to allay such fears. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court holds that ". . . the military should always be kept in subjection to the laws of the country to which it belongs, and he is no friend to the Republic who advocates the contrary. The established principle of every free people is, that law alone shall govern; and to it the military must always yield."

Justice Murphy, whose liberal opinions on the evacuation test cases have been outstanding, wrote a concurring opinion in which he made some pertinent comments:

> "Abhorrence of military rule is ingrained in our form of government. Those who founded this nation knew full well that the arbitrary power of conviction and punishment for pretended offenses is the hallmark of despotism. . . . This supremacy of the civil over the military is one of our great heritages. It has made possible the attainment of a high degree of liberty regulated by law rather than by caprice. Our duty is to give effect to that heritage at all times, that it may be handed down untarnished to future generations."

In a scathing denunciation of the complaint of the military about the "heterogeneous population with all sorts of affinities and loyalties which are alien in many cases to the philosophy of life of the American government", Justice Murphy wrote that there was "lack of any factual or logical basis for the implication that Japanese citizens were disloyal. It is a known fact that there have been no recorded acts of sabotage, espionage or fifth column activities by persons of Japanese descent in Hawaii either on or subsequent to December 7, 1941. . . . If there were problems arising from the use of racially mixed juries, elimination of all jury trials was hardly a reasonable or sensible answer to those problems. Especially de-

plorable, however, is this use of the iniquitous doctrine of racism to justify the imposition of military trials. Racism has no place whatever in our civilization. The Constitution as well as the conscience of mankind disclaims its use for any purpose, military or otherwise . . ."

NATURALIZATION

The movement to grant naturalization privileges to all who are today branded as "aliens ineligible to citizenship" is gaining momentum. The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association passed a resolution which favored broadening the naturalization statutes to permit resident Japanese aliens in the United States and other resident aliens of Asiatic ancestry to become American citizens.

Present indications are that West Coast Congressmen who have been outstandingly anti-Oriental in the past have grown less hostile. There are many liberal Congressmen and Senators from the West Coast today. Opposition to the movement for citizenship centers mainly around the California Joint Immigration Committee and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

A Nisei soldier has been awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor. The nation's highest military decoration was given to Private First Class Sadao S. Munemori of Los Angeles, California, a combat infantryman who was killed in action in Italy, last April. Private Munemori singlehandedly destroyed two German machine guns, killed three and wounded two of the gunners, and then gave his life by hurling himself upon an exploding grenade to save the lives of two comrades. It had been the fervent hope of all Japanese Americans that of the 23,000 Japanese American men and women in the armed services, at least one would win the coveted highest military decoration.

BOWLING

Discrimination by the American Bowling Congress against local and national participation by Americans of non-white ancestry was protested by the Japanese American Citizens League.

The discriminatory policy of the ABC was recently brought to national attention by the barring of Negro bowlers at the association's current tournament in Buffalo, New York.

The JACL's protest was made not only in behalf of Japanese Americans but all other minority Americans.

DISCRIMINATION IN CALIFORNIA

The State Board of Equalization of California (which was compelled to issue sales tax permits) is refusing to issue liquor licenses to the returning evacuees desiring to go into business. Depending upon the outcome of the hearing before the board, another case may be instigated.

The Los Angeles Bar Association voted 768-604 to keep its bar against "non-Caucasions". Seven hundred sixty-eight members voted against admitting and 604 voted in favor of amending the association's constitution in order to permit such admissions.

Restrictive covenants still continue to be a source of trouble. In San Francisco, a property owner has filed suits against a Filipino war worker and a Chinese American war veteran.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

A California superior court has ruled that segregation on the basis of race or ancestry is in violation of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution. Under the California School Code, "The governing board of any school district may establish separate schools for Indian children, excepting children of Indians who are wards of the United States government and children of all other Indians who are descendants of the original Indians, and for children of Chinese, Japanese or Mongolian parentage."

PERSONALITIES ON THE SPOT

ON "NUREMBERG LAWS" IN AMERICA

HOMER A. JACK, Executive Secretary, Chicago Council Against Discrimination:

The Oakland-Kenwood Property Owner's Association has recently drawn up what it advertizes as a fool-proof covenant which says that "the term 'Negro' as used herein shall include every person having one-eighth part or more of Negro blood." One-eighth Negro and therefore not a fit neighbor! If one of a man's eight great grandparents was a Negro—automatically he is disqualified from owning or renting in great sections of Chicago and many other cities . . . even the notorious Nuremberg laws in Nazi Germany reached out . . . only to one's grandfather!

Restrictive covenants, like the Nuremberg laws, are based on a series of lies, of myths . . . The first myth is that Negroes make bad neighbors. Although most of us whites have never had the opportunity of having Negro neighbors, still this is a plausible myth as we ride the Southside elevated and see the Negro slums. But is this filth and disorganization caused by Negroes or are Negroes . . . unwilling heirs to obsolete neighborhoods and dupes for real estate interests making fat profits? . . . even the National Association of Real Estate Boards in a recent survey found that the average Negro home owner takes care of his property if it is in good repair when he obtained it.

The second myth is that mixed neighborhoods increase inter-group friction. This is plausible again, until one investigates the facts. A careful, unbiased study of the tragic race riots in 1943 showed . . . that "Negroes and whites who lived as neighbors did not fight one another in the Detroit race riots. They had come to know and to understand each other" . . .

The third myth is that restrictive covenants are legal and enforceable. . . . Prof. D. O. McGovney of the University of California recently wrote that "so far as such agreements operate without state aid they are indeed purely the acts of individuals. But when the discriminatory objectives of private persons cannot be attained without calling upon the state for aid, and that aid is given, unconstitutional action by the state has been taken" for the Fourteenth Amendment nullifies all state action of every kind which denies the equal protection of the law.

. . . And the great lie and fourth myth which is being perpetuated is that restrictive covenants preserve property values and raise neighborhood standards. Restrictive covenants hem Negroes in, cause doubling up and other scandalous housing conditions in the Negro ghetto, destroy home life, and produce juvenile delinquency, crime, and disease. And these conditions cannot be hemmed in, but inevitably spill over into adjoining white areas. . . . (Excerpt from affirmative speech in a debate on the question "Should Restrictive Covenants Be Prohibited By Law", heard over radio station WGN on February 24, 1946.)

HATE BREEDS HATE

ELMO ROPER, Research Director, Fortune Magazine

. . . With all of its well-known weaknesses, human nature is so constructed that no majority group of people can eliminate a minority or deprive one of its normal rights without serious impairment to the fibre of the majority's character. . . . These ill effects on the majority would be serious even if we were considering a hypothetical case which involved but one majority and one minority.

But in America we do not have so simple a situation as one majority and one minority. *We are a nation of minorities.* . . . So "anti-minority sentiment" in this country means the antipathy of one of more minorities for one or more different minorities. A dangerously combustible framework in which to start a conflagration of hatred! For we now know that antipathy towards minorities is contagious within the *individual.* Dislike for one minority breeds dislike for another. The largest of the hate organizations—the Ku Klux Klan—capitalized on this fact with its three-way campaign against Catholics, Negroes and Jews. (From an *American Press Associates* release, March 19, 1946)

LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH
Secretary of Labor

. . . Our job, in combatting intolerance, is to find some way of bringing home to Americans in general the dangers inherent in any form of this evil . . . the Jewish Labor Committee is working on the thesis that a campaign against any minority group eventually leads to an attack on all minority groups. Certainly experience has proved the truth of this contention. We know that the only end of intolerance is destruction. Once people fully realize

this fact, they will be as careful to practice tolerance as they are now to give it lip service. . . . The favorite targets of intolerance are "foreigners", Negroes, Jews, and Roman Catholics. We have, in round numbers, some eleven million people of foreign birth, thirteen million American born Negroes, five million Americans of Jewish extraction and twenty million Americans who profess the Catholic faith. Together they total forty-nine million, about thirty-seven percent of our total population. . . . (From an article, "There Is No Liberty Without True Democracy", appearing in Labor Reports, March, 1946)

WILLIAM LANGER
Senator From North Dakota

Has not the time come for America to revive that spirit which is rooted in a deep and abiding faith in the moral law operating in a moral universe? Whether we like it or not, the most divisive and destructive force in the world, and the deepest root of tyranny, is hatred.

If the American people and the American Government do not tear out by the roots the hatred that has already so far eaten into their attitudes toward their fellowmen, we shall awaken in the not far distant future to the terrible fact that we too have become conquered by the spirit of hatred, cruelty, and racial intolerance which made Hitler what he was. Hatred always fights against something, but hatred can never create anything worth fighting for. America must continue to struggle for a world fit for free men both at home and abroad. If we are not to lose the fight we must rebuild our whole relationship with other nations and people on the foundation of tolerance, friendship, and a respect for the spiritual unity of purpose that binds the human family together. (Excerpt from an address of Mr. Langer, taken from the *Congressional Record* of March 29, 1946)

INTERRACIAL UNITY AMONG WORKERS
FRANCES PERKINS, Former Secretary of Labor

Up to date the tensions between whites and Negroes that so often are illustrated during strikes seem to be lacking . . . At the same time one sees signs that there perhaps has been a real advance in the understanding of the identity of interest between colored and white workers in these great struggles for the improvement of wages, working conditions and status in our industrial system. In other years and in other periods there has often been great friction . . . In the past there has often been temptation offered to the Negro workers, who, except in time of strike were discriminated against in employment, to go back to work and break the strike, or to come in from the South driven by poverty and the anticipation of better incomes to take the jobs of white strikers. The Negroes are resisting this temptation if it is offered today, and the white workers are reducing their prejudices and coming to the realization of the essential oneness of economic interest between them all. Competition between the two races in terms of wage and job discrimination cannot but work out badly for both and for the whole community. One is clearly heartened by this demonstration of true progress. (From an *American Press Associates* release, February 26, 1946)

ON EDUCATION
DEAN ERNEST O. MELBY, School of Education, New York University

Millions of Negroes and millions of white citizens are deprived of the educational opportunities which are rightfully theirs in a democracy. This is true, in part, because of the general subordination of the Negro race, and because of the subordination of certain economic groups within our society. But probably the greatest factor in the limitation of educational opportunities is our absurd attempt to support education on a local or state basis. While millions of Americans are denied their rightful educational opportunities we carry on a stupid debate over the merits of Federal aid to education. Every discriminating student of the problem in the country knows that it is virtually impossible to provide the needed educational opportunities for our people through state support alone. Federal aid is long overdue and, moreover, it is the only practical solution to our problem. (From an article "Subordination and Exploitation Are Costly", appearing in *Intercultural Education News*, February, 1946)

A Statement By Secretary of the Navy Forrestal

"In the administration of Naval personnel no difference shall be made because of race or color. This applies also to authorized personnel of all the Armed Services of this country aboard Navy ships or at Navy stations and activities.

"In their attitude and day to day conduct of affairs Naval officers and enlisted men shall adhere rigidly and impartially to Naval regulations in which no distinction is made between individuals wearing the Naval uniform or the uniform of any of the Armed Services of the United States, because of race or color."

PRESS OPINION: FROM EDITORIALS AND COLUMNS

ON VIOLENCE

—Fontana, California[1]

DAYTON, O., *Herald*
March 1, 1946

This In America!

The population of Fontana, California, is 4,523. That's what the atlas says. Official population, 4,523.

Make a correction. Make it 4,519 and hurriedly try to forget the four who are gone. Forget them quickly lest your conscience bother you, lest you wonder if we are really better than Nazis, lest you forget that fascist torturers do not have a monopoly on human cruelty.

They were Negroes. That was their crime. They were born the wrong color.

They made a mistake. They believed the fancy talk we made about democracy. They believed it and made the mistake of building a home in a white neighborhood.

It's all very well to talk about equality and men are created equal and all that. But living next door to people who are Negroes. That's too much a strain on one's beliefs. . . .

So someone broke into the house, sprayed the interior . . . with an inflammable chemical. That night a father and a mother and two little girls came home. The father struck a match.

The bodies were charred black. Their crime was the wrong color skin. Let the punishment fit the crime. Make the skin blacker.

So they buried the four of them in a little plot on the outskirts of town. A man named Short, his wife and their two little daughters. It was a few weeks ago and the grass is beginning to grow green on their graves and the people are beginning to forget.

The population of Fontana, California, is 4,523, the atlas says. Make it 4,519 now. And forget it quickly lest it spoil your sleep tonight.

[1]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, February, 1946, p. 203.

—Columbia, Tennessee[2]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *News*
February 27, 1946

Race Riots Require Two Races

. . . It is futile to attempt to assess blame from this distance, and based on the sketchy reports now available. But we are conscious of a painfully familiar pattern: (1) "While the highway patrolmen were preparing to go into Mink Slide, Col. Victor Howard Wilson, commander of the State Guard's Second Infantry Regiment, ordered *dispersal* of twenty-five white civilians who were standing around with shotguns." (2) "Lynn Bomar, State Safety Commissioner in charge of the highway patrolmen, announced the arrest of thirty-three Negroes, twelve of whom were charged with attempted murder."

It is apparent that Tennessee authorities moved swiftly and efficiently to restore order in Columbia after the rioting broke out. For that they are to be commended. But there is as yet no indication that they will, in their effort to punish the guilty, recognize that there must, of necessity, be two races involved in any race riot.

ELMIRA, N. Y., *Advertiser*
March 2, 1946

How About Constitution

After a racial flareup in Columbia, Tenn., 500 state patrolmen and national guardsmen "in house-to-house searches" seized some "300 weapons". They were "confiscated".

Perhaps it was a practical thing to do.

But the U. S. Constitution, lauded especially in recent years, says in its famed Bill of Rights: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. . . ."

Also declares the Bill of Rights . . . "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Question is: Did anything happen to the Constitution at Columbia?

[2]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, March, 1946, p. 233, and this issue, pp. 266 and 273.

DANBURY, CONN., *News-Times*

March 1, 1946

Race Rioting

. . . What is clear in Columbia is that the usual thing happened after the rioting. Twelve colored men were arrested, charged with murder. That is the way such matters are usually settled below Mason and Dixon's line. When there is trouble between the races, "justice" always requires that the black man be punished. It would ruin southern "face" if white men were to arrest white men, try white men, and, above all, convict white men of crimes against colored.

THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN POLITICS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. *News*

March 11, 1946

The Political Color Line Fades

. . . The two court decisions in the Primus King case, plus previous Supreme Court decisions in somewhat similar but not quite so clearcut cases brought in Louisiana and Texas, will, we think, mark the beginning of the end of the political color line in the South. The theory that the Democratic Party, as a private organization, can exercise free choice in extending its membership is on the scrap heap along with the Grandfather Law, property requirements, rigid literacy tests, and all the other ancient devices for disfranchising the Negro. . . .

It's early yet, but there seems to be a healthy trend showing through Georgia's reaction to the coming wholesale enfranchisement of the Negro. The first impulse has been to reexamine the archaic one-party system the South imposed upon itself as a defense against the Negro vote, and seeing it now, when it can no longer serve that basic purpose, perhaps white Southerners, in Georgia and elsewhere, will at last realize how dearly they bought sixty years of political supremacy. If they do, and if they then proceed to the establishment of true party system in the region, a system that provides the continuing conflict essential to our form of government, then they may find that Primus King's bold foray into Federal court has served the white race as well as it has his own.

COLUMBUS, GA., *Led. Enquirer*

March 10, 1946

Votes for Negroes

. . . The truth is that the law of the thing is *settled.* Like it or not, the day is past when Negroes may be *excluded legally* from the exercise of the franchise in Georgia primaries, and—why worry about it?

Doomsday did not strike in either Arkansas or Texas when the Negro voted. Nor has it struck in the *numerous Georgia counties* where in the last few months Negroes have been quietly and honestly permitted to participate in all local elections, without the slightest fuss or bother.

The fact, of course, is that the ballot has no "social equality" implications. It is neither more nor less than an instrument for choosing the people who shall govern us, and—since Negroes are governed along with all other Americans—they *must be given* an articulate voice.

The Georgia Democratic primary is in practical effect *the actual election,* since nominees are never beaten.

If Negroes cannot participate in primaries, it means they have no effective voice in choosing those who impose taxes upon them, who send them off to fight our country's wars, and who otherwise order their existence. . . .

NEW YORK, N. Y., *Times*

March 6, 1946

The Coleman Appointment

. . . It happens that the well-qualified Episcopal rector, social worker and student of community and interracial relations just appointed to the board by Mayor O'Dwyer is a Negro. The Rev. John M. Coleman is the first Negro to sit on the Board of Higher Education. . . .

Our municipal colleges are a force for better community relations among all races. They number among their faculty members some outstanding Negro educators. A Negro member of their board of twenty-one is sure to be a voice for better understanding, for a greater awareness of the Negro's contribution to our common culture. . . .

MINORITIES IN EDUCATION

GULFPORT, MISS., *Herald*
February 20, 1946

The Legislature's Problem

The resolution adopted by negro leaders (supposedly Mississippians only) and sent to the Governor and members of the legislature, to repeal the poll tax and to provide equal, though separate facilities for the two races, poses very serious questions . . . the resolution, while shrewdly asking for "equal" but "separate" educational facilities for the two races, at the same time asked for a repeal of the tax which goes for support of the common schools.

What facilities for the white schools we have . . . we have maintained with difficulty, because of the State's income and its simple, inadequate resources of revenue. Schools for negroes, educational facilities in the fullest sense—precisely even, equal and balanced—may not be attained as yet; when that will be the case does not depend as much on white sentiment or liberality—or bias, prejudice and racial discrimination and "oppression" as outside protagonists of the negro against the Southern white since before 1860 have charged—as upon economic conditions. . . . There is a general sentiment here, we believe, that more should be done for negro schools, and we think that this will be done in time. Meantime, we will not relish how other sections try to "push" us into this or any other management of local and domestic affairs of this state—for example in Reconstruction days. But a number of persons and groups—principally residing in the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard and Midwest—are trying in every way to force the Government's hand into Southern affairs.

THE GILLEM REPORT[3]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., *Union*
March 6, 1946

Army Program for Negroes

It is perhaps natural that the new policy of the Army toward the placement of Negro troops from the Negro's point of view should leave certain questions of segregation "unanswered". . . . This is the complaint of Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Lester A. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Both these leaders feel that the policy remains obviously the same as during the war as it affects Negro officers, who will still be restricted to Negro units and will be dependent for promotion upon the limited openings available in segregated units. . . . It is hard to justify much of the criticism of the Negro leaders, unless it be accepted as a counsel of perfection. Certainly (the new Army program) is an advance step of great importance, in recognition of the Negro's gains and as an incentive to their greater progress. It is also an indication that the Army has changed its thinking somewhat regarding the place of Negroes in the service. If it can be argued that the program should have gone further, it is certainly a step in advance.

CHICAGO, ILL., *Defender*[4]
March 23, 1946

The Gillem Report

. . . The Gillem report in many words reiterates the army's stand for racial segregation but tries to dilute the Jim Crow formula by presenting it on a smaller scale. Instead of Jim Crow divisions in the army, the Negro now will be put in Jim Crow platoons. Instead of Negroes winning their spurs as officers because of ability they still will be dependent for their promotion on the availability of Negro units for them to command. Negro officers will not be allowed to be in higher rank than any white man. . . . It (the report) gives all the reasons for the ending of Jim Crow in the army but refuses to take the actual step of introducing the institution of democracy into the army which ostensibly has been fighting for democracy all over the world for the past four years. . . .

[3]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, March, 1946, p. 237.

[4]Negro press.

PREDICTION

"Some liberals are offering two to one that Negroes will have full voting privileges in Georgia before the next presidential election rolls around. . . . They compute that Georgia has more than 660,000 Negroes over eighteen years of age who will be qualified to vote. They impress us most, though, with their argument: 'Only 300,000 whites voted in the Arnall-Talmadge primary election, the heaviest vote of Georgia record. When the whites see the challenge 660,000 Negroes offer, they'll be forced to vote for their own protection. That will get rid of the political perennials who flourish in Georgia and bring out some good, substantial citizens to take a hand in the state government. It will be a healthy tonic for all of us.' It's a good argument for the state as a whole. The whites seldom vote unless they have some self interest at stake." (From "Just a Moment" by Lamar Q. Ball, Newnan, Georgia, HERALD, September 13, 1945)

MAGAZINE COMMENT

NEGRO JOBS IN THE POST-WAR

Common Ground: If *"full* employment objectives are watered down to become *reasonably* good or reasonably steady employment, minority group workers will not find any kind of fair employment. . . ." John A. Davis and Marjorie McKenzie Lawson warn in an article entitled, "Postwar Employment and the Negro Worker" (Spring issue, pp. 3-15). The authors believe that there is little chance that Negroes will retain a fair proportion of wartime industrial employment. As the Bureau of Labor Statistics has pointed out, "The Negro worker has achieved his greatest occupational advances in the semi-skilled factory jobs which will suffer the severest cutbacks during the postwar period, and his best industrial progress has occurred in those industries which will experience the greatest postwar declines." In the South the regional War Manpower Commission estimated that of 75,000 non-whites employed in manufacturing, 73,000 have lost or will lose their wartime jobs.

Industries in which the outlook is considered *good* are: iron and steel, meat packing, automobile, apparel, construction, and communications. Among those which appear less hopeful are: the railroad industry (partly due to the constitutional exclusion of Negroes by a number of railroad workers' unions), the airlines, and ship transportation.

In the opinion of the authors, ". . . a managed labor market, serviced by a national employment agency with reasonable controls and backed by a national fair employment practice policy is the only thing which will bring good employment and fair employment to the minority groups of America". Although it took a war to establish such a situation temporarily, Davis and Lawson believe that passage of the Murray-Wagner Full Employment Bill will possibly accomplish the same results.

Commentary: It is the opinion of Felix S. Cohen that people interested in ending discrimination now look to government regulation rather than to "education in democracy" to accomplish that objective and that the "attack on discrimination has the support of all branches of the American public, including the business and industrial world". This he feels is true even among Southerners who realize that "a new South of industry and commerce is arising", and that a policy of discrimination is not good business. Support for measures outlawing job discrimination is due, he claims, to the "crystallization of feeling . . . that prejudice can best be fought at the point where it takes the tangible dollar-and-cents form of job boycott". ("The People Vs. Discrimination".)

Opportunity: The entire Spring issue of *Opportunity* is given over to a series of articles on employment prospects for Negroes. In an introductory article entitled "The Negro Worker Lifts His Sights", Julius A. Thomas writes that ". . . one significant development stands out in bold relief against the background of current labor-management controversy . . . the quickened consciousness of Negro wage-earners. . . . Not only do Negro workers understand the importance of the grave economic issues now facing the country, but they realize also the implications of those issues as they will affect Negro and other minority group workers."

Discussions of opportunities for Negroes in the retail trade, news reporting, engineering, agriculture, public relations, health education, and textile printing also appear in the issue.

STATUS

Political Science Quarterly: Under the title of "The Destiny of the Negro in the Western Hemisphere" (pp. 1-41), Frank Tannenbaum offers an historical explanation for the widely different position of the Negro within two areas: Latin America, where the Negro—especially the mulatto—has access to politics, the arts, and society; and the United States, where he is virtually excluded. This disparity he explains in the following way:

The peoples of the Iberian peninsula, who colonized Latin America, had a long tradition of slavery and a well-established slave code at the time of their first contact with Negroes, whereas the institution of slavery had long since died out in the rest of Western Europe. When the Negro slave was first introduced into Spain in 1442, the Spaniards and Portuguese did not look upon him as a "Negro" slave but simply as a "slave", and made him the beneficiary of the ancient legal protection and privileges provided for all slaves. Freedom was attainable in many ways, for slavery was not a matter of "status" or "innate inferiority". In addition, the Catholic Church recognized the

Negro as a "moral" person, taught him Christianity, and thereby gave him protection and privilege as a Christian. He was married in the church and his family life was respected. In this manner, the Negro slave remained a person, not a chattel. This circumstance "made the transition from slavery to freedom easy, and . . . incorporation into the free community natural".

In contrast, the author continues, under the system of slavery developed in the New World by colonizers from other parts of Europe, Negroes had neither moral status nor legal recognition as human beings but were treated rather as chattel. Nor was there the gradual manumission of slaves which occurred in Latin America. Mr. Tannenbaum feels that though the abrupt emancipation of the Negro in the United States legally freed him, "it failed morally to free the white man, and by that fact denied to the Negro the moral status requisite for effective legal freedom".

JEWISH-NEGRO RELATIONS

Reconstructionist: Problems of the Negro, and especially the subject of Jewish-Negro relations, are beginning to receive attention in Jewish publications. In the March *Reconstructionist,* Carl Alpert discusses the attitudes of Southern Jews towards race in the face of the growing tension between Negroes and whites in the South ("A Jewish Problem In the South"). Though Jews are not usually Negro-baiters, Alpert writes, their passivity in the face of the injustice which is done to the Negro makes them accessories. When Jews discriminate, their motive is the same as that which causes them to seek assimilation: they are fearful of being "obviously different" and are "eager to blend into the majority". The Jew is all the more inclined to this attitude in the South because he knows that many white Southerners tend to regard him as a "nigger-lover" because of his frequent business relations with Negroes. The general feeling of insecurity which permeates the Jewish community in the South creates a desire to overcompensate, Alpert says, and the Negro serves as an outlet.

The author points out that individual Jews participate in interracial movements in the South and supports the point of view that in Southern interracial movements Jews should not be leaders but merely assist the leaders, since they might otherwise hurt rather than help the Negro's cause as well as their own. Among Jewish people themselves Alpert advocates an unremitting campaign for racial tolerance, so that they may not be linked "with infamy and ignominy in the crucial days that lie ahead".

CLASS AND CASTE IN THE SOUTH

Jewish Frontier: An article by Werner S. Cahnman in the March issue of the Labor Zionist monthly, *Jewish Frontier* (pp. 11-13), entitled "The Society of the South", presents an explanation of the society of the South in terms of a three-cornered relationship between the white upper class, the poor white class, and the Negroes. The author maintains that this situation is "ideally suited for playing up race prejudice against class struggle". He points out "the fascist quality of the situation which, if unchecked by constructive socio-economic reforms, may spread contagion-like across the country. . . ."

RACE RELATIONS FRONTIER

American Mercury: John Roy Carlson calls attention to "Hate-Mongers Among the Clergy" (pp. 278-285), exposing the nationalist line of some Protestant and Catholic church leaders, their defamation of our wartime Allies, of Jews, and of each other. Although there is as yet no single organization binding the Protestant and the Catholic "hate-mongers" together, Mr. Carlson warns that the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith is serving to draw them into closer relationship.

Prophetic Religion: Stetson Kennedy writes in a similar vein about various Ku Klux Klan activities, white supremacy leaders, and racist publications in the South in an article entitled "Dixie Disruptionists". Mr. Kennedy urges support of the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the NAACP, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in their efforts to combat prejudice.

Clearing House: The query, "May I Teach In Your Town?", is asked by a high school teacher, Martin Crowe, who found that Minnesota Boards of Education do not hire Catholics and that few Boards anywhere welcome teachers who "will not let diplomacy take precedence over truth".

SOUTHERN
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This clipping from

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
May 3, 1949

210

(Today

Reds Over Nation Make 'Medicine' Of Race Disorders Like Columbia's

In February there occurred at Columbia, Tenn., an altercation that resulted in a serious flare-up of racial feeling. The Tennessee State Guard was called in, along with the highway patrol, and there was considerable gunfire. Two Negroes were killed and one wounded; arrests were made in large numbers. Critics of the handling of this case charge unnecessary force was used by the state guardsmen and patrolmen on the scene, as well as unlawful arrest. The authorities say, in rebuttal, that arrests made were to a large extent for the purpose of protecting those held and that if the state had not acted aggressively race riots between the whites and colored would certainly have resulted.

Without arguing as to the facts, it may be observed that there is no argument as to the results of any such disturbance as this, regardless of the rights and wrongs, so far as the country as a whole is concerned.

Immediately when word goes out that there has been some such outbreak of feeling between the races, every Red in the country jumps to his feet and gets into action with the purpose of making as much of it in the way of race hatred as is possible.

In the past few days there have come to our desk inflammatory circulars from Clark Foreman, Southern Conference of Human Welfare; from the Committee of One Hundred"; and from the Community Party of New England. The circular of the last-named organization admonishes the recipient to "Read The Daily and Sunday Worker," Communist conspiracy party organ in New York.

These are only a few of the "organizations," practically all of which have Moscow connections, that are stirring the Columbia disturbance for all it is worth. Some of the sponsors, who permit use of their names on organization letter-heads, doubtless are conscientiously concerned, but so far as the Reds are concerned, their interest is strictly that of arraying one race against the other, the propagation of hatred.

Sensible people of both races will resist the temptation to become victims of the prejudices these activities seek to incite. Loyal Americans of both races will use all their tact and intelligence to prevent, in the first place, such occurrences as that which took place in Columbia, and second, to prevent the use of such isolated cases from being seized upon as general patterns of behavior for either race. All of us know that the ultimate adjustment between racial groups in this country will grow out of good feeling rather than from the hatred Moscow agents seek earnestly to inspire.

SOUTHERN
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This clipping from

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
May 9, 1948

Nanking, May 3—(AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek arrived at this reestablished capital of China today and went immediately into an hour's conference with Herbert Hoover, who flew in from Shanghai on his world food survey.

invaded his hen house. In a hurry he dropped his purse, which contained $13.14. That was just 40 cents less than the fowls would have brought at the OPA ceiling price.

Communist Daily Worker Says:

Maury Negroes in New York Seeking Funds for Defense

The Daily Worker, mouthpiece for the Communists in the United States, told the story in its Tuesday issue of the visit to New York of Julius Blair and James T. Ballanfant, two of the 31 Negroes under indictment in connection with the Columbia race disturbace.

Under a three-column head in big type, the Worker describes the interview granted by the Negroes at the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is aiding in the move to raise money for defense of the Maury Negroes.

The story gives the address of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Nashville as headquarters for the effort to raise money in this area.

Robert Minor, described by the Daily Worker as its editor for the South, addressed a group of Negroes at a Columbia church recently, when a voter's league was organized.

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Oswald Garrison Villard
Carter Wesley
Justice James H. Wolfe
Mary E. Woolley
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The "Committee of 100"

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

20 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON
Chairman

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Friend:

Two Negroes of Columbia, Tennessee, are dead, several wounded, an unknown number severely beaten by police officers and more than 110 arrested to date. At least 31 Negroes face trumped-up criminal charges including 18 charged with "assault with attempt to commit murder", as a result of the nation's most serious race riot since 1943. The victims of this orgy of race hatred have already been indicted by an all-white Grand Jury. Meanwhile, a press blackout prevents the news of white man's violence against his Negro brother from reaching decent Americans throughout the nation.

On the morning of February 25th, a white tradesman slapped and kicked a Negro woman in a dispute over payment of a bill. The woman's son, a 19-year-old Navy veteran, physically intervened. The Negroes were beaten, arrested and jailed. When an armed mob gathered near the jail, the prisoners were furnished bail and hidden out of town by friends. The mob, after losing their lynch victims, invaded the terror-ridden Negro business section that evening. There was gunfire and several policemen were wounded by buckshot. The mob then withdrew and a cordon of State militia and highway patrolmen was thrown about the section.

At dawn militia and patrolmen with tommy-guns blazing invaded the Negro business section wrecking and looting every store. More than 70 arrests of Negroes were made that day and more than 110 to date. No warrants were issued nor was any sanction of law invoked. Brute force and blind hatred was the sole authority. Negro men, women and children were beaten mercilessly as they were herded to jail. Two Negro prisoners were shot dead and a third wounded by officers in a cell under pretext that one had attempted to seize and load a rifle.

We cannot bring back life to the dead. But we can and must do everything within our power to provide adequate legal defense to those unjustly charged who face the maximum possibility of life sentence at the trial on May 27th. We cannot vindicate Tennessee justice but we can implement our conviction that "equal justice under law" applies to the Negro as well as the white man. We must raise $50,000 immediately to enable the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to provide legal defense. This is so fateful an issue that I ask you to help to the limit of your ability.

I write in place of the late William Allan Neilson who died on February 13, 1946. In his last letter to our friends he said: "It is not an easy task that we have set ourselves but it is a task that can never be abandoned. I count on you to go along with me now and to the end of the road."

Sincerely yours,

Carl Van Doren

Carl Van Doren

May 9, 1946

The "Committee of 100" sponsors the 1946 Appeal for $100,000 of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. All contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes.

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SOUTHERN
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This Clipping from
Albany, Ga. Herald
May 30, 1946

Mrs. Joyce Reeves, Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, Myrtle Royal, Mrs. Mildred Sellers, Mrs. Mary Shearouse, Pat Stapleton, Mrs. Henrietta Stevens, Mattie Strickland, Mrs. Hazel Thompson, Mary Whitaker.

COUNSEL FOR RACIAL CASES SAYS NEGROES EXCLUDED FROM JURY

COLUMBIA, Tenn., May 30 (AP)—Counsel for twenty-six defendants in the Columbia racial cases charged in circuit court today that Negroes had been systematically excluded from grand juries in Maury County for more than a half century.

The assertion was made by Attorney Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga — one of four defense lawyers supplied by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People — on a defense motion to set aside indictments against the Negroes.

"This conspiracy or common understanding among those legally authorized to organize grand jury panels is a violation of the constitutions of Tennessee and the United States," Weaver told the court.

"The unlawful manipulation of jury lists has resulted in the exclusion of all Negroes from grand and petit juries for more than a half century in Maury County."

Prosecutor Paul F. Bumpus in his formal answer to the plea to quash the indictment declared that the state would "join issue" with every material fact presented in the defense plea.

The Columbia cases were the outgrowth of disorders here last February which resulted in deaths of two Negroes and wounding of more than a score of other persons.

As the hearing moved forward the defense prepared to call members of the grand jury which returned the indictments as witnesses.

In support of the defense motion Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, one of the defense counsel, said that since the state disputed every fact alleged the defense would call the grand jurors to "prove that they are all white."

Thurgood Marshall, New York, chief NAACP counsel, was present for the first time at today's session.

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Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
May 22, 1946

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Nashvillians Lambast Author's Drive To Aid Columbia Negroes

NASHVILLE, May 21 (UP)—Author Carl Van Doren was criticized by a group of Nashville citizens yesterday for his efforts to help raise $50,000 for defense of 31 Negroes indicted in connection with the February race riots at Columbia, Tenn.

The group charged in an open letter to Van Doren that he had implied the Negro defendants, among 35 men indicted by the Maury County Grand Jury, would not receive a fair trial in Tennessee.

"To broadcast a letter containing such implications is, Mr. Van Doren, a cold-blooded exhibition of prejudice for more dangerous to good race relations and the general welfare than what occurred at Columbia, regrettable and disturbing though those occurrences were," the letter said.

"Van Doren had written a letter in support of a campaign to raise $50,000 for defense of the Negroes indicted by the Grand Jury.

Van Doren had said the campaign was to raise funds "to provide adequate legal defense to those unjustly charged" and that "at least 31 Negroes faced trumped up charges."

The open letter to Van Doren was signed by Donald Davidson, Frank L. Owsley, Walter C. Curry, R. C. Beatty, D. M. Robinson, Andrew and T. P. Henderson.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER

This Clipping Is From

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
May 25, 1948

to halt the Tennessee Model ... plane Meet this afternoon at Cornelia Fox Airpark.

The state-wide event which is being sponsored by the Tennessee

Maury Riot Trials Slated Next Week

Columbia, Tenn., May 25—(Special)—Columbia's racial disturbance of February 25-26 returns to the nation's spotlight in the midst of labor difficulties next week when the Federal Grand Jury investigation is slated to be resumed and the actual trial for the 30 Negro defendants is scheduled to begin here.

The grand jury, which originally began a session requested by U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark on April 8, has been ordered by the court to resume its session in Nashville Monday to probe the issuance of pamphlets condemning the action of local officers and the property damage resulting from the disorder.

The May term of Circuit Court, for which the trials of the Negroes are docketed, is scheduled to get underway at the local courthouse Monday. Routine matters are scheduled for the first day of the session, and pleas in abatement on behalf of all the defendants are set for hearing on Tuesday.

The pleas, filed by Maurice Weaver, white attorney representing the Chattanooga branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a CIO leader, and Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro attorney, ask for the quashing of the indictments, largely on the ground that the county grand jury which indicted the Negroes was prejudiced because it had no Negroes among its members.

This morning, Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus, who conducted a day and night investigation of the case, filed his replications to the pleas, putting in issue the material facts listed in the pleas filed for the Negroes. Bumpus said that if the pleas are denied he hopes the actual trials will get underway immedi-

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Weaver and Looby will represent the defense with Thurgood Marshall, of New York, general counsel of the NAACP. Weaver is scheduled to go to Nashville today and is to be joined there by Marshall, who plans to fly from New York City for the trial. Weaver reported he and the other defense attorneys will arrive here Tuesday at the latest. Negroes indicted in the disturbance, which resulted in the death of two Negroes and the wounding of at least a dozen persons, including seven officers, are as follows: Tommy Baxter, James Thomas Bellanfant, Sol Blair, Clarence Brown, Charles C. Edwards, Luther Edwards, Robert Gentry, Cal Lockridge, Webster Matthews, John McGivens, Lewis Miles, Jr., Paul Miles, James Morton, Meade Johnson, William Bills, William Dawson, Milton Johnson, John Lockridge, Raymond Lockridge, Willie Pigg, Early Scott, Napoleon Stewart, and Gene Williams, attempted murder in the first degree. Sol and Julius Blair, Morton, Johnson and Bellanfant, accessories before the fact. Six Negroes, Sol Blair, Morton, Lockridge, Bellanfant and George Nicholson also face charges of carrying weapons, but the cases are scheduled for Maury County Criminal Court following disposition of their cases in Circuit Court. Nicholson is the only defendant among the six not facing trial next week. Charges against the two white men who were arrested after being indicted by the county grand jury on charges of attempted murder in connection with the disorder are also set for criminal court and have been delayed until the circuit cases are finished. The white men are Joe Williams, about 23, and Roy Scribner, 34.

The Federal jury convened for two weeks, hearing many of the defendants and newsmen who covered the disorder as well as officers. It then reported it had not completed its probe and adjourned until Monday. Among the organizations which have issued pamphlets condemning the handling of the disorder are the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Committee of 100, of New York City. The disturbance, which gained nation-wide publicity and was headlined in newspapers in points as distant as Mexico City, came on the night of February 25 after William Fleming, Army veteran then employed as a radio repairman at a local store, was involved in an altercation with a Negro woman, Gladys Stephenson, and her son, James Stephenson, a naval veteran.

In the altercation, said to have resulted from a disagreement on the cost of a radio repair job. Fleming was pushed through the plate glass window of the store, on the public square. Negroes fired on four Columbia officers when they entered the Negro business section, known as Mink Slide, a block from the courthouse, about 9 o'clock that night. It was then that State Guardsmen and members of the State Highway Patrol arrived here to help restore order.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 27, 1948

thrilling high speed performance of control line models.

Only uncooperating element of the entire meet was the weather, a necessary partner to the success of model plane activities, which

Jury Resumes Investigation of Columbia Riot

Five witnesses had been summoned to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury when it reconvened today to continue its probe of the Columbia racial disorders. The jury had been in recess since April 29, when it reported to Federal Judge Elmer D. Davies that it desired more time to investigate the publication and circulation of certain pamphlets concerning the disorders, and to delve into cause of property damage resulting from the incidents.

Summoned to appear before the jury this afternoon were five members of the Tennessee State Guard who were on duty during the February 25-26 disturbance. They are Dr. T. V. Woodring, 3109 Overland Drive, Nashville, a lieutenant-colonel in the State Guard; Lt. Aubrey P. Otterson, Lynwood Drive, Nashville; Lt. H. H. Wall, 1418 McKennie Avenue, Nashville; Maj. Thomas J. Potter, of Madison; and Col. Victor H. Wilson of Donelson.

The Grand Jury began its probe on April 8 after instructions from U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom Clark had been received here, and it heard evidence and testimony of witnesses for nine days. After deliberating on its findings, the jury on April 29 appeared in Federal Court and asked for an extension of time. Foreman J. F. Richardson of Hohenwald explained that the jury members wished to delve further into the publication and circulation of allegations contained in certain pamphlets pertaining to the Columbia incident.

In his instructions to the jury on April 8, Judge Davies had cited excerpts from a pamphlet, "The

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In his instructions to the jury on April 8, Judge Davies had cited excerpts from a pamphlet, "The Truth about the Columbia, Tenn., Case," circulated by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and suggested that the jury investigate these reports. Publications of a similar nature issued by the Committee of 100 were later brought to the jury's attention.

In requesting the recess, the jury told the court it wished the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make an investigation of facts pertaining to the destruction of property during the Columbia disturbances, and have ready a report when it returned today.

John Kelly from the office of Attorney General Clark arrived in Nashville this weekend to assist the jury in its investigation. A. B. Caldwell, Jr., also of the Department of Justice who was present in earlier phases of the jury's investigation, did not return.

Meanwhile, in Columbia, plans were completed for the opening of the trial tomorrow of 30 Negroes indicted in connection with the case provided their pending motions to quash the indictments against them are denied.

Hearing on Pleas May Be Prolonged

Columbia, Tenn., May 27—(Special)—Hearing on pleas in abatement for the 30 Negroes indicted in connection with Columbia's February racial disturbance, scheduled to begin in Circuit Court here tomorrow, is expected to require several days, probably the remainder of the week, Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus said today.

Bumpus based the statement on the fact that the attorneys for the Negroes, who are seeking to quash the indictments against through the abatement plea, have summoned 72 witnesses, and the state a large number.

The regular May term of court convened here this morning, and today was being devoted to court preliminaries, such as selection of the grand jury. The hearing on the plea in abatement previously had been set for tomorrow, and it was expected that the regular trials—in the event the plea is denied—might get under way Wednesday. After it was learned, however, that the defense had summoned 72 witnesses for the hearing of the plea, Bumpus estimated that the hearing would take several days of the court's time. If the pleas should be granted, thereby quashing the indictments, the regular trials could not be held, at least, until other indictments were brought.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 29, 1946

GHAM AGE-HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1946

Tune In On W-S-G-N—610

DELAY IS ORDERED IN COLUMBIA CASE

COLUMBIA, Tenn., May 28—(AP)—Court proceedings in the Columbia racial cases ran into conflict today with a federal Grand Jury investigation of possible civil rights violations and was postponed until Thursday.

After counsel supplied for the 26 Negro defendants by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—sought unsuccessfully an adjournment until next Monday when General Defense Counsel Thurgood Marshall, New York is expected, the court was informed that six defendants were wanted in Nashville tomorrow to appear before the federal Grand Jury.

Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram immediately adjourned the Columbia hearing until Thursday. Today's initial session had been set to hear a defens motion to throw out the indictments which the N. A. A. C. P. charges were returned by a county Grand Jury from which Negroes were "systematically excluded."

The defendants are charged on counts ranging from carrying a gun to attempt to commit murder.

The cases are the outgrowth of a racial flareup in the "Mink Slide" Negro business quarter here last February. An argument involving a white radio repairman, a Negro woman and her son over a radio repair bill touched off the conflict.

The two-day disturbance resulted in the deaths of two Negroes and the wounding of more than a score of other persons, including four members of Columbia's five-man police force.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
May 29, 1946

AND COURIER, CHARLESTON, S. C. WEDNESDAY MOR

Federal Grand Jury Probe Postpones Race Riot Hearing

Columbia, Tenn., May 28.—(U.P.): A federal grand jury investigation today forced postponement until Thursday of a hearing on defense efforts to quash indictment against 24 negroes—including one dead man—charged with participating in bloody race riots here last February.

Judge Joe M. Ingram continued the hearing to permit six of the negro defendants to appear tomorrow in Nashville before a federal grand jury investigation of the riots.

Defense attorneys—two negroes and one white—had lined up 72 witnesses in their plea to have the indictments nullified on grounds that local jury service practices are discriminatory.

The court agreed to withdraw the charge of attempted murder against Tommy Baxter after the defense pointed out that Baxter had died since his indictment for participating in the February riots, which wrecked Mink Slide, a negro section, and left two persons dead and a dozen wounded.

Defense attorneys, retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, lost the first two rounds today in their efforts to free the negroes.

Judge Ingram first denied a plea for continuance of the hearing un til Monday to permit arrival of fourth defense lawyer, Thurgoo Marshall of New York, and then de nied a petition for severance, tha would have the plea heard sepa rately for each defendant.

District Attorney General Pau F. Bumpus, said granting the sev erance plea would "stretch out th thing for years before we could ge to the actual trial".

Bumpus also said he would see new indictments if the plea to quas is granted.

The negro defendants are repre sented by Maurice Weaver, whi lawyer of Chattanooga; Z. Alexan der Looby, a Nashville negro; an Leon A. Ransom, professor of la at Howard university in Washing ton.

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The defense attorneys will bas their plea to quash on testimon that negroes have for years bee denied service on both grand an petit juries in Maury county.

They also were prepared to as for a change of venue on ground that the negroes would not receiv a fair trial here.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 29, 1946

fresh skin and natural color is far more beautiful than any make-up can be. Women only plaster themselves with cosmetics when they are trying to look as young girls do naturally.

Jury Delays Hearing On Race Riot Charges

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NEGRO HANGS SELF

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
May 29, 1946

* * *

RATES ON OBITUARIES: Fifty words or under, $2; additional words will be charged at 4 cents per word. Nothing accepted under $2 obituary notice. One-half column picture will be carried at $3.50 each insertion.

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The Negro defendants are represented by Maurice Weaver, white lawyer of Chattanooga; Z. Alexander Looby, a Nashville Negro; and Leon A. Ransom, professor of law at Howard University in Washington.

Judge Ingram, in refusing to continue the hearing until Marshall could arrive, ruled that three attorneys constituted adequate defense.

The defense attorneys will base their plea to quash on testimony that Negroes have for years been denied service on both grand and petit juries in Maury County.

They also were prepared to ask for a change of venue on grounds that the Negroes would not receive a fair trial here.

SOUTHERN
PRESS-CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
May 30, 1946

Letter Criticiz South Sent t Russian Leader

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assador has of Soviet at- it is known

Cruiser Visits Ceylon

Ceylon, May 30—(AP)—Cruiser Helena made port a five-day goodwill visit. ra is en route to join the fleet in Japanese waters.

ulation is likely to mean any regularly scheduled flight, since Belgrade has to Yugoslavia. It also will his from Vienna to Bu- refueling point.

FORD

Transport Command Brown Williams from the Belgrade air- ladded that authorities al- dered that crews of ATC uching at Belgrade air- be required after June 15 passport visas instead of plane clearance previous-

the Security Council.)

The communication was a bitter attack on the "Southern white man" and went on to suggest to Gromyko that certain Southerners be transferred to Siberia.

It is understood that a man signing his name as Clarence A. Carraway and calling himself a member of the "Brown Shirts" has written similar inflammatory letters on the Columbia incident.

Also asked to appear before the Grand Jury in connection with inflammatory pamphlets put out on the Columbia disturbance are James Dombrowski, of Nashville, Administrator for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and Carl Van Doren, prominent American author.

Others listed to appear are Samuel A. Neuburger, New York, American Civil Liberties Committee and Oliver Wendell Harrington, public relations counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Legal Row Marks Opening Of Maury Case

By DANNY BINGHAM
(BANNER Staff Writer)

Columbia, Tenn., May 30—The hearing of pleas in abatement filed by 25 Negroes, indicted on charges growing out of the Columbia racial disturbances in February, was launched this morning with a legal entanglement which resulted in the first witness leaving the stand without being permitted by the court to answer the questions of either the state or the defense.

In a second development the petitioners' case suffered a setback when one of six Negroes called to the witness stand in an attempt to show that no Negroes had ever been called for jury service in Maury County, told the court that he had been summoned "a year or so ago."

The Federal Grand Jury making an investigation of the recent Columbia racial disturbance adjourned today until Monday.

J. Thomas Caruthers, member of the faculty of the College Hill Colored School in Columbia and the sixth of the Negroes to take the stand, testified that when he was summoned "I thought there was some misunderstanding and I went to Sheriff J. J. Underwood and asked to be excused."

J. D. Stanfill, of Columbia, foreman of the grand jury which returned the indictments against the Negroes in March, was called to the stand at 11 o'clock (CST) after the defense had won in its contention that it could present its evidence in any manner it saw fit.

Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus had contended that the petitioners must take the stand first

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

hodist Group pers 'Political'

two years have been an offense to the intelligence of the average pupil."

"We have lived peacefully with other races for centuries," a motion adopted by the group said, "are perhaps better qualified to know just how to live with these people in brotherly love than some who prepare the material."

The conference asked the Council of Bishops to investigate the sections of the literature "offensive" to Southern church members and "take such action as they deem proper and wise."

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Colombo The U. S. today for The Helen American

British, French, Belgians and Italins joined American occupation troops in observing the holiday.

Legal Row

(Continued From Page One)

if they were to testify a[illegible]l when the Negroes' attorneys [illegible]d first called Stanfill to the stand. L. A. Ransom, Negro, member of the national legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, attacked the state's contention on the grounds that the statutes cited by Bumpus applied to a criminal trial, and he pointed out that the hearing of the pleas does not constitute a criminal case. Judge Joe M. Ingram overruled Bumpus' objection and Stanfill was called to the stand.

Bumpus entered an exception to the first question asked Stanfill by Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro lawyer and one of the four attorneys for the Negroes, who sought to have the witness tell the court when he last saw a Negro on a jury in Maury County. (The pleas seek to quash the indictments against the Negroes principally on the ground of "systematic exclusion of Negroes from grand jury service in Maury County.")

Bumpus took exception to Looby's question on the ground that no supreme court had ever ruled that Negroes were discriminated against because none had served on a jury. He contended that the supreme court cases cited by the Negroes' attorneys involved the fact that no Negroes' names had appeared on a jury list.

Judge Ingram sustained the state's exception and asked Looby to restate this question. Looby asked other questions, but they, too, were not allowed by the court.

When Looby announced that he had finished with the witness without having been able to enter a single question, Bumpus undertook to cross-examine Stanfill. Another legal controversy occurred when he asked Stanfill "is there a word of truth in the statement contained in the pleas which says that there had been manipulation of the jury list to control the selection and qualification of jurors?" Looby objected on the grounds that the scope of cross-examination is limited under Tennessee law, and that this question was outside the scope.

Judge Ingram sustained Looby's exception to the question and Stanfill was permitted to leave the stand.

The controversy over the order of calling witnesses and over questioning of Stanfill occupied the greater portion of the morning session which opened at 10 o'clock (CST) after a continuation from Tuesday when the case was called originally.

A continuance had been sought until Monday on the grounds that Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, and one of the petitioners' attorneys, was not present for the opening of the case Tuesday. However, Marshall had arrived today and was assisting with the case. Maurice Weaver, CIO leader, attorney and Chatttanooga representative of the NAACP is the fourth member of the Negroes' counsel.

This morning's developments coupled with those of yesterday lend support to the belief that this will be one of the most unusual, heated and lengthy cases in the history of Middle Tennessee courts.

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[illegible] summoning of the indicting [illegible] jury yesterday as witnesses [illegible] petitioners is considered a [illegible]re move.

[illegible] defense counsel yesterday [illegible] ubpoenas for the 12 mem- [illegible] the clerk of the Maury [illegible] Grand Jury which returned [illegible]ndtments charging the 25 [illegible]oes with accessory before the [illegible] and attempted murder in the [illegible] degree, which the defense is [illegible]g to have quashed. The [illegible]ds or the pleas is the alleged [illegible]malic exclusion of Negroes from grand jury service," among other things.

Veteran court attendants described the summoning of grand jurors to testify in open court on matters pertaining to action they had taken in a case whiile serving on an indicting panel, as a rare incident, since a grand jury is protected by secrecy of its actions.

The deense had previously summoned 7 witnesses to testify in the hearing on the pleas in abatement, and when the case was first opened Tuesday morning, Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro attorney representing the defense, told the court that there would probably be others who had not at that time been summoned.

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SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 1, 1946

Alabama Must Be ...
Raise Livestock, Div...

State Lawyer Explodes Over Race Disorder

Tennessee Case Called Monkey Law By State Attorney

COLUMBIA, TENN., May 31.—(AP)—The state's attorney charged today that lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were attempting to make another "monkey law" case out of a legal action stemming from the February Columbia racial disorders.

"We don't want another monkey law case in Tennessee and we're not going to have one if my office has anything to do with it," shouted District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus.

He referred to the Scopes "monkey trial" at Dayton, Tenn., 20 years ago.

Bumpus' outburst came as the defense questioned Maury County Criminal Judge W. C. Whitthorne, 80-year-old member of the Maury County Bar since 1888.

NAACP Attorney Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga had drawn from Whitthorne testimony that between 1898 and 1901 grand jurors were selected by the county court comprised of elected justices of the peace and that during that period two Negroes had been members of county court and one had been selected for jury service.

The state's attorney objected on grounds this was immaterial to the present hearing on a motion to throw out indictments against 26 Negroes arrested in connection with the racial disturbance. The NAACP contends that the grand jury which indicted them was prejudiced because Negroes "are systematically excluded" from jury service.

"The only question at issue is whether Negroes were excluded from the jury panel of the February term of Circuit Court this year," Bumpus asserted. "We've had enough of this immaterial testimony."

Further questioning of Whitthorne drew the statement that in 1901 the duty of selecting qualified jurors was shifted by law to a Board of Jury Commissioners.

"Since that time have there been any Negroes on juries?" asked Weaver.

"I don't recollect any," was the reply.

"How many Negroes in Maury County would you say were qualified to serve as jurors?" Whitthorne was asked.

"I don't know—there are very few."

Later Whitthorne said there undoubtedly were some legally qualified. The state drew from him testimony that jurors from Circuit Court, a higher court than Criminal Court over which Whitthorne presides, all drawn from a jury box while those serving in Criminal Court can be summoned by the sheriff at the court's direction.

"Sometimes when I'm short a juror I look out over the audience and select a man I know to be good and pick him," Whitthorne testified.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIP BUREAU
ATLANTA GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

Tear Sheet from

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
June 4, 1940

Defense Calls More Maury Case Witnesses

By DANNY BINGHAM
(BANNER Staff Writer)

Columbia, Tenn., June 1—Thirty-two new defense witnesses were summoned late yesterday afternoon as the hearing of pleas in abatement filed by 25 Negroes indicted in connection with the Columbia racial disorders recessed until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

This brings the total of defense witnesses to 122 and attorneys for the Negroes indicate that "this is just the beginning."

The pleas in abatement would have the court quash an indictment returned against 25 Negroes in connection with the Columbia racial disturbances in February. The indictment charges the Negroes with being accessories before the fact and attempted murder in the first degree.

The hearing which was opened Thursday morning before Judge Joe M. Ingram has been marked by numerous legal clashes and has produced indications that the case will be one of the longest and most bitterly fought in Maury County history, and that it may be the setting of the stage for an attempting airing of the South's social structure by the defense.

Although Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus has continually protested the defense's "straying too far afield" in its presentation of evidence, Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro who is one of four attorneys representing the defendants, declared yesterday afternoon that he would summon every qualified Negro in Maury County if that were necessary to prove the defense's point. The indictment is being attacked on the grounds of alleged systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

In a heated phase of yesterday afternoon's session, Bumpus voiced cognizance of what appeared to be the groundwork for an attack on the social structure of the South when he declared, "We don't want another 'monkey trial' here in Tennessee, and this office will not have one if it can possibly be avoided."

"The defense is straying too far afield in its questioning of witnesses," he asserted. "This hearing is not for the purpose of taking up the history of the South."

His statements in this regard were accompanied by the request that the court restrict the defense's questioning of witnesses to mat-

Joe M. Ingram has been marked by numerous legal clashes and has produced indications that the case will be one of the longest and most bitterly fought in Maury County history, and that it may be the setting of the stage for an attempting airing of the South's social structure by the defense.

Although Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus has continually protested the defense's "straying too far afield" in its presentation of evidence, Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville Negro who is one of four attorneys representing the defendants, declared yesterday afternoon that he would summon every qualified Negro in Maury County if that were necessary to prove the defense's point. The indictment is being attacked on the grounds of alleged systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

In a heated phase of yesterday afternoon's session, Bumpus voiced cognizance of what appeared to be the groundwork for an attack on the social structure of the South when he declared, "We don't want another 'monkey trial' here in Tennessee, and this office will not have one if it can possibly be avoided."

"The defense is straying too far afield in its questioning of witnesses," he asserted. "This hearing is not for the purpose of taking up the history of the South."

His statements in this regard were accompanied by the request that the court restrict the defense's questioning of witnesses to matters pertaining to the legality of the indictment returned against the defendants in March of this year.

Whitthorne's Testimony

Maurice Weaver, white Chattanooga CIO leader and attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing the defense, had questioned 80-year-old Maury County Judge W. C. Whitthorne at length on the manner in which jurors were selected before the turn of the century. This involved the structure of county government at that time.

"We hope to prove that Negroes have been excluded from jury service since the installation of the present jury commission system about the time of 1900," Weaver stated in answer to the state's objection.

Judge Whitthorne had testified that prior to that time jurors were selected by magistrates and that Negroes served on juries in Maury County because at least two Negroes were members of the county court. He admitted that he had seen no Negroes serving on juries here since that time but added he believed only a few Negroes were qualified to serve.

"We have been liberal with the defense all through this hearing," Bumpus declared. "And have allowed evidence to be entered into the records which we knew was immaterial, because we did not want to give any one the opportunity to say this is not a fair hearing."

He added, however, that it had gone far enough and should cease.

Judge Ingram ruled that the defense's questions were pertinent to the case, after a recess during which he referred to U. S. Supreme Court decisions for a precedence.

Hugh T. Shelton, of Columbia, attorney who is assisting Bumpus and Asst. Dist. Atty. Gen. William A. Harwell, said yesterday afternoon that the State planned to call witnesses of its own after the defense had exhausted its list. A total of 48 witnesses was called to the stand by the petitioners in the two days the hearing was in progress this week. Twenty-seven were called Thursday and 21 yesterday.

Blair Called

The first defendant to be called as a witness in the hearing was Julius Blair, Negro barber of Columbia, who is named in the indictment under question, and who took the stand shortly before the close of yesterday's session. He testified that he had never served on a jury, had never been summoned to serve on a jury, and had never heard of any Negro serving on a jury or being summoned for jury service in Maury County.

Under cross examination by Shelton, the Negro did admit that he had never heard of the failure by the jury commission to place any man's name in the jury wheel because of his racial color.

Bumpus estimated that the hearing and the trial would consume seven or eight weeks, providing the court did not sustain the defense plea. Looby had previously stated that the defense would use the rest of the year if it were necessary "to protect the rights of the defendants."

Assisting Looby and Weaver for the defense are Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP, of New York, and Dr. L. A. Ransom, member of the national legal staff of NAACP, also of New York.

The courtroom has been crowded both days, with Negroes predominating in a ratio of 3 to 1, but it has been an orderly audience.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from

Roanoke, Va., Times
June 1, 1946

RACE RIOTS TRIAL TIGHTENING LIKELY

Attorney Says Prosecution "Too Liberal"

COLUMBIA, Tenn., May 31 (UP). —District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus, prosecutor for impending race riot trials here, today declared that the prosecution has been "too liberal" in the case, and that he was determined to avoid another Dayton, Tenn., "monkey trial."

Columbia Near Dayton

Columbia, where two were killed and 12 were wounded last February in bloody race riots, is only 150 miles from Dayton, where the famous Scopes trial in 1926 pitted William Jennings Bryan against Clarence Darrow in a courtroom battle over academic freedom and literal interpretation of the Holy Bible.

The prosecutor's reference to the famous evolution trial was intended to show that the defense in this case sought to focus national attention on a purely local issue.

Bumpus said he felt the state had gone "too far" already in leniency toward defense attorneys' attempts to quash indictments against 23 Negro defendants.

"It's time for both parties to quit stalling around," Bumpus declared in Maury county court as the defense—one white attorney and three Negroes—paraded 21 more Negro witnesses to the stand in efforts to establish that Negroes are habitually excluded from jury service here.

Eighty-year-old County Judge W. F. Whitthorne, also called as a defense witness, said that Negroes had served on juries here "just before the turn of the century" but that the method of selecting jurors had since changed.

Bumpus attempted to have the aged jurist's testimony stricken, but Circuit Court Judge Joe M. Ingram, who was presiding, overruled his objection.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NO.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
June 5, 1946

...the Grand Jury in its investigations were assistant U. S. Attorneys A. D. Denning and Tom Osborn.

410

State Cites Aim To Curb Intolerance

Columbia, Tenn., June 3—Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul Bumpas asserted that it was the State's intention to prevent the spread of racial intolerance, as the hearing of pleas in abatement filed by Negroes indicted in connection with the Columbia racial disorder was resumed in Maury County Circuit Court this morning after a week-end recess.

Bumpas' statement came after the defense had accused him of trying to "spread something" by his line of questioning.

Bumpas countered that it most certainly was not the State's intention to spread this "something," and declared that the State wanted to prevent the spread of this "something." He emphasized the word "prevent."

Judge Joe M. Ingram sustained the defense's objection.

Bumpas had previously engaged in a legal clash with Marshall and won the court's approval in making a comparison with the nation's highest tribunal in defending the legality of selecting jurors in Maury County.

Marshall objected when Bumpas asked in cross-examining Odie Banger, 52-year-old Negro farmer, if he had ever heard of a Negro serving on the U. S. Supreme Court.

Answering Marshall's challenge to the question, the attorney general said: "We just want to show that if there has been discrimination in the selection of jurors in Maury County, there has been discrimination in the selection of members of the U. S. Supreme Court."

Nine defense witnesses took the stand this morning, bringing the total number called since the case opened Thursday to 57.

If the pleas in abatement are sustained by Judge Ingram, the indictment charging the defendants with accessory before the fact and attempted murder in the first degree, will be quashed.

Thirty-two more Negroes were summoned as witnesses for the defense Friday afternoon as the hearing recessed until today. This list brought the total number of witnesses summoned by the defense to 122, and one attorney has declared that every qualified Negro in Maury County would be summoned if that were necessary to prove alleged "systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service in Maury County."

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
June 3, 1946

nauus after a jury in court at Los Angeles convicted him of first degree murder in the mutilation slaying of his wife, Dorothy. (AP)

Bid To Quash Riot Charges Due Today

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 2 (UP)— Defense attorneys were expected today to call the rest of their 85 witnesses tomorrow at a hearing on the motion to quash indictments against 23 Negroes involved in February's bloody race riots in which two persons were killed.

Unless presiding Judge Joe M. Ingram grants the defense motion, the indicated Negroes will face immediate trial as a result of the riots.

In its parade of more than 50 witnesses the defense sought to show Negroes were not called for jury duty and thus would not receive a fair trial in the Maury County court.

Meantime at Nashville, the federal grand jury investigating the riots, may demand the appearance of Author Carl van Doren, when it resumes its sessions tomorrow.

Federal Judge Elmer Davies said that it is "for the jury to decide" whether van Doren will be called because he signed a letter from a "committee of 100" seeking defense funds for Negroes indicted in connection with the case.

Van Doren has written to Judge Davies asking to be excused, inclosing a physician's certificate that it would be detrimental to his health to make the trip from New York City.

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SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 4, 1946

ry if they felt that public sentiment
s of the Jefferson County Personnel
. report to the Citizens Supervisory

Yeilding, chairman and James C.

Negroes Lose Motion To Obtain Jury Box

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 4—(AP)—Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram turned down today a request by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to open the Maury County jury box in which the names of prospective jurors are kept under lock and key.

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, had asked the court to order the state to produce the box in his effort to prove NAACP charges that Negroes are systematically excluded from jury service in Maury County.

The motion was made in the course of a hearing on an NAACP effort to have set aside indictments against 26 Negroes arrested in the February Columbia racial disorders.

Judge Ingram sustained the state's objection to producing the jury box, which District Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus argued would be illegal, but reserved decision on an NAACP request that lists of prospective jurors prepared by the County Board of Jury Commissioners be produced in court.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
June 5, 1946

The President's statement today was issued after a meeting with John W. Gibson, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Granville Conway, administrator of the War

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1

E.10

Warrant Out For Negro In Riot Probe

COOKEVILLE, Tenn., June 5 (AP) —A bench warrant was issued today by Federal Judge Elmer D. Davies for Clarence C. Carraway, Jr., Chicago Negro who has been subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury in Nashville investigating the Columbia, Tenn., racial disturbances.

The warrant was airmailed to the U. S. marshal in Chicago requesting that Carraway be taken into custody and brought to Cookeville. Carraway had been summoned to appear before the grand jury Monday in the course of its inquiry into possible civil rights violations arising from the Columbia incident.

Judge Davies issued the warrant at the request of U. S. attorneys assisting the grand jury in its investigation. In addition to probing civil rights aspects the grand jury has also questioned witnesses regarding pamphlets circulated in connection with the Columbia disorders.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER 37

This clipping from

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
June 8, 1946

I/10

MORNING, JUNE 8, 1946.

RACIAL DISORDERS HEARING RECESSED

178 Negroes Heard In Behalf 26 Others At Columbia, Tenn.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 7. (AP) —The two weeks old hearing stemming from the Columbia racial disorders recessed today until Monday because local law enforcement officials found it impossible to round up witnesses demanded by attorneys for the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People.

When court opened today 178 Negroes had testified in support of the NAACP legal action to have indictments set aside against 26 Negroes arrested in connection with the disturbance here last February. Summonses had been issued for 60 more but NAACP Attorney Z. Alexander Looby informed the court that Sheriff J. J. Underwood had been able to produce only a few of them.

Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram, who is hearing the motion to throw out the indictments, ordered the recess after an NAACP effort to get the state to agree that Negroes had not been called for jury service in Maury county failed.

The court had asked NAACP attorneys how much longer they would require to complete their case. Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga, white NAACP attorney, declared that if the state would admit the NAACP's jury service allegation the hearing could be shortened. District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus replied that the state would not agree to such stipulations.

The NAACP has threatened to call every qualified Negro in Maury county in support of its charge that Negroes are systematically barred from grand or regular jury service in the county.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
June 12, 1946

counted for the last ...

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Jury Call Sent Many, Is Claim

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 11 (AP) —Sheriff J. J. Underwood testified today at a racial disorders hearing that "many" Negroes had been summoned for jury service in Maury County.

The sheriff, called to the witness stand by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, gave his testimony shortly after the NAACP called a halt to its 11-day parade of 215 Negro witnesses upon the state's acknowledgement that there were numerous other Negroes who would testify they had never been called for jury service in Maury County.

Underwood testified that the

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Negroes he referred to had been excused from jury service at their own request. Thurgood Marshall, chief of NAACP counsel, told the court he would recall the sheriff for further testimony later.

Miss Debbney Anderson, Maury County circuit court clerk, testified she knew of at least two Negroes who had been called for jury service. She said both requested and were excused.

In return for the state's stipulation, NAACP counsel agreed to make a similar declaration if the state should present cumulative testimony when it opens its case.

The NAACP is seeking a court order invaliding indictments returned against 26 Negroes who were arrested in the racial disturbance here last February on grounds the indictments were returned by a prejudiced all-white grand jury.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 9, 1946

Race Disorder Trial Locked As Neither Side Will Yield

COLUMBIA, TENN., June 8—(AP)—The effort of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to clear 26 Negroes of charges arising from February racial disorders here appeared today to be developing into an endurance contest.

As Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram ordered a week-end recess yesterday, neither NAACP counsel nor the State's attorney was ready to give any quarter in their two-week-long battle over whether Negroes are systematically barred from jury service in Maury County.

The NAACP, through Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall, is seeking a court order setting aside the indictments against the 26 Negroes on grounds that the grand jury which indicted was all white and thus prejudiced. It has paraded 186 Negro witnesses to the stand and all but one testified he was qualified for jury service but had never been called.

Blanket Denial

The State's attorney, District Attorney-General Paul F. Bumpus, has said he would show that Negroes' names were in the jury box from which the February grand jury was selected. The State has entered a blanket denial of NAACP allegations that Negroes have been systematically excluded from juries for more than half a century.

All witnesses under cross-examination have acknowledged that they could not assert under oath that jury commissioners had failed to place the names of Negroes in the jury box "solely because of their race or color."

During the first week of the nonjury hearing one NAACP witness, a graying former Negro professor of biology, told the court he had been summoned for jury service more than a year ago but was excused at his own request because he thought there had been some mistake.

As this week's court sessions ended, Bumpus rejected an NAACP suggestion that the State "surrender" and admit that there are Negroes qualified for jury service but that they have been regularly barred from becoming jurymen.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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25

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

June 13, 1946

DEATH THREAT AGAINST WHITE NAACP ATTORNEY IN COLUMBIA

Columbia, Tenn., June 13th--NAACP attorneys, fighting to outlaw an all-white grand jury indictment against 31 Negroes, closed testimony on the pleas and abatement today (June 12th) after having called 217 Negroes. All of the 217 testified that they were adult, male Negroes, householders, and otherwise qualified for jury service, but not one had ever been called for jury service during their residence in Maury county. The state's attorney, after conceding the defense could put on the stand numerous more witnesses who had never heard of Negroes on juries, was given a day's recess to prepare his evidence.

The first break in the extremely tense atmosphere cloaking the courtroom and the entire town came when Maurice Weaver, white defense attorney from Chattanooga, announced that his life had been threatened. Howard Dome, court stenographer, admitted that he had heard the threat made against the attorney. This was not the first indication that defense attorneys might be attacked however. According to a reliable source there had been rumors that the NAACP lawyers would meet an end at the bottom of Columbia's Duck River. Thurgood Marshall, chief defense counsel, considers the situation of such a serious nature that he and the other defense attorneys travel the 45 miles to Columbia each morning, returning each evening to Nashville.

The case of the Negroes was strengthened today when Maury County Sheriff J. J. Underwood blurted out on the witness stand that he never saw a Negro serve on a local jury. Thurgood Marshall, grill- the blundering Sheriff, further repeated the question. Attempting to repair the damage, the flustered Sheriff then stated that Negroes had been called for jury service.

Q. Name one of them.
A. I can't do that.

Q. When were they summoned?
A. When I was Deputy Sheriff.

Q. How many Negroes were summoned?
A. Three or more.

Q. Can you name them?
A. No.

Q. Where do they live?
A. In Mt. Pleasant. I may get the information about them later today.

Q. Where will you get it?
A. From a man in the phosphate plant.

Q. Who is the man?
A. I don't know.

(continued)

6/13/46

Later, Miss Dabney Anderson, Clerk of the Maury County Court, was called to the stand. She testified that she did not know whether any Negroes had been called for jury service during the seven years she'd been Clerk but had noticed one Negro who had been summoned but who had been excused by the judge in open court. Sheriff Underwood later claimed that a white woman had called him some time ago to ask for an excuse for an 80-year-old Negro who had been subpoenaed for jury service.

For the first time since the trial started the prosecution offered no dispute when defense attorneys introduced evidence to show that Tommy Baxter, one of the defendants, had died between the time of the indictment and the time of the trial. The Southerners offered no objections to the evidence and thus the indictment against this defendant was abated.

Rural humor was injected into the trial when the defense produced evidence on the plea in abatement that the defendant "Willie Pigg" was a misnamer and that the person being tried, William Pillow, was not the same person. Defense stated that the defendant had always used the name William Pillow but that some people called him by the nickname "Pig" but never "Willie Pigg".

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE
REDUCED BY WAR DEPARTMENT 6/13/46

New York, June 13th--The NAACP has been notified by the War Department that after a review of the court-martial proceedings of Private Willie Wilson, and a consideration of the petition submitted in his behalf by NAACP attorneys, the sentence of life imprisonment levied upon Wilson has been reduced to twelve years.

Private Wilson had been tried by a general court-martial on the 25th day of July, 1945, for an alleged premeditated killing of a fellow-soldier. The NAACP intervened upon request of the G.I. and petitioned the Secretary of War for clemency in his behalf. The petition pointed out that it was "apparent from the cumulative testimony of the witnesses to the killing that there was no malice aforethought or premeditated intent on the part of Wilson to shoot or kill the deceased." It was requested and urged that the Secretary of War remit the remaining portion of Wilson's sentence and offer him an opportunity to serve his country once again.

NAACP HEAD AND FORMER
U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY
ON CBS BROADCAST 6/13/46

New York, June 13th--Walter White, NAACP Executive Secretary, has been scheduled to appear with James W. Girard, former Ambassador to Germany, on the regular CBS broadcast, "In My Opinion", June 20th, from 11:15 to 11:30 P.M., EDT. The subject of the discussion is to be "Does the Veto Menace the United Nations?"

Announcement of the program created a great deal of interest since both speakers are especially equipped to discuss so vital a world topic. Mr. Girard will speak from a wealth of knowledge accumulated during the many years he served as a diplomat in Europe. Mr. White, with a background of many years as a militant champion of minority rights, has also made careful observations on his overseas jaunts as a war correspondent and special observer for the War Department.

(continued)

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING SINCE 1932
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Nashville, Tenn., Banner
June 13, 1946

...e difficult of solution ...
...e. Maybe if "Courtesy Week" im-
...ecome a Nashville traffic habit.
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...of this problem and contributing to

State To Call 100 Witnesses In Maury Case

By DANNY BINGHAM
(BANNER Staff Writer)

Columbia, Tenn., June 13—The State was prepared with a list of more than 100 witnesses, including Negroes, at the opening of its attack on defense claims of discrimination against Negroes in the selection of Maury County juries, when the pleas in abatement hearing entered its second phase in Circuit Court here today.

The State was to begin its case at 1 o'clock this afternoon following a recess called Tuesday when the defense counsel announced it had completed presentation of its proof in an attempt to have the court declare invalid a grand jury indictment returned against 25 Negroes in connection with the February race disorders here. The defendants, represented by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contend the indictment is illegal because of alleged systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus and Atty. Hugh Todd Shelton, Sr., of Columbia, who is assisting the state in the case, declared this morning that there are innumerable witnesses that they could summon, but they plan to call no more than is absolutely necessary.

"When the state's evidence becomes cumulative, we will ask the court to invoke stipulations agreed to by the defense," Shelton said.

White men in Maury County will be called to the witness stand first to testify that they have never been summoned for jury service, nor have ever served on a jury in Maury County, and later in the case, Negroes who have been called for jury service will testify, the state attorneys said.

The defense called 223 witnesses, in its attempt to establish a contention that Negroes have been excluded from jury service. One of these, however, testified that he was summoned for jury service a year or two ago.

It is estimated that three or four days will be required for the state to complete its proof, after which arguments by both sides will be heard. From all indications, court officials said, the hearing should be completed by the middle of next week.

The defense has announced previously that it would enter other pleas before the trial of the defendants is started, and court officials today were speculating that the next step would be a petition for a change of venue, which, if successful, would take the case to another county in this circuit.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
June 15, 1946

Orlando Morning Sentinel
PAGE 8 SAT., JUNE 15, 1946

Press Rebuked In Race Riots

NASHVILLE, Tenn. [UP] A federal grand jury, deciding no U. S. laws were broken in the recent Columbia, Tenn., race uprising yesterday delivered a stinging rebuke at the communist press which it accused of fomenting racial hatred.

The jury for several weeks has been investigating the riot of last February which claimed two lives and left 11 persons wounded. No indictments were returned.

The jury accused the "avowed communist press" of distributing inflammatory and false accounts of the incident and said it regretted these pamphlets containing "falsehoods and half truths" did not constitute a violation of federal law.

"The conclusion is inescapable," the jury said, that numerous accounts of the Columbia disturbance had been published with "malicious intent and desire to incite racial discord and intolerance and to cause further racial strife."

The actual events transpiring at the scene of the disturbance have been the subject of nation-wide representation, the jury said in a play-by-play account of its probe.

Marriage Offer Unveiled

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
June 15, 1946

The justice department in its court action, alleges there has been discrimination against western shippers in violations of antitrust laws.

PROBE OF RACE RIOT IS ENDED

No Evidence Of Civil Rights Violations Found In Columbia, Tenn., Disturbance.

BY ROBERT N. STURDEVANT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 14. — (AP)— A Federal grand jury reported today after a two-and-one-half-month investigation that it failed to find evidence of civil rights violations in the Columbia, Tenn., racial disturbance, and in a voluminous report it assailed the "avowed Communist press" and pamphleteers for "inflammatory" articles on the affair.

The 3,900-word report to Federal Judge Elmer D. Davies, much of which was based on evidence supplied by FBI investigators, declared that the circulation of "falsehoods and half truths" about the Columbia case was a technique "designed to foster racial hatred and to array class against class."

PRAISES JURORS.

Judge Davies himself in acknowledging their findings said the jurors' action "should put an end to the irresponsible and scurrilous rumors that have been so freely circulated over the country and should be a reassurance to those of both the white and Negro races who sincerely desire to live together in peace and harmony."

The jury questioned 390 witnesses but said there was nothing in their testimony to support charges of illegal search and seizure, brutality by arresting officers, undue detention of prisoners, or wrongful use of the state highway patrol and the Tennessee State Guard.

The quick action of Governor Jim McCord in sending state forces from Nashville to Columbia, 45 miles away, the report said, "prevented a bloody race war which threatened to arise out of the heat of excitement following the wounding of a number of officers of the law."

Circulation of literature by letter and pamphlet by "various organizations" led to the conclusion, the jurors said, that many of the accounts were "manufactured and circulated with the malicious intent and desire to incite discord and intolerance." The jurors said "the avowed Communist press of the country has been especially active, having carried a series of inflammatory articles" on the disorders.

All possibilities of indicting those responsible for circulating the pamphlets were explored, but there was no Federal statute under which this could be done, the grand jurors told the court.

Attorney General Tom Clark requested the civil rights inquiry April 3, a week after the Columbia disorders in late February. Two Negroes were killed, and 11 others, two of them Negroes, were wounded in two days of disturbances stemming from an argument between a white repairman and a Negro ex-soldier and his mother.

A legal action by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now in progress in Columbia whereby the NAACP seeks a court order invalidating indictments returned against 26 Negroes arrested following the affair. The NAACP contends that the indictments were voted by a prejudiced all-white grand jury.

Sunday
June 16, 1946

— THE —
ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES
Published Every Sunday Morning

THE WAY OUT

When the tragic racial conflict at Columbia, Tennessee was reported in the nation's newspapers, many organizations in and out of the South rushed into action and print with charges. The true facts were obscured in the welter of criminations and recriminations. It was distressingly obvious that some individuals and groups were much more interested in distorting the truth than they were in discovering it.

Fortunately, there was one organization in the South which refused to be stampeded into hurried judgment and which busied itself intelligently and patiently in searching out the facts. The Southern Regional Council dispatched staff members to the scene to develop the truth without fear or favor. They probed the situation. They talked with persons in both races who could throw any light on the causes and course of the conflict.

The findings of the Southern Regional Council have been brought together in a report which has just been released. The report itself was written by Dr. Guy B. Johnson who is the Executive Director of the Council and who is an able and trustworthy scholar.

The report is not pleasant reading. It reveals the savage turns that racial prejudice can take when it breaks bounds. It does not hesitate to point out specific instances where the civil rights of Negroes were violated or where the local or state officers failed to perform their duties. It does not minimize the contributory acts of Negroes. Its distribution of the blame is summarized in this sentence: "We believe that although the primary responsibility for the creation of the tension situations of this sort rests upon white people, the responsibility for the course of events in this particular situation, once it was created, is about equally divided between whites and Negroes."

There is a grim lesson in the Tennessee conflict for every community which is cursed with racial tensions. As the Southern Regional Council concludes, "the Columbia tragedy need not have happened." It would not have happened if the white and Negro leadership of Columbia had been actively cooperating and if the local and state police had been trained to cope with such situations with adequate preventative measures.

The Southern Regional Council report should have the most extensive circulation and the widest reading. Thoughtfully applied in the local communities, it can point the way from repetitions of the Columbia tragedy.

Asheville Times-Citizen 6-16-46

Effect Of Grand Jury Report On Columbia Race Riot Trials Is Stimulating Much Debate

Text Of Federal Findings Made Public After Testimony By Hundreds Of Witnesses—Vandalism, Spreading Of Rumors Denounced

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, June 15.—What effect will a Federal Grand Jury report released here Friday have on the strategy of defense attorneys in the trials of 25 negroes at Columbia?

That is a question stimulating considerable debate among persons who have followed successive developments in the Columbia racial disorders.

After hearing testimony from 390 carefully selected witnesses, and gaining all of the information obtained by 10 or 12 Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, the 23-man Federal grand jury not only declined to condemn state and Maury County law enforcement officials, but, instead, it loosed a withering blast against the groups that had charged police officers with violation of property and civil rights of negro citizens.

The 4200-word grand jury report is based upon such exhaustive and authoritative investigation that it must be accepted as the truth about what happened at Columbia during the strife-torn days of last February.

Will Affect Prosecution

The report is certain to have a bearing upon the prosecution of 25 negroes in a state court at Columbia. They are charged with either attempted murder, or being accessories to attempted murder, in connection with the same acts of violence upon which th eFederal jury reported.

Walter White of New York City, negro secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, boasted to the writer in the office of Governor McCord last March that his organization had lost only one of 22 cases appealed to the United Supreme Court. He left the impression that the cases of the Columbia defendants were "in the bag."

Nevertheless, Dist. Atty. Gen. Bumpus has not conceded defeat. He is fully aware that the cases are aimed at the United State Supreme Court; he knows the importance of a stenographic record free of errors, and he is prosecuting the cases with the utmost care.

Pleased With Report

Mr. Bumpus commented upon the grand jury report thusly: "I am pleased that the Federal grand jury, after exhaustive investigation, arrived at the same conclusions that my office did after its investigations."

The text of the grand jury report:

The report follows:

We, the regular Grand Jury for the Middle District of Tennessee, were convened on April 8, 1946, and charged by Your Honor to make a "full, complete, fair and impartial investigation" into the racial disturbance at Columbia, Tenn., accurring during the week of February 25, 1946, and especially as to the invasion of civil rights in violation of Federal law alleged to have occurred in connection therewith.

Our inquiry has been facilitated by the several reports submitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflecting an exhaustive and painstaking investigation by that agency in connection with which 390 persons were interviewed for the purpose of securing all facts the evidence before us it appears that the force used by the arresting officer in this respect was neither brutal nor wanton but was reasonably necessitated in the course of overcoming resistance to the arrest. It is undisputed that James Stephenson was not struck or harmed during the course of the arrest and that neither he nor his mother was subjected to any physical mistreatment throughout the period of their incarceration. At the City Jail the Stephensons were charged with a breach of peace before the city magistrate; on their pleas of guilty they were each fined $50.

While the Stephensons were still in custdy warrants charging them with assault with intent to commit murder, sworn out by the father of William Fleming, were served on them and they were thereupon transported to the County Jail.

Reports Were Magnified

After receiving first aid Fleming was transported to the hospital where he remained until the following day. The identity of the white passer-by, who engaged in the fight, was and remains unascertained. It is our considered opinion that the responsibility for aggression in this assault is not determinable in view of the direct conflict in testimony supplied by the known participants in this connection. The evidence before us establishes that the Stephensons were the only persons arrested in connection with this disturbance of the peace although police officers, subsequent to the arrest, learned of the part played in the affair by Fleming and the passer-by who assisted him.

As is not unusual in the world of men, it is abundantly evident that throughout the day, in recounting the circumstances of the fight and the ensuing events, fact and fancy were freely intermingled in the accounts of white as well as negro citizens — especially among the less stable elements of both races. Among the group of white people attracted by the fight, indignation at the occurrence was expressed, and the matter was discussed on the streets of Columbia thereafter during the day. In the negro districts of Columbia a rumor was circulated to the effect that a white man had bought a rope, stating that he intended to hang a negro with it.

A thorough investigation involving inquiry at all Columbia business establishments engaged in the sale of rope has failed to lend any factual reality to the occurrence thus rumored and diligent inquiry among the negro citizens of Columbia has likewise failed to lend the slightest substantiation thereto.

Throughout the afternoon following the Stephenson-Fleming fight, small groups of white individuals gathered from time to time on the Public Square and in the streets nearby. The sheriff and his deputies and the chief of police and his force moved freely among such groups and dispersed them without difficulty. These groups, the majority of which were composed of teen-aged youths were unarmed and were responsive to orders. To city and county officials there appeared to be no manifestation of mob spirit and no organized leadership was evident among the persons thus assembled.

At approximately 5 p.m. the Stephensons were released from custody on bond. Following their release the mother was first driven to her home in Columbia, and thereafter James Stephenson was driven to "Mink Slide," a negro district devoted exclusively to business and located one block south of the Public Square, on East Eighth Street, between South Main and Woodland Streets. At the time of James Stephenson's arrival in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

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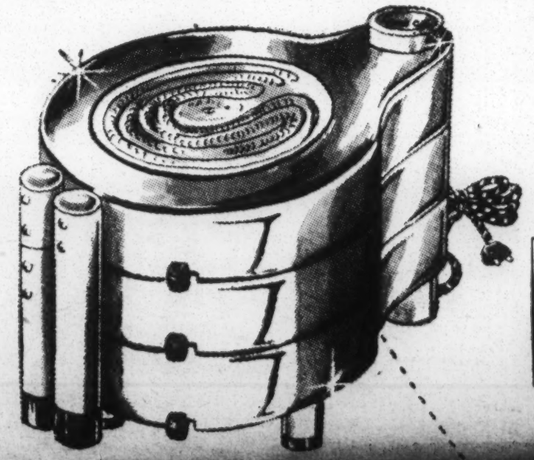

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of errors, and he is prosecuting the cases with the utmost care.

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Our inquiry has been facilitated by the several reports submitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflecting an exhaustive and painstaking investigation by that agency in connection with which 390 persons were interviewed for the purspose of securing all facts relating to the disturbance in question.

We have had before us and have examined under oath all persons, both white and colored, who were substantially connected with the disturbance or who were known or believed to be in possession of factual information pertinent and material to this investigation, and we have concluded after careful consideration that there is no evidence before us that would justify an indictment or presentment for the violation of any Federal statute.

Fight's Origin Revealed

Now, in keeping with Your Honor's charge, we further report as follows:

On Monday, Feb. 25, at about 10 a.m., following a disagreement concerning repairs to a radio a fight occurred in front of a department store located on the Public Square in Columbia, between two negroes, Gladys Stephenson and her son, James, and William Fleming, a white employe of the radio section of the department store, and a white passer-by.

Police, in response to a call made during the altercation, arrived on the scene and arrested the Stephensons. At the time of the arrests Fleming was inside the store receiving first aid and the arresting officers were not at that time informed that any one else had participated in the affair.

Reports have circulated in pamphlets and press that the fight was started inside the store by Fleming, by his striking or kicking Gladys Stephenson, and that thereupon James Stephenson came to the defense of his mother. Such reports have no foundation in fact. **The undisputed testimony before us shows that the fight commenced between James Stephenson and William Fleming on the street in front of the store. Thereupon the mother Gladys Stephenson entered the affray in aid of her son. At this stage the above mentioned passerby came to the aid of Fleming and engaged in a fight with the mother. Blows were struck by all parties.**

At the ouset of the fighting Fleming was propelled through the glass front of the store and received a gash in his leg as a result. From the statements of witnesses situated within the department store it appears that during the course of the fight Gladys Stephenson seized a piece of glass that had fallen from the shattered window and struck Fleming with the same, at about which time she was assaulted by the white passerby hereinbefore mentioned.

Officer Hit Woman

Both the Stephensons and the city police officers responsible for their arrest have appeared before us and have testified fully, under oath, concerning the circumstances thereof. It is undisputed that in the course of arresting Gladys Stephenson a city police officer struck her with a night stick. From all of

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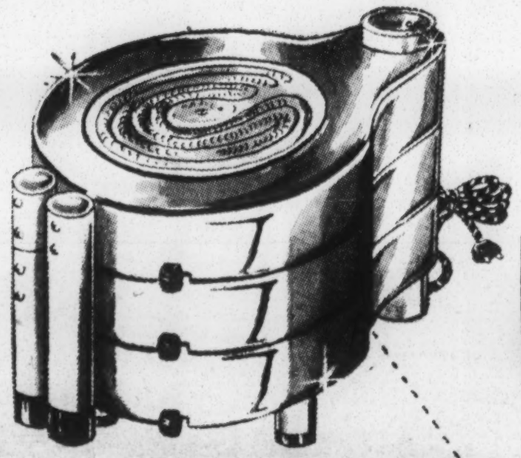

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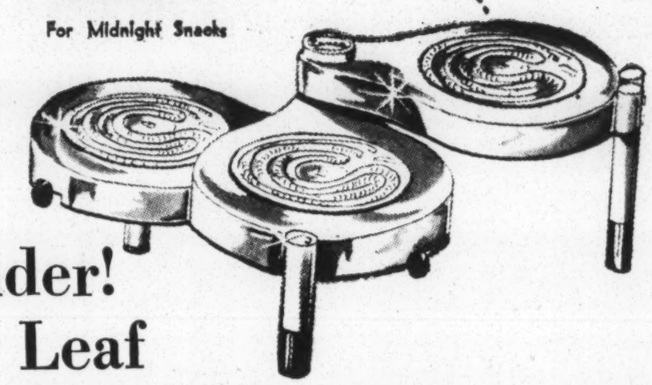

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GRAND JURY'S REPORT MAY AFFECT STRATEGY

Findings In Columbia Race Riot Are Studied

RADICAL PRESS RAPPED

(Continued from Page 10)

"Mink Slide," armed and unarmed negroes had gathered and were continuing to gather in the area, having come from other sections of Columbia and the surrounding countryside. By the evidence of several negro witnesses it appears that such witnesses, activated by the rumor of a possible lynching, armed themselves and assembled in the "Mink Slide" area for the purpose of protecting James Stephenson from mob violence.

Rumor Proved Baseless

Evidence supplied by several other negro witnesses establishes that said witnesses circulated throughout the "Mink Slide" area during Monday afternoon and evening with no genuine apprehension of impending trouble, having discounted the rumor as baseless in fact, which it has since proved to be. By the testimony of these latter witnesses it is apparent that many of the negroes then assembled in "Mink Slide" were not appreciably alarmed over the safety of James Stephenson or the likelihood of any serious outbreak between white and negro citizens. The evidence is undisputed that following his release on bond upon his arrival at the "Mink Slide" area at approximately 5:30 p.m., James Stephenson mingled freely and openly with other negroes on the street in front of and within several business establishments and that at approximately 6 p.m. he entered the barber shop of Sol Blair and casually procured a hair cut and shoe shine. The evidence is likewise undisputed that at approximately 6:30 p.m. James Stephenson drove his girl friend from the "Mink Slide" area to her home in the negro residential section of Columbia, passing en route around the City Square without molestation in any form, returned to the "Mink Slide" section and entered Patton's Restaurant where he had some drinks. That after leaving Patton's Restaurant he again entered Sol Blair's barber shop, secured a rifle from a stack of weapons there assembled and in company with approximately 25 other armed negroes climbed to the roof of the building and maintained a lookout, without incident, in the direction of South Main Street. The evidence is likewise undisputed that some time between 7:30 and 8 p.m., James Stephenson descended from the roof and in company with three other negroes entered an automobile which was then parked on East Eighth Street and, thereafter, without molestation, drove to Nashville, where he boarded a train for Chicago.

At 6 p.m., after receiving information of the situation in "Mink Slide," the sheriff of Maury County went to that area, and found there over 100 negroes, a third of whom were openly bearing arms, on the street. He walked among the negroes, told them there would be no trouble from the white people and asked them to disarm and return to their homes.

Negroes Remained Armed

Some 30 minutes after leaving "Ming Slide,"—or about 6:30 p.m. —The sheriff called James Morton, a prominent negro, at his funeral establishment in "Mink Slide," and asked him if the negroes were still armed and on the street. Being informed that they were, the sheriff asked Morton to tell the negroes that if they did not disband he would enter the area with sufficient force to arrest those under arms. At approximately 7 p.m., city policemen went to "Mink Slide" and told the negroes there congregated that there would be no violence done them by the white people, that the white people were completely under control, and ordered the negroes to disarm and disperse. Other negroes armed and unarmed continued to arrive in "Mink Slide." Evidence as to the total number of negroes congregated in the block-long business section ranged from 200 to 400. Shortly after darkness fell, the negroes extinguished all light in "Mink Slide." The evidence is undisputed that certain armed negroes made demand upon proprietors of several negro business establishments to extinguish their lights and upon refusal shot such light out with gunfire. As a negro undertaker (not James Morton) drove through the area on business, his car was fired upon. The car of a tourist from California who lost his way and drove through the area, was also fired upon.

At about 8:30 p.m., a group of 20 to 30 white persons the majority of whom were teen age boys went to the county jail and demanded to know the whereabouts of the Stephensons. The sheriff, machine-gun in hand, answered their demand by arresting two drunken white men who appeared to be the leaders of the group, and dispersed the remainder, who appeared to be unarmed.

At about 9 p.m., the chief of police, with three of his uniformed officers, decided to enter the "Mink Slide" area and to investigate and put a stop to the shooting which was intermittently occurring in that area. The officers crossed the lighted intersection of East Eighth Street with South Main Street, and proceeded into "Mink Slide" for a distance of approximately 75 feet. At this point they were met by aimed shotgun fire. All four officers were struck, and one of them was critically wounded. The officers did not return the fire or draw their guns, but taking cover as best they could they withdrew from the scene and sought medical aid.

Officers Went Alone

In certain pamphlets and press articles which have come to our attention it has been asserted that when the city police officers proceeded into the "Mink Slide" area they were accompanied by a crowd of armed white men. We have found no evidence whatsoever that tends to substantiate such assertion. However, as word of the assault on the officers spread armed white people began to assemble on the Public Square and on South Main Street near the entrance to "Mink Slide."

With one exception, the evidence is undisputed that no white citizen, saving local officers, were observed to be bearing arms until after the shooting of the policeman. The exception noted appears in the testimony of one negro who stated that at approximately 6:30 p.m. while driving around the Public Square he observed three armed white men but that he didn't notice what kind of guns they carried.

Realizing that violence threatened, the sheriff called the Governor of Tennessee and asked for assistance. This call was made at about 9:30 p.m., and immediately thereafter elements of the Tennessee State Guard, and the State Highway Patrol were alerted and ordered to proceed to Columbia at once. Elements of these organizations headed by Brig. Gen. J. M. Dickinson and Commissioner of Safety Lynn Bomar (head of the Highway Patrol) began arriving in Columbia within an hour.

While it is now clear from all of the evidence that many of the negroes congregated in "Mink Slide" left the area following the shooting of the city police officers, state and county officials were unaware of the number of armed men barricaded in the business establishments throughout the night. General Dickinson and Commissioner Bomar conferred with the sheriff on their arrival in Columbia, decided to seal off and isolate the "Mink Slide" area, and to attempt no entrance into the area until daybreak. As fast as they arrived and were available for guard duty, Highway Patrolmen were stationed at the several street intersections encompassing the "Mink Slide" section in keeping with the course of action decided upon.

Shots Heard During Night

Intermittent gunfire was heard in the "Mink Slide" area throughout the balance of the night. Two white men attempted to enter the area and were wounded slightly by shotgun fire. Two armed negroes were arrested as they attempted to enter "Mink Slide." At about 3 a.m. Tuesday Feb. 26, officers entered the home of James Morton, located on the corner of East Eighth and Woodland Streets but a few feet distant from a guard-post which had been maintained by the State Guard and Highway Patrol throughout the night. The officers there arrested 12 negroes and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Shortly after daybreak the Highway Patrolmen stationed at the intersections of Woodland and South Main Streets with East Eighth Street, accompanied by the sheriff, advanced into "Mink Slide." As they advanced they announced that no person surrendering would be harmed. As the officers came abreast of Sol Blair's barber shop they were met by shotgun fire from within, three of the officers being slightly wounded as a result. Members of the Highway Patrol, armed with machineguns, rifles and shotguns thereupon opened fire directing the same toward the interior of the barber shop. Continuing to voice the demand that the occupants surrender peaceably the officers forced an entrance into the barber shop and arrested its two negro occupants, who were wholly unharmed despite the gunfire preceding the arrest. The officers then proceeded as before; they came to a building containing a lodge hall on its second floor, the entrance to which was padlocked. Despite gunfire emanating from the building, a group of Highway Patrolmen forced an entrance and proceeded upstairs, where they arrested a number of negroes. It was at this point that a negro, John Blackwell was struck on the head with a gun butt by a Highway Patrolman. The blow knocked him down and he was seriously injured.

Testimony Conflicting

The testimony with respect to the circumstances surrounding this incident is in conflict. The negro witnesses state that Blackwell was not armed. Highway Patrol officers making these arrests have testified that Blackwell emerged from an anteroom and that he aimed a shotgun at them and that he was struck on the head as a measure of self-defense. Following their arrest at the lodge hall all negroes in the building were removed. Blackwell, whose picture (as he lay in the street before the entrance to the lodge hall) has been widely reproduced, was taken to the hospital by an officer of the State Guard. He was subsequently removed to the jail where he was separately confined, and later was transferred to a hospital in Nashville.

Approximately 30 negroes were arrested, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized in the "Mink Slide" area. As a result of the gunfire one negro was wounded in the arm. On information obtained from the negroes under arrest as to those present in "Mink Slide" when the officers were fired upon, further arrests were made, bringing the total apprehended to approximately 100.

After conferring with the Governor and the attorney general, and at their direction, the sheriff, aided by some 60 members of the State Guard, conducted a search of the territory immediately adjacent to the "Mink Slide" area. During this search approximately 250 guns of various descriptions were seized. The search was indiscriminate; weapons were taken from negro and white citizens alike.

Paul P. Bumpus, district attorney general for Maury and other counties, with the assistance of the few other local officials at hand, began an investigation of the assault on the police officers immediately after the arrests of Feb. 26, questioning all negroes in confinement. Of the number arrested, approximately 40 per released after questioning without charges being placed against them, and without being required to make bond.

Negroes Seized Guns

On Thursday, Feb. 28, three negroes, James "Digger" Johnson, Willie Gordon and Napoleon Stewart, were questioned, informed that they would be premitted to make bond in nominal sums, and thereafter be released. Pending execution of their bonds, these three negroes were placed in the sheriff's office, located on the first floor of the Maury County jail. A large quantity of guns seized during the arrests and the search heretofore mentioned were stored in the office. Two deputies sheriff were in the room with the negroes, one of them, Deputy Darnell, was in the act of telephoning. The other, Deputy Pennington, was lying across a bed. A newspaper photographer was likewise in the room and was then engaged in loading his camera.

At this point Johnson and Gordon were observed to seize guns from a group of weapons stored against the wall. Deputy Darnell dropped the telephone and seized the gun in the hands of Gordon. At the same moment Johnson fired wounding Darnell in the arm. Hearing shots, Highway Patrolmen outside the office rushed to the doorway, saw Gordon aiming his gun in their direction, and began firing at the negroes. The officers continued firing until both Gordon and Johnson fell. During the firing the third negro, Napoleon Stewart, backed into a corner and stood there with his hands raised. Commissioner Bomar obtained an ambulance by which Johnson and Gordon were removed to the hospital, where they received treatment. On the advice of attendant physicians, the negroes were rushed by ambulance to Nashville. Both negroes died en route.

After the shooting of these negroes, 40 of the confined negroes were transferred to the county jail at Nashville. They were returned to Columbia on the following day. As the questioning and investigation proceeded, bonds were fixed, and upon execution the negroes questioned were released from custody.

After the arrest of the negroes found in "Mink Slide" on Tuesday, various business establishments, the fixtures therein, and certain personal property located in "Mink Slide" and particularly the properties of James Morton, Sol Blair, and Julius Blair, were found to be in a wrecked and damaged condition. The proprietors of several of the business establishments assert that merchandise and other valuable items of personal property were carried away from their premises during the course of the disturbance.

Damage Is Explained

The evidence before us establishes that a portion of the damage was done by the negroes occupying the premises throughout the night and prior to their arrest, and that extensive damage also resulted from gunfire immediately preceding and during the course of the arrests. It is likewise clear that much of the damage was wantonly committed after the arrest of the negroes, and while the area was under the control of the Highway Patrol and members of the Tennessee State Guard.

It is manifest from the evidence of wilful destruction of property that during the confusion and excitement arising in connection with the extensive gunfire and the ensuing arrests that an efficient and adequate guard was not maintained throughout the "Mink Slide" area for a period of several hours thereafter. Throughout this period divers civilians, including newspaper reporters and photographers and many members of the Tennessee State Guard entered the "Mink Slide" area and several business establishments situated therein. During, and for some hours following the arrests, divers highway patrolmen likewise entered and reentered the buildings in this area. By dint of the most painstaking investigation all persons known to have been present in the "Mink Slide" section throughout the period in question have been interrogated searchingly and at length and we have diligently examined all witnesses before us in an effort to ascertain the identity of the person or persons committing these acts of vandalism.

As recently announced by the foreman in open court it was the desire of this grand jury to remain in session and to continue our efforts to fasten responsibility for such property destruction. Despite the fact that we have exhausted every reasonable avenue of inquiry it has proved wholly impossible to determine the identity of such person or persons or to elicit facts upon which to predicate an indictment in this respect.

Wild Rumors Are Hit

We have also particularly considered certain other matters, and have carefully viewed the action of the law enforcement officers with respect thereto to the end that any officer depriving an inhabitant of Columbia during this disturbance, of a right secured to him by the Constitution, laws of the United States, or decisions interpreting them, be made to answer an indictment of his conduct. Among these matters are widely circulated charges that the negroes of Columbia were subjected to mass and indiscriminate arrests, that their homes were subjected to unreasonable search and their weapons to unjustifiable seizure, that excessive force was used in making the arrests; that prisoners were subjected to brutality while in confinement, were denied the right to counsel, were made to incriminate themselves, and were confined for unreasonable lengths of time, being denied the right to bail.

The police officers, when shot, were in full uniform and were fired upon immediately after crossing a lighted intersection. Negro witnesses in "Mink Slide" at the time testified that uniforms were clearly distinguishable in the light at the intersection. The felonious assault was committed by unknown persons in a general area and probable cause therefore existed to believe that those in the area had participated in the assault, were accessories thereto, or were in possession of knowledge concerning the same. The arrests made on account of the assault were therefore lawful. Arrests made for the lawful purpose of preserving the peace and security of society are in violation of no man's civil rights.

There is evidence before us that

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

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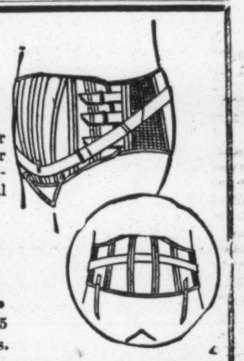

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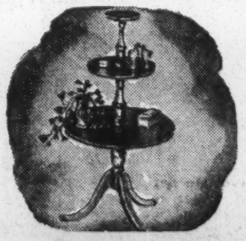

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GRAND JURY'S REPORT MAY AFFECT STRATEGY

Findings In Columbia Race Riots Are Studied

RADICAL PRESS RAPPED

(Continued from Page 11)

during the course of the arrests certain negroes were stuck by the arresting officers. The evidence establishes that such incidents occurred as a result of a failure to comply with orders of the arresting officers. The negroes appearing before us from that group arrested in "Mink Slide," have testified that some of their number were unnecessarily struck during the course of such arrests. They have sworn that after their arrest they were not subjected to physical abuse. Considering the basis of the arrests and the tense and dangerous atmosphere under which the arrests were accomplished, it is the considered judgment of this body that the force shown to have been used was not unreasonable.

Slayings Held Justified

We consider the killing of the negroes Johnson and Gordon justifiable homicide. The testimony of eyewitnesses, including Napoleon Stewart, admits of no other interpretation.

In the evidence before us, it affirmatively appears that during their confinement the prisoners were not subjected to brutality or denied the right to counsel. The testimony before us establishes that before they were questioned all prisoners were advised of their constutional right not to incriminate themselves. In the light of all of the circumstances prevailing prisoners were allowed to make bond and were released from custody without unreasonable delay. The searches and the seizure of weapons in the homes adjacent to the "Mink Slide" area were made at the direction of the Governor and were not, in our opinion, unreasonable.

During the late afternoon and evening of Feb. 25, the sheriff of Maury County and the chief of police at Columbia were confronted with a grave and menacing situation. They made every effort to disperse the crowds and to prevent any clashes between the races. In doing so, they acted impartially and with an evident desire to uphold the law and to prevent violence. When the four policemen were shot, the sheriff immediately called on the Governor for assistance, and the Governor's prompt action in getting the State Patrol and the State Guard to Columbia is to be commended, as is the action of the state forces in sealing off the "Mink Slide" area, and in preventing any clash between white and negro citizens. The prompt arrival and deployment of state forces, in our opinion, prevented a bloody race war which threatened to arise out of the heat of excitement following the wounding of a number of officers of the law, who, it is evident, were acting solely in an effort to preserve the peace and to fulfil their sworn duties.

Only Two Negroes Slain

There have been lurid and inflammatory stories published and circulated to the effect that large numbers of people were killed during the racial disorder at Columbia. Two negroes were killed at the jail, as heretofore set out, and we have found that they were the only negroes who lost their lives. During the disturbance two negroes were wounded, one seriously. Two white civilians were wounded, and seven white officers were wounded, one seriously. These are the actual figures concerning the number killed and wounded during the action following the initial trouble on Feb. 25.

We have found during the course of our investigation that the events transpiring at Columbia have been the subject of nationwide misrepresentation. Falsehoods and half-truths have been widely publicized by letter and pamphlet under the sponsorship of various organizations. It has been charged that scores of negroes were killed, that negro women were raped, that armed mobs roamed the streets of Columbia seeking a victim and that police officers acted with indescribable brutality. Many of such accounts concerning these events are wholly lacking in factual foundation, and the conclusion is inescapable that they have been manufactured and circulated with the malicious intent and desire to incite racial discord and intolerance and to cause further racial strife.

We have explored the possibility of returning presentments against those sending such pamphlets through the mails, but to our regret, we are advised that the mailing of such pamphlets does not constitute a violation of any Federal statute.

In disseminating such propaganda the avowed Communist press of the country has been especially active, having carried a series of inflammatory articles on the racial disturbances at Columbia. This technique is characteristic and dangerous, and manifestly is designed to foster racial hatred and to array class against class.

In concluding our report we wish to sound a warning that the good citizens of both races be on their guard aaginst insidious and false propaganda. In the opinion of this grand jury nothing is so likely to erode and ultimately destroy peaceful and friendly relations between the races as the dissemination of half-truths and falsehoods such as have been so freely circulated in relation to the events occurring at Columbia.

Legion Leader

New Fifth District American Legion commander for Arkansas is Billy B. Steed of Leachville and Blytheville. He also commands the Legion post at Leachville.

JONESBORO PIONEER, MRS. MATTHEWS, DIES

Services At Home Sunday For Merchant's Widow

Special to The Commercial Appeal

JONESBORO, Ark., June 15.—Mrs. Cynthia Jane Matthews, widow of Z. T. Matthews, pioneer Jonesboro merchant, died in St. Bernard's Hospital here at 6 Friday morning. She was stricken suddenly Wednesday night. She was 87.

Born in Alabama, Mrs. Matthews moved to Jonesboro with her parents in 1861 and had lived here for 85 years.

She was married in 1874. For many years she and her husband operated the Z. T. Matthews Department Store, one of the largest in Northeast Arkansas.

Services will be held at 3 Sunday afternoon at the residence. Burial will be in the Matthews Mausoleum in City Cemetery here, with Langford's Mortuary in charge.

She leaves a daughter, Mrs. A. W. Hall of Jonesboro; a grandson, Gordon Matthews Jr. of Jonesboro, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Herbert Sanderson of Jonesboro and Memphis.

WILL OPEN PLAYGROUND

Caruthersville Schedules Supervised Program

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., June 15.—Roscoe M. Pierce, superintendent of Caruthersville public schools, announced this week that the Board of Education has authorized two months of supervised playground activities of grade school age children to be held at the Grade School five mornings each week—Monday through Fridays.

Superintendent Pierce said there will be see-saws, swings and handwalkers for the younger age children and ball games for the older youngsters.

This is the first year that a supervised playground has been offered to Caruthersville youngsters, although a number of other Southeast Missouri towns have had such programs.

READY-TO-WEAR SALESWOMEN

A new ladies' ready-to-wear department is opening soon in one of Memphis' better known men's stores. We are interested in employing a select group of saleswomen, fitters and alteration room helpers, experienced and successful in the handling of fine women's wear and sportswear. If qualified to join the staff of this outstanding women's wear department, state qualifications, experience and telephone number, addressing Box K-38, care Commercial Appeal.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WILL BE ARRANGED

June 16, 1946

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A Scripps-Howard Newspaper
Frank R. Ahlgren, Editor

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SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1946

Some Reassurances

Confusions and concatenations to the contrary, there are some reassurances and signs of a return to normalcy in this troubled scene. We hold no brief for POLLYANNA, the girl who was glad, and glad because she was glad, but in ordinary common sense one had as well see both sides, the good along with the bad.

And The Little Red Guinea Pig Died!

A MINOR disturbance containing potentiality for serious racial disorder occurred at Columbia, Tenn., last Feb. 25. State Highway Patrolmen and State Guardsmen were ordered into the community at the request of its local government. Law and order were maintained as this state intends they shall be maintained.

The state's judicial processes had been set in motion with the first phase of the disturbance. Whatever had happened at Columbia should have been left with them. Instead, the American Communist Party, its sympathizers and organizations with crackpot sociological theories immediately made of the incident a great and nation-wide experiment for the purpose of creating dissension and to further belittle and decry the South.

They propagandized the incident as no other of similar character has ever been agitated and lied about. Eventually the Department of Justice ordered a Federal Grand Jury investigation.

THE Grand Jury questioned 390 witnesses.

It had the benefit of an exhaustive, fact-finding inquiry by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. The FBI is an agency of Government whose honesty and efficiency have not been, and cannot be, successfully challenged.

It had the wise counsel and full backing of Federal Judge DAVIES of the Middle District, who gave it all the time it wanted in conducting its hearings. It was Judge DAVIES who, in extending the time of the inquiry, told the Grand Jury in open court:

> "Neither this court nor the United States district attorney, nor the Attorney General (United States), nor any other person, has the right to tell you what to do or what not to do in regard to the returning of indictments or reports in this matter."

So supported, the Grand Jury completed its work and has made its report.

With that report the little Red guinea pig which was the Columbia incident died.

THE Grand Jury could find no evidence whatever that there had been any violation of civil liberties.

It upheld the manner in which law and order were maintained.

It sharply, and rightfully, condemned Communist and other exploitation of the incident and expressed regret that it was without means to take official action against those responsible.

Of Communist-alleged "police terrorism," the report sets forth:

> " . . . The sheriff of Maury County and the chief of police at Columbia were confronted with a grave and menacing situation. They made every effort to disperse the crowds and to prevent any clashes between the races. In doing so they acted impartially and with an evident desire to uphold the law and to prevent violence."

Four policemen were subsequently shot and, says the Grand Jury, the Governor's "prompt action" in sending the State Guard and State Highway Patrol . . . "is to be commended."

"The prompt arrival and deployment of state forces . . . prevented a bloody race war . . . following the wounding of a number of officers who were acting solely in an effort to preserve the peace and to fulfill their sworn duties."

BECAUSE the inspired clamor which followed, the incident was part of a definite organized effort, long underway, to create sectional disorders, what the Grand Jury had to say along that line is particularly significant. Discussing circularized reports that scores of negroes were killed, and other equally false assertions, the Grand Jury found:

"Many of such accounts concerning these events are wholly lacking in factual foundation, and the conclusion is inescapable that they have been manufactured and circulated with malicious intent and desire to incite racial discord and intolerance and to cause further racial strife."

"The avowed Communist press" was found to have been especially active in "having carried a series of inflammatory articles on the racial disturbances at Columbia."

"This technique is characteristic and dangerous and manifestly is designed to foster racial hatred and to array class against class."

THAT statement by the Grand Jury, based on irrefutable fact, requires no interpretation or elaboration. It speaks for itself.

The judicial exoneration of Tennessee law enforcement and the forthright condemnation of those who, to serve their own vile ends, had distorted the incident out of even slightest semblance to truth, ought to be the final chapter on the Columbia incident.

The aftermath isn't what the agitators intended it to be. They hoped for an indictment of a state and its people.

They were themselves indicted, their lying revealed and their purpose made plain.

Thereby has the cause of sound racial relationship been advanced.

Southerners Warned Against Race Mishap

Chattanooga Free-Press p. 1

6-17-46

Bi-Racial Group Urges Careful Plan Be Adopted to Help Avoid Tragedy

By BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, June 17 (AP)—A biracial group has warned its fellow Southerners to take care lest the Columbia, Tenn., tragedy, which left two dead and more than a score injured, be repeated in other communities of the South.

The warning came from the Southern Regional Council, an interracial group of white and Negro leaders, in a report on the incident prepared by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, former professor at the University of North Carolina and executive director of the council.

COLUMBIA TRAGEDY

"What happened at Columbia," said the report, "could happen in many another southern town—and will happen unless responsible white and Negro leaders get together in a spirit of honesty and common sense and work out methods of preventing such outbreaks."

Last Feb. 25 two Negroes, James Stephenson and his mother, Gladys, were involved in an altercation with William Fleming, radio shop operator. The Stephensons were arrested and jailed. Later the same day a band of youths attempted to remove the Stephensons from the prison, but were thwarted by Maury County Sheriff J. J. Underwood.

As news of the attempt reached Negroes they barricaded themselves in their section of Columbia known as Mink Slide. When Police Chief J. Walter Griffin inspected the Negro district that night he and three officers were fired upon and wounded. Two Negroes were shot to death in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

DURANTS LEAVE FOR FRANKFURT

Charges to Be Brought In Germany

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Col. Jack W. Durant and his WAC captain wife, held in the Kronberg castle crown jewel case, left by plane today in army custody for Frankfurt, Germany.

War Department officials said last week that the couple admitted removing to this country a fortune in jewels and relics of the house of Hesse, German royal family.

Col. A. C. Miller of the provost marshal's office said soon after the couple's arrest in Chicago that formal charges against persons involved in the case would be brought in Germany. Miller accompanied them on the return trip today.

Capt. Frank M. Bosworth, servings as temporary counsel for the air forces colonel and his bride, said Saturday he had demanded formally that he either be fur-

SOUTH WARNED OF RACE RIOTS

(Continued From Page 1)

county jail after a deputy had been wounded. And finally Mink Slide was searched by Tennessee highway patrolmen and 100 Negroes arrested. Five white persons also were taken into custody.

Most of the Negroes eventually were released, but a Maury County grand jury (Columbia) indicted 36 Negroes and four white persons. Twenty-six of the Negroes were charged with "attempted murder in the first degree."

CAUSES OF TROUBLE

Three facts deemed pertinent by Dr. Johnson were given in the report as background for the trouble:

1 The Negroes were fearful, mostly because they were afraid that incidents similar to the two lynchings in Maury County since 1927 might be repeated.

2 The white man involved in the original altercation was a member of a widely known family and hence the incident attracted more than usual interest.

3 Columbia "is surrounded by good farming and pasture land, but this is rimmed by an area of poor farmland . . . populated largely by underprivileged white farmers. This fact has a bearing on the apparent feeling of the outlying rural white people toward the townspeople in general and toward the relatively prosperous Negro business group in particular."

Dr. Johnson observed "plenty of mistakes were made on both sides. If the white people who gathered in Columbia had been dispersed there probably would have been no trouble.

"If the local officials had had a more effective way of communicating with the Negroes the affair might have ended peaceably."

Dr. Johnson continued: "If the Negroes gathered in Mink Slide had not made the mistake of firing on the policemen who went to talk to them . . . there might have been no violence. . . ."

COMMITTEE NEEDED

Finally, said Dr. Johnson, Maury County and Columbia are in need of a biracial committee to "establish patterns of free discussion and communication between members of both races," and "there is a great need for more careful planning of the procedure to be used by state and local police in the handling of dangerous situations."

Last week a Federal grand jury investigating the affair concluded there had been no violations of civil rights in the arrests of the Negroes.

Hearings are being held before a Maury County jury to determine whether the original indictments of the Negroes are valid. Attorneys for the Negroes contend they are not on the grounds that Negroes are excluded from jury duty.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

State Attacks Misnomer Plea In Maury Case

By DANNY BINGHAM
(BANNER Staff Writer)

Columbia, Tenn., June 17—A number of state witnesses continued this morning to identify one of the Negroes held in connection with the February race disorders here as Willie Pigg, which the defense denies in its efforts to have Maury Circuit Court declare an indictment against the Negro invalid through a plea of misnomer.

Meanwhile, Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus announced he hoped to complete the state's evidence in the misnomer plea this afternoon and return to the closing phase of the pleas in abatement hearing which was interrupted Friday at noon.

Five witnesses for the state told the court that the defendant, William Pillow, had been known to them over a period of years as Willie Pigg, after 10 had testified to the same effect Friday afternoon. Bumpus contends that the indictment is valid if the defendant is generally known by the name under which he is charged. The defense argues that the indictment is illegal because the defendant "has never been known as Willie Pigg."

Bumpus obtained permission from the court at noon Friday to go into the state's case of the plea in misnomer before presenting his direct evidence in connection with the abatement plea through which defense counsel is seeking to have the indictment against the 25 defendants quashed. The basis of the defense contention is that there has been discrimination against Negroes in the selection of Maury County juries.

Bumpus did not divulge the number of witnesses he expects to call in the presentation of his direct evidence, but has previously said he hopes to close the state's case tomorrow. Fifty-three witnesses were called in the state's negative phase of the hearing.

atl-Journal
6-17-46

Bi-Racial Group Urges Harmony To Prevent Rows

By BEM PRICE
Associated Press Staff Writer

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The warning came from the Southern Regional Council, an inter-racial group of white and Negro leaders, in a report on the incident prepared by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, former professor at the University of North Carolina and executive director of the council.

"What happened at Columbia," said the report, "could happen in many another Southern town—and will happen unless responsible white and Negro leaders get together in a spirit of honesty and common sense and work out methods of preventing such outbreaks."

Prison Break Thwarted

Last February 25, two Negroes, James Stephenson and his mother, Gladys, were involved in an altercation with William Fleming, radio shop operator. The Stephensons were arrested and jailed. Later the same day a band of youths attempted to remove the Stephensons from the prison, but were thwarted by Maury County Sheriff J. J. Underwood.

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Most of the Negroes eventually were released, but a Maury County grand jury (Columbia) indicted 36 Negroes and four white persons. Twenty-six of the Negroes were charged with "attempted murder in the first degree."

Three Facts Stand Out

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1. The Negroes were fearful, mostly because they were afraid that incidents similar to the two lynchings in Maury County since 1927 might be repeated.

2. The white man involved in the original altercation was a member of a widely known family, and hence the incident attracted more than usual interest.

3. Columbia "is surrounded by good farming and pasture land, but this is rimmed by an area of poor farmland . . . populated largely by underprivileged white farmers. This fact has a bearing on the apparent feeling of the outlying rural white people toward the townspeople in general and toward the relatively prosperous Negro business group in particular."

Stabbing Wounds

N.Y. Times
6-18-46

BOTH SIDES BLAMED IN FATAL RACE RIOT

Southern Regional Council Reviews Columbia, Tenn., Fights in February

By HAROLD B. HINTON
Special to THE YORK NEW TIMES.

ATLANTA, June 17—Negroes and whites both were at fault in the race riots at Columbia, Tenn., last February in which two Negroes were killed and numbers of whites and Negroes were wounded, according to a report made public here today by the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial organization. The report was written by Guy R. Johnson, former professor at the University of North Carolina and now executive director of the group.

J. J. Underwood, Sheriff of Maury County, Tenn;. John Fleming, Columbia lawyer, and John Finney, Columbia editor, were singled out for praise in connection with their efforts, involving personal risk, to avert the tragic events of those last days of February.

On the other hand, the council reported "a noticeable lack of courageous civic leadership," and mentioned a local minister, who was not named, and who told a Negro who asked him to intervene in the gathering storm that there was nothing he could do about it and that he was going to bed.

Interviews Taken for Report

The council's report was based, according to its author, on a series of personal interviews made on the scene by county representatives one day, one wek and one month after the occurrences. These interviews were checked against the published accounts of the events, which further were coordinated with confidential personal talks with news reporters who covered the story. The result was declared to be as accurate as possible, since "we believe that agencies interested in human rights have a moral obligation to be fair and accurate in reporting incidents of this kind."

The gravity of the Columbia fracas, especially in view of the fact that there had been two lynchings within the past twenty years in the town, led the council to recommend that "sensible people of both races should get together more frequently."

The report found that there did not exist, in Columbia, normal means of communication between the white officials of the town and the leaders of the Negro community, especially in the quarter known as Mink Slide, where the shootings occurred.

"The conference of Southern Governors should take the lead," the report stated, "by recognizing the need for intelligent action and by promoting such action.

Suggestions to Governors

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"The conference of Southern Governors should take the lead," the report stated, "by recognizing the need for intelligent action and by promoting such action.

Suggestions to Governors

"The conference could (a) sponsor a movement for State-wide citizens' councils on human relations or cooperate more actively with existing voluntary State interracial councils; (b) initiate a series of conferences on ways and means of reducing race tensions in the areas where so many of them arise, particularly in public transportation, and in the abuse of police power; (c) promote a South-wide movement for training State and local police in an understanding of the Negro minority and in a more intelligent exercise of law enforcement."

The report drew the conclusion that "most race conflicts can be prevented or brought under control with a minimum of violence, but the remedy is not more machine guns and tear gas."

"Plenty of mistakes were made on both sides," the report said. "If the white people who gathered in Columbia had been dispersed there would probably have been no further trouble. If the local officials had had a more effective way of communicating with the Negroes the affair might have ended peaceably.

"If the Negroes who had gathered in Mink Slide had not made the mistake of firing on the policemen who went to talk to them on the night of Feb. 25 there might have been no violence. If the State patrol, which was called in after the policemen were fired upon, had waited until broad daylight and used more sensible methods of handling the situation, the course of events might have been much different."

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
June 18, 1946

R. Jaynes, J. L. Huff, R. L. Harvey, T. H. Peters and W. B. Kinsaid. Jaynes is not running for re-election.

State To Close Race Riot Case

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 18. (AP) The state may close its case today in the racial disturbance hearing by which attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seek to set aside indictments against 26 Negro defendants, Dist. Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus announced.

The state put three Negro witnesses on the stand yesterday who testified they had been called for Maury county jury service this year. Several white witnesses also testified they knew of Negroes being called for jury duty.

The hearing has been in progress nearly a month.

RECEIVED
JUN 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

TENNESSEE COURT RULES
JIM-CROW JURIES O.K. 6-20-46

Columbia, Tenn., June 20th--Following close upon the heels of the startling Federal Grand Jury report on the Columbia, Tennessee "riot", Tennessee justice again reared its head when Circuit Court Judge Joe M. Ingram overruled the defense plea to abate the "attempt to murder" indictments against 31 Negroes.

The court, after hearing dramatic testimony for four full weeks on the exclusion of Negroes from jury service, turned down the defense on every ground on every defendant. There was only one exception. One defendant was abated only after testimony proving that he had died since the indictments were handed down. Another defendant, William Pillow, was being held under the name "Willie Pigg". N.A.A.C.P. attorneys for the defense introduced evidence to show that the defendant had been indicted under a misnomer. This plea was also turned down by the court which said that it would hold him regardless of any difference in name.

The 31 defendants, ten of them recently returned war veterans, others leading businessmen and respected men of the community, must now stand trial here in a town over which hangs the constant threat of lynch law and Southern violence; where the Klan, encouraged by the Grand Jury "green light", is openly active. N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, defendants and their families, live under a constant threat of Ku Klux Klan retaliation, and numerous threats have been made against their lives.

During the hearings on plea in abatement, the state introduced several visibly shaken Negroes who stated that they had been called for jury duty in the February term, but it developed that they were all excused without ever even appearing in court. White witnesses, among them Sheriff Underwood, testified that they knew Negroes who had been called. The Sheriff, however, suffered a sudden loss of memory when asked to cite names.

The state also attempted to prove that the tax list, from which the names of prospective jurors were chosen, did not indicate color of people listed. Thurgood Marshall produced the 1936 list which contained the identical names where the letter "C" appeared after the name of each colored person. The court refused to consider this as evidence.

In ruling against the plea of abatement, Judge Ingram ignored testimony of 223 witnesses who told of the Jim-Crow jury system that brought in the indictment against the local Negroes. The Judge based his decision on state testimony that during the last 50 years 10 Negroes had been summoned for jury service in the county. The testimony showed, however, that none of these ever served as jurors.

In spite of the atmosphere created by the Grand Jury's shocking report and the equally bigoted court decision Negroes all over Tennessee, and in Maury County especially, have rallied around the defendants and their N.A.A.C.P. attorneys. Thousands are joining the N.A.A.C.P. as branches of the Association are being formed by the embattled Negroes in a last ditch fight against Dixie Jim-Crow.

Thurgood Marshall, Chief Counsel for the defense, who fought through the last few days of the court battle with a raging fever and serious cold, indicated he was trying the case with an eye on U.S. Supreme Court decisions on similar cases. He rose immediately following the Judge's ruling and insisted the Judge make the record show his decision implies "there has been no denial of constitutional rights of the defendants."

BIRMINGHAM N.A.A.C.P. REPORTS 8,500 MEMBERS
KANSAS CITY AND NORFOLK REACH 5,000 6-20-46

New York, June 20th--A total of 8,500 members have been enrolled to date in the membership campaign conducted by the Birmingham, Alabama, Branch, N.A.A.C.P., according to latest reports from Emory O. Jackson, Executive Secretary. This represents the largest membership in the history of the Birmingham N.A.A.C.P.

Other successful campaigns reported to the National Office, N.A.A.C.P., include Kansas City, Mo., 5,300; Norfolk, Va., 5,089; Seattle, Wash., 2,300; Richmond, Va., 4,000; Atlantic City, N.J., 1,750; Decatur, Ill., 1,002.

The nation-wide campaign closes officially on June 30th, but NAACP units are extending their efforts for increased enrollments as a result of the interest growing out of the Association's victory in the U.S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation in bus travel.

(continued)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

20 WEST 40th STREET
New York 18, N. Y.

LOngacre 3-6890

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Frank P. Stanley
Nathan Straus
Herbert Bayard Swope
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

June 25, 1946

Dear Friend:

Thirty-one Negro citizens of Columbia, Tennessee are under arrest, charged with crimes ranging from attempted murder in the first degree to carrying concealed weapons. They are now being tried before an all-white jury at Columbia. Two other Negro prisoners have been killed, shot down in the Columbia jail by officers of the law.

These men, more than half of their number recently discharged servicemen, have been the innocent victims of race hatred and violence. The events which took place in Columbia on February 25th and 26th rose out of a dispute between a white shopkeeper and a Negro customer. They culminated in lynch threats, an armed invasion of the Negro district, wanton destruction of Negro property and wholesale arrests and beatings of Negro citizens. The enclosed pamphlet, "Terror in Tennessee," adequately describes this series of outrages.

Our Committee was formed to provide every possible safeguard to those Negroes unjustly charged with crimes and to assure them the justice denied them by sworn officers of the law in Tennessee. We shall work with the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in providing adequate legal defense to the victims. We will work to assure that those responsible for this bloodshed and mockery of the law be tried for the real crimes committed. We shall attempt, so far as it lies within our power, to provide reparations for the damage occasioned Negro businessmen and householders by brutal mob action. Finally and above all, we will tell the people this story of injustice and race hatred at Columbia so that Americans may take measures to guard against a repetition of this tragic situation in their own communities.

Please help us to win these objectives through your generous contribution. Every dollar you give will help to assure simple justice to humble men who today stand charged with crime while the real criminals are free. We want an America where every man, Negro or white, may stand on the same footing before the law. Help us to achieve that.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt Channing H. Tobias

P.S. This Committee represents a joint effort on the part of all organizations and individuals working to secure justice for the defendants in Columbia. If you have received and responded to a previous appeal in connection with this case, please pass this letter on to a friend.

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TERROR IN TENNESSEE

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COLUMBIA OUTRAGES

by OLIVER W. HARRINGTON

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

Published by

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR JUSTICE IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE

FOREWORD

On February 26, 1946, the nation's press, charged with the responsibility of reporting the news fairly and accurately, blossomed in an orgy of race riot headlines. The New York *World-Telegram* under bold type screamed "7 HURT IN TENNESSEE RIOT AS NEGROES BATTLE COPS"; the liberal New York *Post,* in an Associated Press release, headlined "SHOTS FLY IN RACE RIOTING IN TENNESSEE". One newspaper devoted a full page to "riot" photographs under the streamer "HIGHWAY PATROLMEN AND GUARDSMEN BRING RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL".

As the press wires out of Columbia, Tennessee, hummed hot with the latest flashes on the "riot", the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rushed several reliable investigators into the seething Southern community. They uncovered as shocking a tale of mass terrorism, unbridled vandalism, and murder as America has known since the hooded Klan first robbed, mutilated, and burned defenseless Negro citizens.

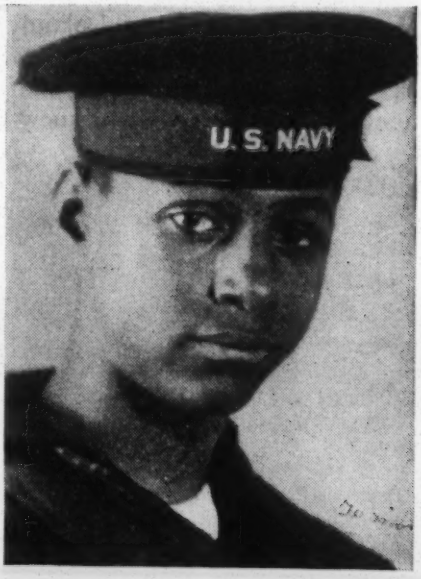
It is in the interests of all freedom loving Americans that this booklet is published. It is based upon the on-the-spot findings of Maurice Weaver, a white Chattanooga attorney, Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP, and Walter White, Secretary of the Association.

TERROR IN TENNESSEE

THE FACTS

On Monday, February 25, 1946, at about 10:00 A.M., Mrs. Gladys Stephenson went to the Castner-Knot Electric Appliance store in Columbia, Tennessee, to see about a radio which was being repaired. With her went her 19-year-old son James, a naval veteran, in spite of his youth, of three years in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Mrs. Stephenson was anxious to have the radio in their clean, modest little home now that James had come safely home. The three years since her boy at 16 joined up with the Navy had been filled with anxiety for her, but like millions of other American mothers, she'd waited. And she felt that God had been good to her. Her boy was home now and she wanted that radio.

At the store Mrs. Stephenson was disappointed to find that the repair work done was faulty and she told the repairman so. The man, William Fleming, whose brother was a Highway Patrolman, became abusive when Mrs. Stephenson told him that the repair job was certainly not worth the money she was being charged, and when she objected to the abuse he slapped and kicked her. James, seeing his mother assaulted, rushed to her defense, hitting Fleming, who fell through the store's plate glass window. Fleming wasn't injured but people in the street immediately surrounded the mother and her son. They were slapped and punched while police officer Frazier rushed into the milling crowd and clubbed the boy. The mother remonstrated with the policeman, telling him that he should first investigate the facts, whereupon she was smashed in the face. Mother and son were then hustled off to the jail. There were



witnesses to the incident who would testify to these facts. It is significant, however, that the Negro witnesses asked that they not be named for fear of their lives.

News of the disturbance spread quickly through the town and rumors of impending mob violence assumed ominous proportions as reports of the development of mass public opinion against the Negro community were discussed openly in the street. Sheriff J. J. Underwood called in Saul Blair, Negro businessman, and other Negro citizens for their cooperation in spiriting the Stephensons out of town.

In the courthouse square, which is less than one block from the Negro section of Columbia, groups of white men had been congregating all day. It was from the windows of this same courthouse that a howling, liquor-reeking mob hanged 14-year-old Cordie Cheek several years ago. Negroes in the town remembered too well how that boy, declared innocent of a rape charge by the grand jury, had dangled at the end of a rope from the courthouse window and how town officials, several of whom had been identified as members of the lynch-mob, left the rope hanging in the square as a warning.

Quietly the Negro citizens left other sections of the town and retired to the doubtful security of their own segregated community. By six o'clock that evening the mob in the square numbered approximately 75. Sheriff Underwood claims that he approached the men and asked them to disband and go to their homes. He then went into the Negro section where he talked with Mr. James Morton, the Negro undertaker. He assured him that the people had nothing to fear from the mob which they could plainly see only a block away. Yet in spite of the sheriff's assurances, the Dixie-wise Negroes, grimly watchful in their surrounded community, knew that the mob was hell-bent on another lynch spree. They knew that members of the mob had pur-

chased rope and the purchasers hadn't tried to hide the grisly job they had in mind for that night.

At about seven o'clock in the evening the sheriff was aroused by the hooting mob outside the jail. Men were pounding and kicking on the door while muffled voices demanded that the prison doors be opened. The sheriff claims that he opened the door and faced the mob with levelled tommy-gun. The leaders demanded that the Stephensons be turned over to them, refusing to leave until they'd been assured that the boy and his mother were not in the building. Two of the mobsters were in such a drunken state that they were unable to leave with their companions. They were lodged in the jail to sleep it off until morning when they were released. As far as the investigators were able to determine there were no charges against them.

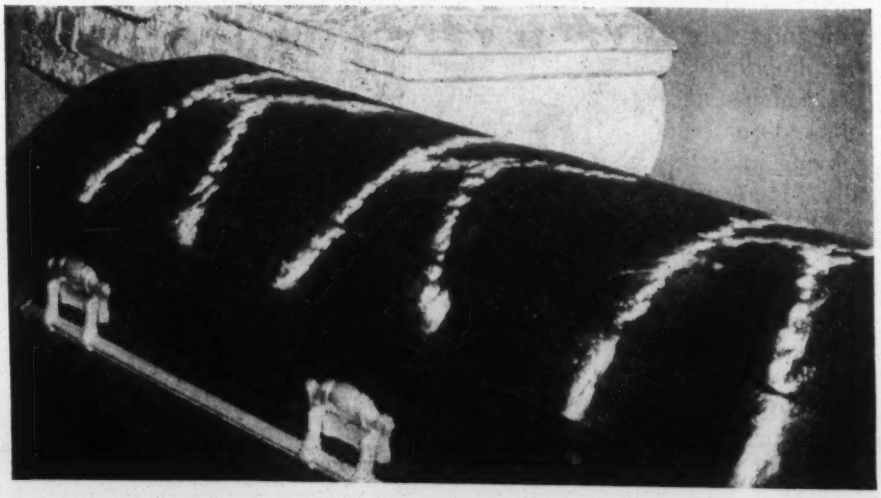
The town's Negro population was certain that the section would be invaded that night. Doors were locked and window shades drawn. The children were swiftly herded into the back rooms or in the attics. There were no lights. The area huddled silent and blacked out except for one feeble street lamp. The families huddled together in their tiny houses and waited. Shots were fired into the Negro community by members of the mob. Bands of white men, fully armed, roamed the adjoining streets. Several cars tore through the darkened area pumping shots into the houses. Then a dark car, carrying a group of city policemen and showing no illumination, drove slowly into the tense, blacked-out section. The Negroes, certain that the mob was finally moving in against them, waited. And then someone shouted hysterically, "Here they come!" Scattered shots rang out. No one knows who fired the shots but they were aimed at the dark car moving through a dark street. Although there were no serious wounds four of the policemen were hit with buckshot. According to the sheriff, a cordon of state patrolmen and helmeted state guardsmen was thrown about the section so that no one could enter or leave.

Zero hour was at dawn on Tuesday morning. State patrolmen and guardsmen in full battle dress, armed with tommy-guns, automatic rifles and machine-guns, lay down a barrage, battle fashion. After a

few minutes during which volley after volley crashed into the pitiful, wooden walls of the beleaguered houses, the small army began to advance into the smoke-filled area. Machine-gun bullets whipped into the windows and doors of the silent buildings. Walls disintegrated in the face of the hot machine-gun blasts. Inside their homes Negro citizens — men, women and children — lay flattened against their quivering floors.

In the business section, the police and guardsmen, working in platoons, smashed through the shop windows, chopped down the doors. The streets were soon littered with furniture hurled out of windows. In a poolroom the cloth was slashed on all of the tables. A doctor's office was smashed, the medical furniture chopped beyond repair. Surgical instruments, drugs, and valuable clinical apparatus were wantonly destroyed or stolen. In the offices of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company the uniformed vandals left a hopeless shambles after careful destroying all files and records. Smashing into a funeral parlor the law enforcement officers and troopers stormed through the chapel. Draperies were cut up, chandeliers and all other lighting fixtures were ripped from their sockets. The pulpit, with its well-thumbed Bible, was hacked, the light over the Bible smashed with a well placed gun stock. The hate-ridden orgy was topped off with a huge KKK scrawled in white chalk across one of the chopped caskets. Cash registers in all of these establishments received special treatment as the officers stuffed their pockets with the hard earned cash of Negro businessmen. With this part of the "riot" operation successfully terminated the armored patrols swung into the residential streets.

Employing the same storming tactics the troops and police reserves first subjected the house fronts to blasts from their machine and



tommy-guns. Then the houses were rushed. The frightened people were clubbed and jabbed. Screaming children running wildly for their mothers were sent sprawling. The people, stunned and covered with blood, were pushed and thrown into the streets. Hot guns were jabbed into their stomachs and they raised they hands. Men, women, children, all were ordered to keep their hands raised high. The arms of children too young to understand were jerked up by their terror-stricken mothers. Finally all of the Negroes had been marched into the streets. The unconscious and the maimed were dragged out. THE STATE PATROLMEN AND GUARDS HAD THE RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL. While the streets teemed with uniformed men and civilians, all carrying rifles and pistols, the bloody Negroes were marched off to the jail. Mop-up squads emptied the homes of hunting rifles and ancient relics. The "arsenal" had been captured. Press and radio erupted. RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL!

It was at this time that word flashed from the national office of the NAACP sent Maurice Weaver, a Chattanooga attorney, rushing to the seething town. He immediately called on Julius Blair, 75 year-old Negro businessman, and with him went to see town officials to determine the exact situation. The sheriff told them there was to be a meeting of "interested officials". These interested officials, three of

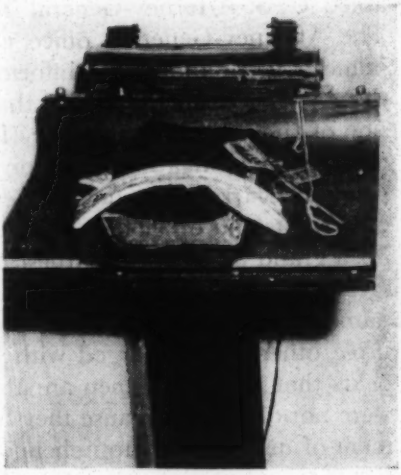
them — C. H. Denton, town magistrate; Highway Patrol Chief Lynn Bomar, and District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus — had set themselves up as a "board" to handle the "riot". All three are fearfully known to Tennessee Negroes. According to published accounts in the Cordie Cheek lynching, witnesses carefully jotted down the license plate numbers of two cars carrying the group of armed hoodlums who captured the youth before he was lynched. One of the numbers tallied exactly with the plates on Denton's car. The other number was traced to Columbia's postmaster. The postmaster was later removed. Denton who was magistrate then is magistrate now.

During discussions with the sheriff Mr. Weaver was told that about 70 men were being held although there was no available list of their names. Neither had any exact offense been charged against them. (According to published accounts the number varied from between 75 and 103.) Weaver was finally assured that bonds for the imprisoned men could be made by Mr. Julius Blair. Bumpus assured them that bonds would be fixed at the normal rate for like offense. Relying on word of these officials Mr. Weaver returned to Chattanooga. Within two hours Mr. Blair was placed under arrest charged with being an accomplice before the fact! When taken into custody the old man was berated by the arresting officers for daring to associate with white lawyers from Chattanooga. On Wednesday night Mr. Weaver called the sheriff from Chattanooga to ask whether or not bonds had been made. The sheriff advised him over the telephone that various people had been released. He did not tell him that the reign of terror continued for Columbia's Negro population or that new arrests had been made. Nor did he tell that Mr. Blair had been thrown into prison.

Thursday morning Mr. Weaver returned to Maury County and presented himself at the prison where he was told by a deputy that it would be impossible for him to see the sheriff. He also discovered that it would be impossible to see and talk with any of the men. Then the sheriff's office insisted that he show proof that he'd been retained by the men to represent them. This in spite of the fact that they were being held incommunicado. He was then surprised to discover that the prisoners, more than half of whom had but recently returned from the war in Europe and in the Pacific, were slated to appear before a Board of Investigation. This board now consisted of General Paul Bumpus, the county prosecutor, a representative from the State Attorney's office, and Lynn Bomar, chief of the armed band which had pulverized the Negro community.

The room in which the bruised and battered men were to be arraigned before the "board" was filled with the clamour of hard-heeled

trooper boots and the metallic noises of tommy-guns and rifles. Helmeted troopers stood in knots along the walls and in the corridors. The NAACP representative informed Attorney-General Bumpus that in his opinion statements made by any of the men in that room, bristling with men armed to the teeth, would be made under coercion and intimidation. He requested the right to advise them, as a lawyer, of their rights to refuse to make a statement. Mr. Bumpus joined with the sheriff's office in refusing this request. At least 75 citizens were brought before the board and questioned concerning their involvement in what the "board" was obviously attempting to label an insurrection. Included in the group were all of the town's businessmen, including the aged Mr. Blair.



A few minutes later several volleys were heard in the anteroom where several men were being prepared for the investigation. The thoroughly riddled bodies of two Negroes were later dragged out of the room. Reporters released the "official version". One of the men had seized a confiscated "Japanese rifle", which for some strange reason had been left in the anteroom, filled it with "cartridges which he must have stolen from the sheriff's office". After going through this operation the man is alleged to have shot a deputy in the arm. All of this in a room bristling with armed guards! The press accepted this version along with photographs showing the walls of the anteroom literally covered with slug holes.

Following these murders Mr. Weaver's attempts to see Mr. Julius Blair were unavailing. The sheriff also refused to see the Association's attorney privately. Weaver saw the sheriff as Chief Lynn Bomar stood by. Permission was finally granted to talk with Mr. Blair in the Maury County jail at 9:00 P.M. that evening. Arriving at the appointed time Weaver passed through a cordon of guards to the sheriff's office where he was casually informed that Mr. Blair and the other men had been transferred to the Davidson County prison!

The NAACP attorneys have been faced with such tactics since they first announced their intentions to defend these victims of rabid race-hate. The Attorney General declared that the writ of habeas corpus filed by Attorney Looby was pending for thirty or more defendants and would not be heard until March 6, 1946. Meanwhile the NCAAP

asked U. S. Attorney-General Tom Clark to investigate the situation. The Attorney-General's office wired U. S. Attorney Frierson's whose home is in Columbia for information. Frierson, a southerner, notified the Attorney-General's office that there was no evidence of any violation of civil rights in the affair. The Association continued to insist on a thorough investigation. Frierson finally received word from Attorney-General Clark expressing his deep concern over possible violations of civil rights and other laws. The Columbia official was instructed to ask for a grand jury "at the earliest possible time". In the meantime a total of 28 Negroes, 18 of whom are under bond and 12 of whom were not named, were charged with attempted murder in the first degree, and three others were charged with "attempt to commit a felony". It appears that four white men are also to be indicted although their names were not disclosed because they have not yet been arrested. The indictment of unknown, unapprehended, white men at this late date is much too transparent an attempt to whitewash the bungling officials.

BEHIND THE FACTS

The events described in this booklet must seem almost unbelievable today. For this is an America only fresh from a terrible and long war in which Negro and white Americans fought side by side, with white men, brown men, yellow, and black men from all the world, for democracy and the rights of minorities.

In Columbia, Tennessee, and all over the south, men who doggedly continue to believe in the MASTER RACE preachments are marshaling their forces in a desperate attempt to halt the flow of the true American ideal. They are deeply entrenched in the local police, they serve as sheriffs and magistrates, they are the law enforcement officers. And so, when the State Highway Patrolmen and State Guardsmen had finished their job of wrecking, machine-gunning, and terrorizing peaceful citizens who only defended their homes and families, they left their emblem for all to see. That emblem was a bold and proud KKK scrawled across the side of a hacked coffin in the Morton Funeral Home.

Today the klan rides again but it isn't the klan of cowardly hood, shooting and burning from night-flying horse. Today it rides in armored cars. It wears cap and visor, and shining badge. It spews forth death from machine-gun and tommy-gun. Its face wears the expression of the Nazi storm trooper, terror of helpless Jews. It is the LAW. It arrests its stunned victims, unlisted. It indicts them for "attempted

murder". Men like 75-year old Julius Blair, undertaker James Morton, Reverend Calvin Lockridge, and 19-year-old Navy hero, James Stephenson.

The NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE was formed by a group of prominent, liberal Americans to mobilize public opinion and to raise funds necessary for the legal defense of the 31 'framed' Negro victims of Dixie lynch law. These citizens believe that America has a conscience and, given the facts, will repudiate the klan and other fascist race-haters, and thus demonstrate that there MUST BE NO FUTURE COLUMBIAS.

The Committee is uncompromisingly pledged to restore faith in America and American democracy in the hearts of Columbia's terrorized Negro citizens by lifting out of the shambles the materials for a new start, another chance.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing H. Tobias are co-chairmen of the executive committee, John Hammond serves as treasurer and Arthur B. Spingarn as chairman. Others on the executive committee are Mary McLeod Bethune, Charles G. Bolte, Clark Foreman, Philip Murray, George Marshall, William L. Green, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Frank P. Stanley and Walter White, who serves as secretary.

Members of the national committee include,

Elsie Austin, Roger N. Baldwin, Edward L. Bernays, Mary McLeod Bethune, Hon. Andrew J. Biemiller, Hon. ane M. Bolin, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Oscar C. Brown, James B. Carey, Colonel Evans F. Carlson, Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers, Leo M. .Cherne, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Norman Corwin, Bartley Crum, Russell W. Davenport, Jo Davidson, Bette Davis, Hon. William L. Dawson, Judge Hubert Delany, Earl B. Dickerson, Hon. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Melvyn Douglas, Roscoe Dunjee, Albert L. Einstein, Edwin R. Embree, Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Justin Feldman, Marshall Field, Mrs. Marshall Field, Lewis S. Gannett, Frank P. Graham, David M. Grant, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., Oscar Hammerstein, II, Hon. William H. Hastie, George E. C. Hayes, Helen Hayes, Dr. George E. Haynes, Rev. Charles C. Hill, Sydney Hillman, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Langston Hughes, Robert M. Hutchins, Harold L. Ickes, Lillie M. Jackson, Dr. D. V. emison, John Johnson, Rev. John H. ohnson, Freda Kirchwey, Fiorella H. LaGuardia, Hon Charles M. LaFollette, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Leo A. Lerner, Max Lerner, Ira F. Lewis, Sinclair Lewis, Joe Louis, Rev. A. A. Lucas, Henry R. Luce, Newbold Morris, Hon. Wayne L. Morse, Carl Murphy, T. G. Nutter, James G. Patton, Clarence E. Pickett, Charles Poletti, Hon. Adam C. Powell, Jr., Dr. E. I. Robinson, A. Philip Randolph, Bishop William Scarlett, William Jay Schieffelin, David O. Selznick, John Sengstackle, Artie Shaw, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Hilda Simms, Lillian E. Smith, Edward J. Sparling, Mabel K. Staupers, Nathan Straus, Herbert Bayard Swope, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Bishop W. J. Walls, Leon H. Washington, Palmer Webber, Carter W. Wesley, Beulah T. Whitby, Jane White, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, P. B. Young, Sr.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE is pledged to fight this blot on the face of a decent and democratic AMERICA. A clear and direct plan has been developed for this fight. YOUR CONTRIBUTION is desperately needed to see it through. There are four points to which the Association is uncompromisingly pledged.

1 *Unswerving legal defense of the Negro victims of Tennessee mob terror*

2 *Prosecution of persons actually responsible for the Columbia Pogrom*

3 *Focusing of national attention so that public opinion shall be alerted against a recurrence of the Columbia "Riot"*

4 *Restitution wherever possible of property losses of victims of official vandalism*

Let your generous contribution speak for your belief in American Decency and Democracy

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CONTRIBUTION BLANK

National Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tennessee
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

I enclose $.....to help you carry on your work.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... *State*..... *Zone No.*.....

All checks should be made payable to
JOHN HAMMOND, *Treasurer*

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

N.Y. Times July 1, 1946

TRIAL VEXES PRIDE IN COLUMBIA, TENN.

Little Racial Tension Is Seen on Surface on Eve of the Change-of-Venue Hearing

OUTSIDE AID IS RESENTED

Prosperous County Confused by Shooting Repercussions—Put Faith in Slow Gains

By HAROLD B. HINTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 30—On the surface, racial tensions generated Feb. 25-26 by what is locally called "the Columbia incident" appear to have abated today. The twenty-five negro defendants, charged with assault to commit murder, with being accessory before and after the fact, and with lesser offenses, will argue, through counsel, their motion for change of venue tomorrow.

Most of the white residents would like to see the trial transferred to Nashville, Pulaski or some other Tennessee city. As a practical matter, the more experienced of them foresee the greatest difficulty in obtaining a trial jury. It would be a rare resident of Columbia and its surroundings who, by now, has not formed some idea of the guilt or innocence of at least one of the twenty-five defendants.

On the other hand, their civic and regional pride makes them resent such a motion when offered by attorneys representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground that prejudice would make a fair trial impossible.

When the twenty-five Negroes were arrested, following the shooting of four policemen, each of them immediately asked for the help of his favorite white man, and a number of the proposed assistants were lawyers. However, the Negro leaders suggested that they wait until Maurice Weaver, a white lawyer from Chattanooga, arrived on behalf of the association.

Mr. Weaver took charge, until the arrival of Thurgood Marshall, Negro lawyer from New York, who is now chief counsel. He and Mr. Weaver are assisted by Z. Alexander Looby and Dr. L. A. Ransom, Negro lawyers from Nashville.

Setting Is a Proud Community

To understand the resentment of the white community against these well-intentioned efforts of outsiders, it is necessary to know a little of the background of Maury (pronounced "Murray") County. It is a prosperous, proud and cultured community of 43,000 inhabitants. Many families have lived in the county for a hundred and fifty

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Mink Slide is a typical Negro business district that could be duplicated anywhere in the South, in a city of 14,000, which is Columbia's population. It is a block long, and begins only a block from the courthouse square. There is a large farm implement store, an undertaking establishment, and a brick church on one side. On the other, there is a four-story brick building, housing a fraternal order, with offices rented out to Negro doctors on the lower floors. The rest of that side of the block is occupied by a row of one-story shops (mostly restaurants, cafes and little stores) and a frame church.

It was from this row of one-story shops that came the fusillade of shots which wounded the four city policemen on the night of Feb. 25.

Difficulty in Fixing Guilt

The twenty-five defendants, the white people believe, include the man, or the men, who shot those policemen (who did not return the fire—they were apparently unarmed) and they want the guilty man, or men, punished. They say they would equally desire the punishment of white men who shot peace officers in pursuit of their duty.

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The answer was obviously in the negative, on the evidence cited, and we rejoined the original conference. As it was breaking up, a new participant arrived with a news agency report of a threatened lynching in Tyler, Tex.

"Maybe you had better go to Texas," said one of the group. "We haven't lynched anybody here in twenty years."

SENATOR BILBO WINDS UP HIS CAMPAIGN

Speaking at the county courthouse in Collins, Miss., as he concludes his fight to gain the Democratic nomination to the upper house. The Mississippi primary will be held tomorrow. Associated Press Wirephoto

DR. COFFIN TO TOUR ORIENT

Chosen by Presbyterian Board to Lecture on Christianity

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It has some of the finest farm land in the United States, made fruitful by great deposits of phosphates lying close to the surface.

Of late years, the economy of Maury County has become diversified along the lines experts usually recommend for the whole South, with the result that it is almost depression-proof. On its rich farming land it grows tobacco, corn and wheat, on its poorer land, it pastures dairy cattle. It has several textile mills of medium size, besides a half-dozen large plants which make either chemicals or fertilizers out of the abundant phosphate deposits.

This is no tobacco road. Maury County has no sharecroppers, in the bad sense of the word. Its tenant farmers are prosperous and respected citizens.

Many Negroes Own Homes

The Negroes of Maury County prosperous, on the average, as pared with the Negroes in the ly agricultural areas of Tenee. Many of them own their homes.

hool attendance is compulsory egroes and whites to the age White and Negro teachers he same salaries. The Negro chool in Columbia is over-d, and a new one is to be

erday, the typical Saturday oon crowds, equally divided n shoppers and loafers, about the courthouse in the square. About a quarter of isitors in the square were es, and they gave no visible ce of being in fear of their They behaved as Negroes in outhern towns normally be-n Saturday afternoons—jok-h each other, and occasional riends, sitting on the court-awn, and shopping more r before in stores formerly only to white clientele. ure of shortages has op-end shopping segrega-

n the sun through Mink

Speaking at the county courthouse in Collins, Miss., as he concludes his fight to gain the Democratic nomination to the upper house. The Mississippi primary will be held tomorrow. Associated Press Wirephoto

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Fatalistically, the people with whom I talked realized the difficulty of pinning legal guilt on any individuals in such a crowd of defendants.

These are only some of the reasons why the thinking white population of Columbia is embarrassed at the national prominence given to their sad experience. They are especially irked at the charges that the negroes could not get a fair trial here (except for the difficulty of choosing a jury of twelve men able to say they had no preconceived notions about any of the twenty-five defendants four months after the sensation event).

The white citizens who are most resentful of outside advice and counsel on their racial problems are the first to concede that social equality for Negroes does not exist in Maury County. They point, however, to the political equality (there is no important intimidation of Negro voters in Tennessee, even in Democratic primaries) and to the equality of economic opportunity which, they insist exist here.

What worries the more serious-thinking white people here is the (to them) surprising fact that a prior arrangement appears to have existed among the male Negro population as to tactics to be employed in case of emergency. Among the defendants are Negroes who live several miles out of town.

By some grapevine, these rural Negroes got word that trouble was brewing early on the night of Feb. 25 in time to collect arms and get to Mink Slide for the uphappy events of that night.

The puzzlement of the white menhere is heightened by an interval of twenty years without serious racial troubles. They had begun to believe that slow, evolutionary processes were succeeding.

The impression given is one of bewilderment that this thing could have happened in their supposedly happy prosperous community As they see it, the trivial incident which started it (a dispute between a Negro woman of fine reputation and her son, on one side, and a white employe, who happened to be sheriff-elect of the county, of a large store reputedly owned by Northern interests) could have happened anywhere in the country.

The findings of the Southern Regional Conference have been read only sketchily here. This report, which seems to be the only objective, unbiased account of the "incident" yet published, found faults on both sides, but defined the faults as those of human nature under stress of great excitement, and steered clear of the abstract question of civil liberties, so difficult to assess when bullets are flying.

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The lectureship was established with funds provided by the estate of Joseph Cook, a Christian scholar of the last century, for "the statement and defense of the Christian faith." Dr. Coffin, who will be the third Cook lecturer, will address inter-denominational, international and inter-racial audiences.

TIMES' BULLETINS GO ON WQXR TODAY

Continued From Page 1

they will also have an unexcelled news service.

THE NEW YORK TIMES' radio news broadcasts are prepared in its news room from the dispatches of its own correspondents throughout the world, as well as from the news services of The Associated Press. The bulletin service is directed by men who are in constant touch with the news and editorial staffs of THE TIMES and who have the benefit of the advice of these staffs in evaluating the significance of the news.

"In thus placing the judgment of its trained personnel at the service of its radio listeners, THE NEW YORK TIMES believes that it has extended into the field of radio the experience of many decades of newspaper publishing," Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of THE TIMES, said recently. "The policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES has long been to present the news fairly and accurately, without prejudice or bias. These same standards apply to the broadcasting of THE TIMES' news bulletins."

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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Telephone Longacre 3-6890

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Southern Regional Council

July 3, 1946

COLUMBIA TRIAL SHIFTED TO RACE-HATE CENTER

Columbia, Tenn., July 3rd--The trial of 25 Negro defendants was moved by order of Judge Joe M. Ingram to Lawrenceburg, 34 miles south of here. Lawrenceburg county seat of Lawrence County is near the Alabama border where race hatred and possible violence is rampaging with even more sinister vigor than in Columbia.

Judge Ingram after changing the venue in the infamous proceedings announced he expected the trial of the 25 men, all of whom are charged with attempt to commit murder, will be on the Lawrenceburg Circuit Court calender for trial about August 6th. In the meantime NAACP defense attorneys will open pleas of abatement in Columbia July 5 in the case of William Pillow and Lloyd Kennedy, indicted separately on charges of assault with attempt to commit murder in the first degree.

Defense counsel declared they would again attack the lily-white jury system in the cases of Pillow and Kennedy and in five other indictments not yet called for trial although pleas of abatement were denied after five weeks of testimony and argument in the case of the 25. It is expected that change of venue arguments will also be presented in behalf of the remaining defendants.

An odd twist was given the case when defense lawyer Maurice Weaver realizing the jim crow situation was so bad in Lawrence county moved to withdraw the change of venue plea and take chances of trying the case of the 25 in Columbia. The court which had attempted to block change of venue up to this time overruled this motion. "It is the feeling of the defendants in this case" Weaver declared, "on information gathered that if race hatred and bigotry is rampant in Maury County then it is doubly bad in Lawrence County."

"While we are not casting a glow of light over Maury County, we are casting a cloak of darkness on Lawrence County. Race hatred and bigotry is even more deeply rooted in Lawrence County."

District Attorney Bumpus failing to combat defense evidence of widespread prejudice against Negro defendants, conceded the defense charged but moved quickly to hustle the trial off to Lawrenceburg where few Negroes live. According to a reliable source Negroes are actually barred from residing in most of the area around Lawrenceburg.

"Only three days ago," Weaver declared, "Mr. Bumpus was excoriating counsel for defense and 'communists' for besmirching the fair name of Maury County and insisting a fair trial of the defendants could not take place here. Now he damns Maury County himself. But when the District Attorney damns one county and praises another, he makes us suspicious."

(continued)

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING NUMBER
1885
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from
Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
July 11, 1946

...ces, generally, were higher. A spot check showed meat was selling in most places at double OPA ceiling prices. Restaurants hiked prices five to ten cents a dish. Butter went as high as $1.76 a pound in one market.

Race Riot Trial May Be Postponed

COLUMBIA, Tenn., July 11. (AP) Trial of 25 Negroes facing felony charges in connection with racial disturbances four months ago may be postponed beyond the Aug. 6 date for the trial at neighboring Lawrenceburg, it appeared today.

Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram granted a motion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday for postponement of the trial of two other defendants—to be held here separately—until the November terms of court.

The NAACP, representing the defendant, gave as the reason the illness of Thurgood Marshall of New York, general counsel. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus, opposing the motion, said it "would mean probably a year's delay" in trying the other 25.

Afterwards Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, a NAACP attorney, told the court he would have additional motions seeking abeyance of the court's ruling last week to transfer trial of the 25 to Lawrenceburg.

He said, "We have information now that we feel would have had substantial influence in the court's decision had it been in our possession when the matter was heard."

The NAACP asked removal of the trial from Maury county, of which Columbia is the seat, but protested setting it at Lawrenceburg. Later numerous Lawrenceburg citizens, including Mayor R. O. Downey, vigorously protested the plan to hold the trial there.

The defendants face charges of assault with intent to murder or accessory before the fact growing out of disturbances in which two Negroes died and 11 persons were injured at Columbia last February.

Special Legislature

STORM BREWS OVER TRIAL
SHIFT TO SOUTH TENNESSEE

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., July 11th--Judge Joe Ingram, District Attorney Paul Bumpus and the Klan infested gentry of Maury County, scene of the infamous legal farce of the past few weeks, received an unexpected set-back from white business and professional men led by the irate mayor of Lawrenceburg who oppose transfer of the trial of 25 Columbia Negroes to this town.

Mayor R. O. Downy backed by the town's leading figures began circulation of four petitions today (July 10) opposing the transfer while at the same time stating that the 4000 aroused residents of this town are prepared to defeat Bumpus at the polls if he insisted on going ahead with the trial here. Petitions of the business men state: "It is our considered opinion that this trial (set for Aug 6) would only succeed in stirring up strife between Negroes and whites.

"It is not our dirty linen,"concludes the petition. "We resent being called upon to launder it."

Judge Ingram's headaches seemed destined to increase hourly when he was faced with another petition signed by 100 Negro citizens of Lawrence County urging him to reconsider his order moving the trial he

"We conscientiously believe it would be impossible for the Negroes to receive a fair trial and impartial hearing before a Lawrence County Grand Jury," the petition of the Negroes declared.

The Negro petitioners stated three local Negroes who signed state affidavits stating the Columbia defendants could receive a fair trial in Lawrenceburg "did not think of the future of their group or themselves." One Negro who signed the state sponsored affidavit retracted

(continued)

7-11-46

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

205 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. · MURRAY HILL 4-6640

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GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman of the Board

MILTON KAUFMAN
Executive Director

RECEIVED
JUL 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

July 22, 1946

Dear Friends:

The Civil Rights Congress has launched a mass petition campaign calculated to help bring about a new federal grand jury investigation of the persons responsible for the mass vandalism, terror and the killing of two Negroes which occurred in Columbia, Tenn. last winter.

The report of the federal grand jury, issued last month, was a complete whitewash. Complimenting the law-enforcement officers, and praising the state for its "prompt action", it reserved its criticism for those who insisted that justice required the prosecution of those responsible for the outrages. Issuing not a single indictment, the report was a travesty on federal action under the civil rights statute, and clearly the product of political alliances resting on the principle of white supremacy.

The whitewash has aroused resentment in many quarters. It has also aroused the fear that unless the federal government takes positive action, the anti-democratic elements in the South will be vastly encouraged. Standing unchallenged, the whitewash can also have an unfavorable effect on the trial of the 31 Negro defendants who are now so ably represented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A petition to the President within the next thirty days, signed by tens of thousands of citizens from all sections of the country, will contribute heavily to forcing the Department of Justice to conduct a vigorous investigation that cannot fail to result in indictments.

Sample copy of the petition is enclosed. We urge you immediately to consider ways of assisting in this campaign. We ask that your organization undertake to collect signatures on this petition through its regular channels.

Will you kindly let me know how many copies of the petition we may send you? The urgency of mobilizing this type of mass demand for justice is self-evident.

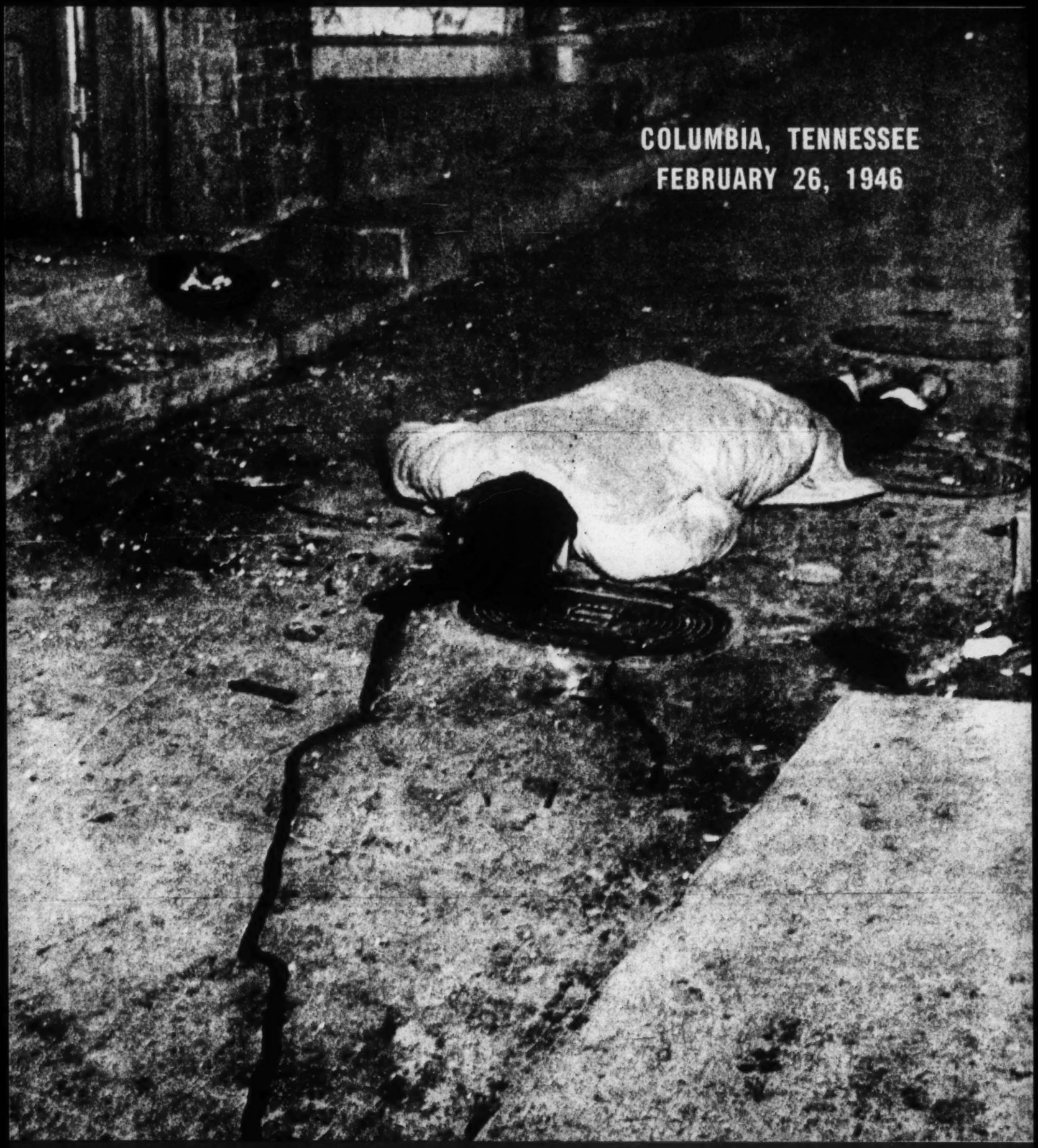
Sincerely yours,

Milton Kaufman

Milton Kaufman.

mk:eg
uopwa 16-47

10



Will America Whitewash This?

PRESIDENT TRUMAN:

U. S. Government Must Act!

THE Klan-like raid of 500 state and local police on the Negro community of Columbia, Tennessee, last February has been whitewashed by a federal grand jury.

No indictments have been issued against police and state troopers who wrecked and looted Negro business establishments, conducted house-to-house raids without search warrants, arrested more than 100 men and women and held them without formal charges for days.

No action has been taken against the officers who shot and killed two of those they were holding.

No restitution has been made for the vandalism and looting, for the damage to life, limb and property.

BUT—31 Negro men and women are on trial on trumped-up charges ranging from attempted murder to carrying concealed weapons.

HOW IT STARTED...

The incident which started it all was a dispute the morning of February 25th between a white radio repairman, Will Fleming, and a Negro woman, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, and her 19-year-old son, James, a Navy veteran.

Because she said she had been cheated, Fleming struck and kicked Mrs. Stephenson. James defended his mother. A mob gathered; the Stephensons were jailed.

The lynch mob grew. A rope "to use on a nigger" was bought in the hardware store on the square. Friends quickly got the Stephensons out of jail and out of town.

The mob, egged on, stormed the jail. But the Stephensons were gone.

THE RAID...

That night the Negro people, determined that there would be no lynching, extinguished all lights. Through a night of terror, they lay on floors of locked houses. In the pitch dark, four policemen drove a car down the streets and were met with buckshot.

At dawn, 400 state militia and 100 state patrolmen, joining the local police, invaded the main Negro business block, breaking windows and machine-gunning stores and offices.

Fixtures and furnishings of the funeral home were smashed or ruined. KKK was scrawled on a casket. The drug store equipment was destroyed, the stock and cash register looted. Juke boxes were pried open to steal nickels. A doctor's instruments were thrown out, his office vandalized. The barber shop was completely wrecked.

Police swept on into the homes of the Negro people, invading without warrants. Men, women and children were lined up, cursed and beaten with blackjacks, fists and guns—then jailed.

Two of the men, brought into the sheriff's office for questioning, were shot and killed by police who claimed that one had reached for a stack of unloaded guns. Days later, charges were made against 31 Negroes who are now being defended by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

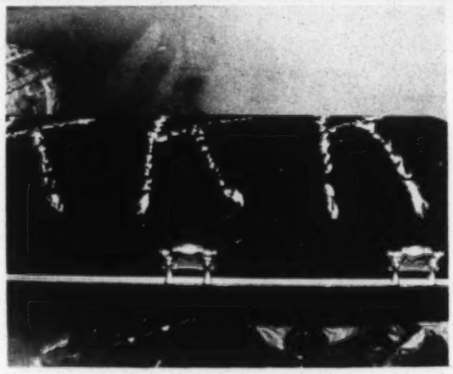
The newspapers called this terror "rioting by Negroes".

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, calling for "simple justice" in Tennessee, named it "brutal mob action" and "mockery of the law".

THE WHITEWASH...

An all-white federal grand jury covered the blood and wreckage of Columbia with official whitewash. It commended Governor McCord for "prompt action" in sending militia to the scene. It praised the police for "impartial action" and, despite photographic evidence and testimony by numerous witnesses, cleared the police of vandalism and murder by gravely stating that, while great damage had been done, it was "impossible" to determine who was responsible.

The same jury condemned those who insist that the federal government has the right, the responsibility and the authority to defend the constitutional



rights of all Americans—and to prosecute those who violate them.

This whitewash places in even greater jeopardy the men and women who are being tried on trumped-up charges.

It encourages terror against the Negroes, particularly in the South.

Not only is the Klan riding again —but, time and again, police are fulfilling the role of the Klan in assaults on the rights of Negroes.

PETITION President Truman to see that civil rights are enforced.

Prevent the terror of Columbia from happening again. Insist that the federal government punish the officials responsible and force restitution to the victims.

Columbia, Tenn., is a deep stain on our national honor and a threat to our democracy.

Petition

To the President of the United States:

We urge you to order a new federal grand jury investigation of the wholesale violence, vandalism and deprivation of the rights of the Negro community of Columbia, Tenn., which occurred in February 1946, for the purpose of:

1. *Fixing the responsibility* for the destruction of the Negro business section and the lawless invasion of the entire Negro community.
2. *Prosecution* of state and local officials responsible for destruction of property, mass deprivation of constitutional rights and the killing of Negro citizens.
3. *Restitution* for vandalism and looting of the Negro community.
4. *Restoration* of the faith of Americans in justice, which can be achieved only by wiping off the whitewash given these crimes.

NAME	STREET	CITY	CONTRIBUTION Contribute ten cents to help defray the expense of this petition campaign.

Name of Collector _____ Address _____

Return to: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Columbia, Tenn. Riot

TENNESSEE D.A.
DEFENDS KKK

September 5, 1946

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., September 4th--Carrying the ball for the State of Tennessee, District Attorney Paul F. Bumpus today went on record as a defender of the Ku Klux Klan. Injecting his opinion into NAACP attorney Maurice Weaver's examination of a veniremen, Bumpus declared stoutly, "I know what the Ku Klux Klan claims. It claims it doesn't believe in violence and stands for Americanism. A man could stand for that".

This bald statement brought from Mr. Weaver the retort that, "If General Bumpus wants to defend the Klan, he can. Today they are taking steps in Georgia and New York to dissolve this un-American organization".

Last week denied their right to question prospective jurors on their feelings of race prejudice, defense counselors have concentrated on quizzing veniremen on their opinions of the KKK -- in spite of the Judge's threat to jail Weaver for his insistence on this line of questioning. Under the new speed-up system of examination, veniremen are queried by the Judge in groups of ten or more. He explains to them that "under the law" a man is considered innocent until he has been proved guilty. When the group nods affirmatively, the Judge declares them qualified. This procedure was challenged for legality by defense counsel Z. A. Looby.

Falling back on their right of peremptory challenge, lawyers for the defense have managed to keep off the jury all but five men in the first panel of 312 who expressed feelings of bias. The examination of a new panel of 230 began today. According to a reliable source, in a few days the defense will have exhausted its 200 peremptory challenges and will be helpless to prevent the appointment of jurors with definite feelings of race prejudice.

~~(continued)~~

9-25-46

Stories Clash At Tennessee Race Riot Trial

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Sept. 24.—(AP)—Tempers flared today as State witnesses told conflicting stories in the trial of 25 Columbia Negroes for participation in last February's racial disorders.

Defense Attorney Maurice Weaver and District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus argued hotly over the testimony of Alexander Bullock, Negro witness.

It led Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram to rule that Bullock could not be questioned further about his alleged beating by Constable T. I. Shaw and a highway patrolman, identified as "Mr. Smith."

Weaver, however, was allowed to outline what he proposed to develop—that Bullock signed a statement for Bumpus after the disturbance in order "to get out of that rat hole, and that it could not have been a voluntary statement since he had to sign it to get out of jail."

Statement on Shooting

The Bullock statement, which Bumpus read into the record, quoted John McKivens and Bob Gentry, two defendants, as saying: "We did some shooting down there, and I think we shot an officer" and "we shot out a light" in Mink Slide during the disturbance.

On cross examination, Bullock said some of the remarks in the signed statement were "untrue" and denied having quoted McKivens and Gentry.

When Bullock testified someone fired on his car two miles from town the night of the disturbance and that he was "whipped" by Shaw and "Mr. Smith" when he came to City Hall to inquire about it, Bumpus objected. The judge sustained his objection.

"Here is a witness who was hit and beaten and could identify his attackers," Weaver said, "he volunteered information to the attorney-general, but no action has been taken to investigate the matter."

Bumpus "dared" Weaver to "accuse me of that out of court" and declared he had learned the names of Bullock's attackers "10 minutes ago."

Scared, Says Woman

Another State witness, Mamie Lee Fisher, 19, Negro, testified she was with Bullock, Gentry and McKivens when they left Mink Slide in a car and quoted Gentry that "we shot a policeman but we don't know who did it." She said shots were exchanged between Bullock's car and a police car.

On cross-examination, however, she said she signed the statement "because I was scared."

DEFENSE LAWYER TRIPS POLICE IN RIOT TRIALS

Atl. Daily World 9-25-46

LAWRENCEBURG, Tennessee — (NNPA)— Two policemen testified in Circuit Court here last Friday that they were shot from ambush and wounded one hour after they had assured colored people of Columbia, Tenn., that reports of impending mob violence were mere rumors during the disturbance last February.

Their testimony was given during the second day of the trial of twenty-five colored men who are charged with being accessories before the fact and attempted murder in the first degree as the result of the incident which followed an altercation between Mrs Gladys Stephenson and her son, James, and William Fleming, a white radio repairman.

The two officers also said that previous to the time they were shot two of the defendants, Julius Blair and his son, Sol Blair, civic and business leaders among the colored people of Maury County, in which Columbia is situated, told them "to keep the white people out of Mink Slide, because we're ready for them"

Mink Slide is the common name for the colored business section in Columbia in which four city policemen were wounded when they went into the district following reports of mob violence February 25.

Benard O. Stofel, 27-year old war veteran, was the first witness last Friday, and the third witness called by the prosecution after introduction of proof began last Thursday morning.

He told the court of a visit he and three other officers made to Mink Slide about 8:45 o'clock in the night and finding the street crowded with colored people.

TESTIMONY CONFLICTS

"We stopped the patrol car about midway down the street where the largest group of Negroes were mill ing around," Stofel stated. "We could see that about 50 to 75 were armed with shotguns and rifles."

Samuel Richardson and Chief of Police J. W. Griffin followed Stofel to the witness stand after the noon recess and testified in practically the same vein

Both these two and Chief J. Walter Griffin who later took the stand before Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram, admitted under cross-examination that it was too dark in Mink Slide to see who did the shooting.

Chief Griffin said he was pretty sure he had called out: "This is the police!" just before the firing started. He told Defense Attorney Maurice Weaver that he did not remember making the statement, read by Weaver from a conversation set down last March, that: "I didn't tell them who we were and neither did the other officers."

Griffin, as has a previous witness, served as a character witness for the two Blairs and Morton, giving them reputations for "peace and quietude"

Later, when defense attorneys asked Richardson to point out in court those defendants he had seen in Mink Slide, Richardson identified the Blairs but said he couldn't see James Morton. Judge Ingram then ordered Morton to rise, reversing himself, however, when the defense objected.

Taking of testimony began last Thursday after four months of legal skirmishing and six weeks of selection of an all-white jury. All twenty-five defendants pleaded innocent of charges of assault with intent to kill or of being accessories before the fact.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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PRESS RELEASE September 26, 1946

VIOLENCE FLARES AT COLUMBIA TRIALS

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Sept. 26th--Like a dark cloud, the threat of violence hangs over the Lawrenceburg Courthouse, where 25 Negroes are on trial for "attempted murder" during the February "riots" in Columbia, Tennessee. As feelings rise and tempers erupt, the possibility of violence is assuming serious proportions. That the situation is fraught with explosive elements was evidenced last week when Attorney-General Paul Bumpus, furious after having been corrected by Dr. Leon Ransom, NAACP defense lawyer, before more than 200 arguing farmers, Klansmen and other town hangers-on, told Maurice Weaver, Dr. Ransom's associate, that "If that S.O.B. contradicts me again, I'm going to wrap a chair around his g--d---- head." Later, on September 24th, the trial was brought to a nearly violent climax, as Mr. Weaver charged that the statement from a Negro witness was secured by intimidation and terror, and Bumpus, shaking with rage, strode over to Mr. Weaver and shouted, "I dare him to repeat that outside of court." Weaver answered him firmly, "The attorney general will not intimidate me inside or outside this court."

It is in this atmosphere that the oddly selected jurors have been hearing the State's case for the past week--a week in which over a dozen State's witnesses have been produced, not one of whom has so far identified a single defendant as firing the shots which wounded four police officers.

A highly informed source intimated to correspondents, covering the trial that the state may be expected to introduce dramatically one or more "Judas" witnesses from among Columbia's Negroes.

"There is every indication," said this informant, "that Attorney-General Bumpus may have been successful in finding one or more Negroes in Columbia to put the finger on some of the defendants. The thirty pieces of silver they'd get for that job wouldn't be of much help to them if they intended staying in Columbia after the trial if this is true."

Under questioning, stories of Negro witnesses for the State have revealed that, following the shooting, they were packed in the jail like cattle, refused counsel, and subjected to beatings and other acts of intimidation on the part of state officers. Weaver asserted these acts of intimidation were aimed at causing the witnesses to testify to things they believed false."

After several attempts to introduce testimony of two earlier lynchings in Maury County, in which certain local officials played "a prominent part," according to defense attorney Z. A. Looby, he at last won permission to read the testimony regarding Cordie Cheek into the court record. This testimony was introduced to show that the memory of the torture and lynching of Cheek motivated the Negroes in Columbia's Mink Slide, when they armed against what they feared would be another lynching--that of young James Stephenson, whose fight with a white radio repairman lighted the ever-smouldering flames of race friction in prejudice-heavy Tennessee. The defense further testified that Magistrate C. H. Denton, one of the State's witnesses, was a public official of

(Continued)

Maury County when 17-year old Cordie Cheek was lynched and that "it was then reputed among the Negroes, and especially among these defendants, that he was one of the instigators of and actually participated in the lynching of Cheek."

This trial is attracting nation-wide attention, and the press box in little Lawrenceburg Courthouse is crowded with reporters from all over the country. Representatives from the Associated Press, United Press, the Chicago Tribune, New York Post, and Daily Worker attend court daily. The New York Herald-Tribune sent the world-famed correspondent and author, Vincent Sheean, to cover the story for them. According to a reliable source, correspondents from the Pittsburgh Courier, Chicago Defender, Afro-American and Norfolk Journal and Guide are also on the scene.

tor in the Tokyo war crimes trials. See Page Fifte

Booted Negro, Bomar Tells Court; State Police Head, Weaver Clash

Chatt Times 9-27-46

BY BERYL SELLERS
Associated Press Staff Writer.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Sept. 26—Tennessee Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar testified today at the trial of 25 Negroes on racial disorders charges that "I put my foot on the neck" of a Negro held in jail the morning after the racial trouble at Columbia, Tenn., last February.

Bomar made that statement on cross-examination by Defense Attorney Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga after he had told Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus that no threats were made against any prisoners held as a result of the racial flareup.

Bomar added: "I booted another Negro in the hip with my foot when we were taking him to jail."

"Why did you strike this Negro?" Weaver asked.

"He was sullen. He didn't raise his hands when I told him to, and I didn't want to get shot like four policemen," Bomar replied.

Four Columbia patrolmen were wounded when they walked into the Mink Slide quarter Feb. 25 after a day of racial tension.

Defense Attorney Leon Ransom said the jailed Negro Bomar referred to was Napoleon Stewart, a defendant, and that the one who didn't raise his hands was Raymond Lockridge, also a defendant.

Earlier, Bomar had testified that law officers found "14 to 16 guns and ammunition all over the place" in the home of James Morton, one of the defendants.

Returning to the witness stand after the lunch recess, Bomar lashed out at Weaver, the only white member of defense counsel, who resumed the questioning.

"You are hostile toward me, aren't you?" asked Weaver.

"I have a lot of friends among the Negroes and I have more respect for any colored man here in this courtroom than I have for you," Bomar replied.

Weaver continued: "You're hostile toward me and would testify to anything you knew I didn't want you to say?"

"I don't care for you a darn bit because you went all over Columbia agitating this matter and made a remark that when this trial was over you wouldn't need another case."

Weaver was retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as the Columbia disorders developed and spent some time there as an NAACP investigator and counsel, working for the release of arrested Negroes.

Bomar, who is chief of the state highway patrol, told the court "there's no doubt" an officer could be distinguished, day or night, from a civilian when entering the Mink Slide Negro business district

See Page Twenty-seven, Col. One

Chatt Times 9-27-46

HE BOOTED NEGRO, BOMAR TESTIFIES

Columbia Situation Perilous, State Patrol Head Tells

From Page One

where four city policemen were wounded during the night-time disorders.

Defense counsel has sought to prove that Negroes thought "a white mob" was entering the quarter and that they did not know the four were members of the Columbia police force.

Defense Attorney Ransom objected to questioning of Bomar about anything found in Morton's house the morning following the Feb. 25 shootings. He declared the commissioner "violated constitutional rights of Morton and his guests when he entered the house without a search warrant."

Bomar, one-time All-America footballer at Vanderbilt, said he regarded the situation as an emergency and "I was out to find the guilty parties and I didn't think about search warrants."

The jury was excused while the point was argued.

Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram upheld Bumpus in his argument that testimony could be given concerning other guests, but that the jury would have to disregard testimony concerning Morton.

As Bomar took the stand, Defense Attorney Z. Alexander Looby questioned Bomar's right as a witness because Looby said "I thought I saw him in court yesterday." Bumpus replied "Mr. Bomar was in Knoxville all day yesterday and only returned to Nashville last night."

"Well, it must have been his twin brother," replied Looby.

The state rested its case at 9:15 p.m., CST, after a night session.

Leon Ransom, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is conducting the defense, made a motion for a recess until 10 a.m. Saturday to allow the defense to develop its case, but Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram ruled that the trial will proceed tomorrow. He also ruled that night sessions would be held until further notice to speed proceedings.

INFORMATION SERVICE CLOSED IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, Sept. 26 (AP) — The United States embassy closed the doors of the American reading room and library exhibits

LYNN BOMAR

ANA CHOSEN BY NURSES TO BARGAIN FOR THEM

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—Two thousand delegates, representing more than 300,000 American nurses, today unanimously voted authorization for state and district nurses association to act as exclusive agents for their members in collective bargaining and other economic security matters.

Approval by the delegates of a recommendation by the American Nurses Association advisory council came as a blow to CIO and AFL efforts to organize the nurses. Adoption of the recommendation set a policy which made it impossible for a nurse to belong to a union and to her professional organization at the same time for collective bargaining purposes.

Shirley C. Titus of San Francisco, chairman of the ANA committee on employment standards, urged adoption of the recommendation by the delegates, saying the action would help nurses to obtain salaries and working conditions in keeping with their professional standing.

BAYLOR SCHOOL MARKS ANNUAL PARENTS' DAY

The annual Parents' Day, to be held today at the 54th session of the Baylor School for Boys, will be the greatest in the school's history if the large number of advance reservations is to be taken as a barometer.

MEMORIAL HONORS DEAD AT CHS TODAY

Sims, Brougher Will Speak at Special Services

Plans for the memorial services this afternoon for 78 Chattanooga High School men who died in military duty and dedication of Memorial Field tonight to the military heroes and the late Prof. C. W. Burton have been completed, Mrs. Avery C. Stott, general chairman, announced last night.

The Rev. Paul Sims, CHS alumnus and pastor of the Fountain City Methodist Church, will be the guest speaker at the 2:30 memorial service in the school auditorium. Music will be furnished by the CHS Band, under the baton of Col. Ira Summers.

Brig.-Gen. W. E. Brougher, former commandant of cadets at CHS, will deliver the dedicatory speech between halves of the CHS and Etowah High School football game. He will be introduced by William Hagan, alumni president. His address will be followed by a tableau depicting the valor of the military forces.

Assisting Mrs. Stott are the following committees: Decoration, Mrs. Eunice B. Kerr, Miss Lillian Patton, Sgt. Coats Brown; stage, Wendell Hudson, Richard Osteen; music, Col. Summers and Miss Mary Hall; invitations, Mrs. Charles Willett, Miss Ruth Scholze, Mrs. Russ Jansen; night program, Mrs. Moss Wright and Jimmy Hunt; military, Col. W. R. McMaster, Lt.-Col. J. R. Smoak and Sgt. Brown.

PERMANENT REGISTRY URGED BY PERCY HIXSON

Setting up a permanent registration system in Tennessee will do much to eliminate election frauds in this state, Percy Hixson, nonpartisan candidate for a seat in the Tennessee house of representatives, said last night in a campaign speech.

Hixson is seeking to fill the Hamilton County seat in the house of representatives held by the late Rep. D. M. Coleman. He delivered his campaign speech before a meeting of one of the painters unions at the Labor Temple on Vine Street.

The candidate pledged himself to work for the enactment of a general law for the state that would set up a permanent registration system for the entire state.

Hixson also promised to work to bring a

Chattanooga Times Sept 28 - 1946

ATE NEWS

RIOT UNNECESSARY, NEGRO LEADER SAYS

Blair Tells Events Preceding Columbia Racial Outbreak

BY BERYL SELLERS
Associated Press Staff Writer.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Sept. 27—A 76-year-old Negro businessman and political leader, one of 25 Columbia, Tenn., Negroes accused of participating in a racial outbreak there last Feb. 25, told a Lawrence County circuit court jury today that he had told law enforcement officers that day, "There's no use to have trouble" after seeing an armed white crowd.

Julius Blair, charged with being an accessory to the shooting of Patrolman Will Wilsford that Monday night, was the first witness to testify for the defendants, who are represented by lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The other defendants are charged with actual participation in the attack.

Blair said today that he and other Negro leaders decided after two trips during the day to Columbia's courthouse square to escort James Stephenson, a Negro jailed and then released on a charge of attacking a white man that morning, out of town.

Courthouse Square Crowded

"The last time I went to the square there was a big crowd of white people and I'd say between 25 and 50 guns," he said. Long before Wilsford and three other patrolmen were shot in the Mink Slide Negro business block about 9:45 o'clock that night Blair said he told officers: "The Stephenson boy has been taken out of town and there's no use to have trouble."

Blair said he made bond for James and his mother, Gladys Stephenson, who also was charged with the attack that morning, because "I heard a mob was growing and I knew the jail was no safe place for anybody."

The aged Negro said that about 30 minutes before the four policemen were wounded in the Mink Slide area he closed his poolroom and soda fountain in the quarter and went home.

On cross examination by District Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus, Blair said, however, that it was "when I heard that the patrolmen had gotten there" that he closed the shop. He said that "must have been" about 9:50 p.m.

Unaware of Trouble

"I didn't know about anything that happened until the next morning," he testified. "I never even talked of doing harm to any one—white or colored."

He told the court he attended a meeting early Monday night before the disturbances where plans were discussed for building a new Negro high school.

"We must have broken up the meeting about 20 minutes till 9."

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9:45 o'clock that night Blair said he told officers: "The Stephenson boy has been taken out of town and there's no use to have trouble."

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The aged Negro said that about 30 minutes before the four policemen were wounded in the Mink Slide area he closed his poolroom and soda fountain in the quarter and went home.

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Unaware of Trouble

"I didn't know about anything that happened until the next morning," he testified. "I never even talked of doing harm to any one—white or colored."

He told the court he attended a meeting early Monday night before the disturbances where plans were discussed for building a new Negro high school.

"We must have broken up the meeting about 20 minutes till 8," he said. "That was when James Morton (another defendant) came in and said a mob was moving toward the bottom." Blair referred to the Mink Slide as "the bottom."

"I told everyone I thought we should go home," the Negro continued. "I went directly to my place of business and told the people there we were closing. I was in such a hurry to get out that I didn't even take time to check the money in my cash register—but the highway patrol checked it for me later.

Unable To Arrange Bond

"About 8:30 the next morning I first heard about the trouble. Someone told me my son, Sol, was in jail and had been shot and his wrist was broken.

"I went to the jail and tried to make bond for my son, but Sheriff Underwood (former Sheriff J. J Underwood) told me I couldn't because there was an investigation on and because Mr. Wilsford, who had been shot, might die."

Blair said he later conferred with District Atty.-Gen. Bumpus about about making bond for Sol Blair and was told it was not possible at that time. He said he was stopped by policemen on three occasions Feb. 26. He said once patrolmen stopped him in his car, cursed him and asked: "What did you do with those white lawyers?"

Blair said he had conferred with Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga attorney in the case, earlier in the day.

Witness Placed In Jail

"I guess I kept worrying Mr. Underwood about seeing Sol and making his bond. I guess he put me in jail because I worried him so much," he said. "I don't know any other reason why I was arrested."

The Negro said he was arrested on Tuesday night and was not permitted to see any outsiders until late the following day.

"I talked with Mr. Denton (Columbia Magistrate H. B. Denton) on Friday. He said: 'Julius, if you know what I know you wouldn't want to get out of jail.' I told him I'd rather be outside than in that dirty jail hole."

Blair said that after he had decided that James Stephenson should leave town he said he asked his son Sol to arrange Stephenson's transportation to Nashville.

Earlier today Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram overruled a motion by defense attorneys for a directed verdict of acquittal on the grounds that the state in one week of the trial had failed to offer proof that any of the defendants was involved in the shooting of the policeman. The state rested its case yesterday.

Sol Blair, another defendant, said he was in Nashville at the time of the shooting, along with several other Negroes, who had put James Stephenson on a train for Chicago there at 2:10 o'clock the next morning.

He quoted Deputy Sheriff Claude Goad as teling him during the day: "It's getting pretty hot. You'd better get the boy out."

Sol Blair said he first "got wind of a mob" when he and his father went to make James and Gladys Stephenson's bond at Magistrate Denton's office about 5 p.m.

One-eighth of a ton of coal is required in the manufacture of a barrel of gasoline.

Riot Trial Judge Bars Jail Attack Evidence

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn. —Evidence that a mob of 20 to 30 persons attempted to take a Negro woman and her son from a Columbia, Tenn., jail a few hours before racial outbursts last February has been ruled out of this prejudice-ridden court.

Thus one of the first moves in the trial of 25 Negroes charged with assault with intent to kill was an attempt to throttle defense counsel and clear the way for an open and shut attempted murder case against the defendants.

The action followed a contention by Paul Bumpus, state attornel general, that happenings at the jail could not be offered by the defense as an explanation of subsequent rioting. Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram happily upheld the contention. In the rioting, four white patrolmen were wounded and the Negroes are on trial charged with responsibility for that shooting.

Z. Alexander Looby, NAACP defense attorney, countered, stating that the atack on the jail "was a threat to every Negro in Columbia that day." Looby, pleading not guilty for the defendants, questioned J. J. Underwood, former Maury county sheriff, concerning the mob's visit.

Tried To Crash Jail

From 20 to 30 persons approached the jail said the former sheriff. "They tried to kick the door open. I opened it and met them with a

See JAIL, Page 6, Col. 3

Chicago Defender
Sept. 28, 1946

Jail Attack Barred From Riot Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

machine gun. I said if they didn't leave I'd lock up every one of them." Underwood said they were seeking a Negro woman and her son who had been locked up earlier in the day after an altercation with a white merchant. He said that the two prisoners had already been released and that the mob left when he told them.

Looby argued this should be given to the jury on the theory that subsequent violence took place in a section of the city where the former prisoners were being sheltered and that "every Negro knew his life was in danger." Judge Ingram overruled him. Underwood stated that at that time a crowd of white persons was milling around on the town square.

Two of the policemen who were wounded testified. The officers said that previous to the time they were shot, two of the defendants, Julius Blair and his son, Sol Blair, told them to "keep the white people out of Mink Slide because we're ready for them." Mink Slide is the name of the Negro business district.

Bernard O. Stofel told the court that he and three other officers went to Mink Slide about 8.45 p.m., and found the streets crowded with Negroes. "We stopped the car about midway down the street where the largest group was milling about," he said. "We could see about 50 to 75 were armed with shotguns and rifles."

Samuel Richardson and Chief of Police J. W. Griffin testified in practically the same way. All three admitted under cross-examination that it was too dark in Mink Slide to se who did the shooting. Griffin said he was "pretty sure" that he called out "this is the police" just before the firing started. He told Defense Attorney Maurice Weaver that he did not remember making the statement, read by Weaver from a conversation last March, that, "I didn't tell them who we were and neither did the other officers."

Chatt Times 9-28-46

ALIBIS PRESENTED IN COLUMBIA CASE

Defense Undertakes to Show Accused Not With Rioters

BY BERYL SELLERS
Associated Press Staff Writer.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Sept. 28—Four witnesses testified today that James Morton, one of 25 Negro defendants in the Columbia racial disorders case, interrupted a school meeting the night of last Feb. 28 and admonished the audience to go home because, he said, there would be trouble in the Negro-populated Mink Slide area.

The witnesses said also that Julius Blair, another defendant, attended the meeting at which plans were discussed for raising money for a new high school. Morton, Blair and the other 23 are being tried in Lawrence County circuit court here on charges of attempted murder and accessory.

"All of you had better go home—there is going to be trouble on the streets," G. A. Newbern, Maury County assistant agricultural agent, quoted Morton, an undertaker, as saying when Morton interrupted the school meeting around 8:45 p.m.

Policemen Shot Later

This was about an hour before four Columbia policemen were wounded in Mink Slide after a day of rising tension sparked by a clash between a white radio repairman and two Negroes.

Newbern and the other witnesses—High School Principal Samuel E. Jones, School Supervisor Johnnie Belle Fulton and a real estate dealer, Andrew Jackson Underwood—said the meeting broke up immediately after Morton's interruption and they presumed everyone went home.

Jones said he considered it "irregular" for three of his students to be taken from classrooms to testify at the trial without being subpoenaed.

The students appeared on the stand as state witnesses Tuesday. They said then they had not been subpoenaed.

Additional testimony was presented today by witnesses who said that others among the defendants were not in the vicinity of the place where the shooting occurred in Mink Slide the night of Feb. 25.

PROSECUTIONS POSSIBLE IN ATTACKS ON CIO MEN

Sept. 28 (AP)—Investigating acts of violence which have occurred since the organization began its southern campaign last spring.

Bittner cited these specific instances:

Organizers K. C. Ingle and W. J. Andrews were attacked in Evergreen, Ala., and on the following day a union meeting was called off to avoid trouble. Ingle and James H. Martin of the International Woodworkers of America left together. Their car was fired on and burst into flames.

Organizer Willie Holden was beaten at Columbus, Ga., on the night of Sept. 5.

Organizers William H. Fetter and Sam Smith were beaten at Swannanoa, N. C., on Aug. 27, while distributing leaflets.

He did not give any further details.

Cabin Cruiser Missing

MOBILE, Sept. 28 (AP)—The coast guard has renewed its search for the 31-foot cabin cruiser, Cherokee, missing since last July 20.

Comdr. James B. Rucker said three persons—a man, his wife and their 17-year-old son—were believed aboard the Cherokee when it sailed from an East Coast port in July.

The vessel was believed bound for Harrisville, Miss., or Belchi, La.

The missing persons were not identified by the coast guard.

SHEET MUSIC
3 for $1.00

Under the Willow Tree
Passe
To Each His Own
I Know
There's Nothing The Matter With Me (That a Kiss Can't Cure)
Five Minutes More
The Whole World Is Singing My Song
Surrender
You Keep Coming Back Like a Song
This Is Always
I Guess I'll Get The Papers (And Go Home)
I Guess I Expected Too Much
Sleepy Baby
Wherever There's Me—There's You
Gypsy

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TENNESSEE NEGROES DENY SHOOTING POLICE

9-29-46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Sept. 28—The defense tried today to shake the State's case against twenty-five Maury County Negroes on trial in Circuit Court here for the shooting of four Columbia policemen last February.

Meade Johnson, one of the defendants, denied the assertions of several State witnesses that they saw him armed with a shotgun among a group of Negroes a short time before the shooting of the officers.

He declared he had locked his cafe and pool room at 7:30 o'clock on the night of the shooting, went home, ate supper and went to bed.

Sally Johnson, the defendant's wife, took the stand to support his claim of being home all night.

The shooting of the officers occurred about 9:45 o'clock on the night of Feb. 25. A number of State witnesses testified they saw "between 100 and 150 Negroes" in Mink Slide from three minutes to an hour before the shooting and that about half of them were armed.

Four leading Negro citizens of Columbia testified that Julius Blair, another of the principal defendants, was attending a civic meeting at the time he was reported to have been seen by State witnesses, and a Negro girl testified that Webster Matthews was at her home during the shooting.

A Negro woman from Mount Pleasant, Tenn., declared her son-in-law, James Morton, a third principal defendant, was at home during the time of the shooting.

NEWS ON WRAPPING PAPER

Chatt. Times
Sept. 30, 1946

THE CHATTANOO

VERDICT DUE SOON IN COLUMBIA CASE

Decision Seen This Week in Trial of Maury Negroes

BY BERYL SELLERS,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Sept. 29—A jury of white farmers, laborers and tradesmen likely will pass judgment this week upon 25 Negroes accused of participating in the Columbia racial disorders last February.

Both prosecution and defense attorneys agreed at the week-end recess that the long drawn out proceedings may come to an end perhaps by Thursday or Friday.

Presentation of testimony, begun eight days ago, is moving along faster than selection of the jury, which required six weeks.

The trial was transferred to Lawrenceburg, seat of Lawrence County, from Columbia in adjoining Maury County, upon a motion for a change of venue by defense attorneys employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Some of the defendants are charged with attempt to commit murder; others with being accessories before the fact.

The charges arose from disorders which developed the night of Feb. 25 following a day of mounting tension over a clash involving a white radio repairman and two Negroes.

State Rests Case

The state completed its case Thursday night. The three-man prosecution staff is headed by State District Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus.

Witnesses placed upon the stand by the state have testified they saw several of the defendants in Mink Slide shortly before the shooting broke out. No evidence has been offered yet, however, to establish definitely that any of the 25 defendants actually did the shooting.

Seventy-six-year-old Julius Blair, business and political leader who is among the defendants, said he was at home several blocks away.

Sol Blair, his son and also a defendant, told the court he left Columbia about 8 p.m. to take James Stephenson, who with his mother had been involved with the radio repairman, to Nashville. He said he returned about 4:30 a.m.

Sol added in his testimony that James (Popeye) Bellenfant, a third defendant, accompanied them to Nashville. He said they spirited Stephenson out of town because of reports of a mob. Witnesses testified that James Morton, Columbia undertaker; Meade Johnson and Eugene Williams, all defendants, were at home after 8 p.m.

Says Negroes Armed

Bumpus introduced testimony that Negroes in Mink Slide were armed before the shooting. State Commissioner of Safety Lynn Bomar said he found "12 or 15 guns" and ammunition in tin cans and shoe boxes in Morton's home the next day.

Arguments between Bumpus and Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga, white member of the defense counsel, have been frequent.

Circuit Judge Joe Ingram has admonished Weaver on several occasions to refrain from repeating questions. Associated with Weaver in the defense are Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville and Leon A. Ransom, Washington.

Everyone connected with the trials is getting weary of the proceedings. The defendants themselves are tired. They commute daily from Columbia, 35 miles away. They must bring their lunches and water because there are no accommodations for Negroes in this town of 4,000 with only a minute Negro population.

The jury is tired; so are attorneys on both sides. And Lawrenceburg iteslf, which didn't want the trial in the first place, is getting tired of it. The courtroom was pretty well filled when the trial started. Now the room usually is only half-filled in the morning and only 10 to 15 onlookers tarry through the afternoon and night sessions.

RING REPORTED IN MEIGS HOMES

f Says Rumors Heard, Official Complaint

l to The Chattanooga Times.

TUR, Tenn., Oct. 2—Oscar Womack stated to- he had heard "rumors" homes of former Sheriff tit and others in Meigs d been fired into last ght by unidentified par- that the incidents had ported to him.

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New GI League in McMinn County To Press for Vote Fraud Probes

Special to The Chattanooga Times.

ATHENS, Tenn., Oct. 2—When the McMinn County criminal court convenes in Athens Monday, Oct. 7, Knox Henry, the new GI nonpartisan sheriff of McMinn County, and Atty.-Gen. R. Beecher Witt of the Fourth Judicial Circuit will be urged to conduct a full and complete grand jury investigation of election frauds and endeavor to obtain convictions against any violators, it was disclosed Tuesday night by the new GI Nonpartisan League, which formed a permanent organization at a meeting held at McMinn County High School.

This agreement was reached in one of the eight resolutions read and adopted at the organization meeting.

Permanent officers include James (Big Jim) Buttram, manager for the GI nonpartisan ticket before the last August election, who was voted permanent chairman; John Peck, secretary, and Harry Johnson Jr., treasurer.

The committee on resolutions were Ralph Duggan, chairman, local attorney; Trustee Frank Carmichael, County Court Clerk George Painter and Leslie Dooley.

Candidates Indorsed

The approximately 500 GI's present in resolutions indorsed John Peck, candidate for district representative of McMinn County, and J. P. Cartwright, candidate for state senator from the Seventh Senatorial District, composed of McMinn, Bradley, Monroe and Polk counties.

Another resolution passed asked for the resignation of John C. Cate Sr. as a member of the McMinn County board of education on the grounds that he had manipulated elections in McMinn County.

The members also resolved that the GI Nonpartisan League of McMinn County urge Gov. Jim McCord to assist "by appointing two Democrats who seek only to promote the general welfare rather than their own personal ends," as members of the election commission of McMinn County to fill the vacancies made by the resignation of Pat Mansfield and George Woods.

One resolution unanimously passed, deplored the recent acts of vandalism in McMinn County, such as "firing into the residences of certain citizens of the county by irresponsible persons who have no connection with the GI Non-Partisan movement to advance the cause of good government."

Another resolution pointed out that "the sheriff of McMinn County should receive the sum of $5,000 per year for his services, as he agreed, together with a reasonable amount for operation of his automobile," and urged the McMinn County court to issue warrants on the general fund of the county "in an amount sufficient properly to maintain the office of sheriff without regard to the vicious fee system which has heretofore been in existence in McMinn County" and urged that the next legislature pass an enabling act to this effect.

The eighth resolution was adopted and the group went on record as indorsing the Good Government League, urging the people of McMinn County to assist and support the organization.

The Good Government League is a separate organization from the newly formed GI Non-Partisan League.

Executive Committee Named

The executive committee of the GI Non-Partisan League is composed of the three officers, Buttram, Peck and Johnson, and the following:

Charles Scott Jr., Edgar Self, Ralph Duggan, Fred Hutsell, Fred Leon, Harold Sewell, Noel Knox, Ab Erwin, Ralph Reynolds, Bob Collins Jr., Elroy Hamilton, Frank Carmichael, George Painter, Bill Hamby, Knox Henry, Charles Pickel, Hubert Jones, Ray Johnson, Harold Williams, O. M. Pierce, Earl Carmichael, Leslie Dooley, Felix Harrod, Reed Shell and Sewell Ward.

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COLUMBIA HEARING DRAWING TO CLOSE

Verdict May Be Given Today for 25 Negro Defendants

BY BERYL SELLERS
Associated Press Staff Writer.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Oct. 2—Leon A. Ransom, defense counsel for 25 Negroes on trial for racial disorders in Columbia, Tenn., last February, argued today the trouble was started "by a white mob—not colored people, who were acting only in self-defense."

Ransom opened defense arguments before the Lawrence County all-white jury trying the defendants accused of attempt to commit murder or with being accessories in the wounding of four Columbia policemen in the Negro Mink Slide business section last Feb. 25.

"Those men up on the square were responsible," Ransom, an employe of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, added. "The colored people in the Mink Slide were afraid—they had a right to be afraid. Any normal human being would have done the same thing they did under similar circumstances."

Shelton to Argue Today

Ransom's argument concluded today's session. Attorney Hugh Todd Shelton of Columbia was expected to argue for the state tomorrow morning.

Circuit Court Judge Joe M. Ingram said tonight "there is a possibility the jury may reach its verdict tomorrow. If the case reaches the jury early enough, there is a good chance we may get the verdict by nightfall."

"If you men believe in lynching, then bring in a verdict of guilty," Ransom told the jury, "but if you believe that lynching is undemocratic and something that will tear down our American way of life, then I ask you to bring in a verdict of not guilty."

Ransom, a Washington lawyer, declared the state had not produced "one thread" of evidence that "any one of the defendants ever crooked his finger around the trigger of a gun when an officer was shot."

Assistant State's Attorney William A. Harwell Jr. told the jury that "no one has the right to arm themselves even in self-defense and mow down duly constituted officers."

State's Attorney Heard

Speaking for one hour and 35 minutes, Harwell was the first prosecution lawyer presenting the state's final arguments against the Negroes.

"The colored people who fired at the officers knew they could see well enough along the street in Mink Slide to know that they were firing at officers, Harwell declared.

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"The colored people knew that the officers were [illegible] coming to do any harm [illegible] ell continued. "Why, [illegible] never fired a shot or ev[illegible] un."

Harwell ass[illegible] at "if any defendants or witnes[illegible] were forced to make statements by the state I want you gentlemen to know that I do not condone such actions." He added that he did not believe such acts were committed.

Negro witnesses had testified they were "scared" into making statements.

In closing the arguments, Harwell told the jury, "I want you to try these defendants as you would 25 white Lawrence County defendants. These men are entitled to a fair trial and the state wants you to give them every consideration."

Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus announced today he would drop charges of accessory before the fact against three Negro defendants.

The chief prosecution attorney, who closed his rebuttal this morning, told Judge Ingram he would press for convictions of Defendants James Thomas Bellanfant, Sol Blair and Meade Johnson only on charges of attempt to commit murder in connection with the shooting of four policemen in the Mink Slide.

The three defendants had been charged on counts of attempt to commit murder and accessory before the fact.

A charge of attempt to commit murder was also dropped against James Morton, undertaker and a leading Mink Slide citizen. Morton is now charged only with being an accessory before the fact.

With this revision of the state's charges against the 25 defendants, Julius Blair and Morton are the only two charged with being accessory before the fact, while the remaining 23 are accused of attempt to commit murder.

Judge Ingram overruled for a second time a defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal.

Two Negroes Found Guilty In Tennessee's Race Case

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Oct. 4.—(U.P.)—An all-white male jury of farmers and business men late today found guilty only two of 25 Negroes in connection with the February 25 racial disturbance at nearby Columbia, Tenn., during which four policemen were wounded and two Negroes killed.

The 12-man jury, deliberating some two hours, returned a verdict of guilty for Robert Gentry and John McKivens on charges of attempted murder. Twenty-one others were freed on the same charges, and two were declared not guilty on charges of being accessories before the fact in connection with the wounding of the policemen.

Defense attorneys immediately made a motion for a new trial and said that if this were denied they would appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

The charges of attempted murder in the first degree would carry sentences of from 3 to 21 years in the state penitentiary for Gentry and McKivens.

Judge Joe Ingram did not indicate when he would pass sentence.

Julius Blair, 76, and James Morton, Negro undertaker, both considered leaders of the Mink Slide Negro business section where the rioting occurred, were found not guilty on charges of being accessories before the fact.

The jury left the Lawrence County court room at 3:07 p. m. (CST), and returned at 5:02 p. m.

Judge Ingram instructed the jurors in a two-hour charge, during which he emphasized repeatedly that they must forget racial feelings and prejudices and return an "impartial" verdict "with even-handed justice."

All through the two weeks trial the defense sought to establish in the minds of the jurors that the Negroes had acted in self-defense during the rioting last February 25 in the Mink Slide Negro business district of Columbia. The state has charged that those responsible for shooting four state patrol officers who were in the posse sent to clean out the trouble spot could have recognized that they were firing at officers of the law.

The defense, including two Negro lawyers, attempted to throw up every legal means of delaying the start of the trial which, in the first place, was moved here from the scene at Columbia when a petition for change of venue was granted.

Panel after panel of jury prospects was exhausted during the process of picking 12 men acceptable to both sides. The procedure lasted over five weeks, during which those picked were held in the county jail to keep them out of range of local opinions.

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10/5/46

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N.Y. Times 10-5-46

OFFICIAL AND REPORTER IN TENNESSEE TRIAL TIFF

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Oct. 4.—(INS)—Trial of 25 persons on charges growing out of the racial disturbance in Columbia last February was expected to go to the jury Friday.

The trial, which has been going on for more than six weeks, was livened Thursday during a heated exchange of words between State Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar and Vincent Sheean, a reporter for the New York Herald Tribune Syndicate.

Bomar called Sheean "a lying communistic ——" during a recess of the trial.

Sheean had described Bomar as "an angry individual" while on the witness stand and had referred to him frequently in his stories filed on the trial.

Bomar approached Sheean as he sat at the press table in the courtroom, and said:

"Mr. Sheean, I want to speak with you."

Sheean replied: "What do you want, Mr. Bomar?"

Bomar held the article in his hand, and said: "Did you write this?"

Sheean nodded his head, and Bomar continued:

"Well, why didn't you put the truth in it?"

Sheean stated that he "told the truth as I saw it."

Bomar then made his communistic accusation, to which Sheean replied:

"Thank you very much, Mr. Bomar. I would not want you to say anything else. Any good word from you would be the worst possible condemnation."

Defense Attorney Maurice Weaver, overhearing the argument, asked Judge Joe Ingram:

"Will your honor permit such incidents as this to go on in the court?"

Judge Ingram replied:

"This affair is between Mr. Bomar and Mr. Sheean."

Vienna-Udine Air Service Is Resumed

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Journal

CASERTA, Oct. 4.—Resumption of full airlines service between Vienna and Udine, Italy, was announced Thursday night by an American Army spokesman.

The route is the one American transports were flying when two of them were shot down by Yugoslav fighters August 9 and 19 and five American airmen were killed.

C-47 transports will again be used, the spokesman said, and their pilots have been directed to avoid Yugoslav territory.

10-5-46

TWO

23 Acquitted In Tennessee Race Rioting

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Oct. 5. (AP)—Twenty-three of 25 negroes charged with participating in a racial disturbance at nearby Columbia seven months ago were free today following a verdict by an all-white jury yesterday acquitting them, but convicting the other two of an assault upon four Columbia policemen.

The jury deliberated for one hour and 53 minutes and brought in its verdict at 5 p. m. to conclude a 14-day trial, the preliminaries of which saw months of legal sparring between lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and prosecuting attorneys.

Robert Gentry, 24-year-old barber shop porter, and John McKivens, 26, alone were convicted of holding the shotguns which struck down Patrolman Will Wilsford and three other officers in Columbia's darkened Mink Slide negro business block the night of Feb. 25, after a day of racial tension.

Will Ask New Trial

They were convicted of attempt to murder and the jury set their sentence at "not more than 21 years" in the penitentiary. Defense Attorney L. A. Ransom of Washington, D. C., immediately announced he would ask a new trial for the pair, a preliminary to an appeal to the state's supreme court.

Another defense attorney, Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga, only white member at the defendants' counsel table, termed the verdict "a victory for Americanism." He told reporters "the fact that two men were convicted would only be an error of the mind of the jury in handling all the complicated facts and not of the heart."

The defendants were all smiles—even the convicted pair—following the reading of the verdict by Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram after Jury Foreman Robert Patterson handed it to him on a slip of paper.

District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus said: "The jury returned its verdict and I cannot complain about it."

He had worked on the case even before a grand jury had indicted the 25 a month after the turbulent day and night of racial conflict at Columbia which left 11 wounded and subsequently resulted in the death of two negroes who were being held in jail after a roundup by sheriff's deputies, state patrolmen and state guardsmen.

Chattanooga Times

Columbia Street Incident Fired Day of Tension, Night of Terror

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Oct. 4 (AP)—An incident similar to many settled every day in police court except that it involved persons of both races touched off the explosion which gave Columbia a day of racial tension and night of terror last Feb. 25.

William Fleming, a young white man recently discharged from the armed service and a brother of the then sheriff-elect of Maury County, Flo Fleming, and a Negro woman and her navy veteran son were involved in a flare-up of tempers that cold Monday morning. Fleming was pushed through the glass window of his radio repair shop.

The woman, Gladys Stephenson, and her son, James, were jailed, charged with assault with intent to murder. People began to talk about the incident and enlarge upon it. The Stephensons were lodged in the county jail just a block from Columbia's courthouse square.

Twice within the past 19 years—the last time in 1933—Columbia has had a lynching. White persons in that prosperous county seat of 11,000 persons remember the incidents well, and many of the some 3,000 Negroes there remember them vividly. There was much talk of a "mob" that day seven months ago.

Group Demanded Prisoners

Sheriff J. J. Underwood later testified at the trial of 25 Negroes charged with attempts to commit murder and being accessories before the fact, that a group of white persons—perhaps 50 in number—actually came to the county jail and began to "kick in the door" and demand release to them of the Stephensons. He said they had to be held off with a machine gun.

Julius Blair, 76-year-old Negro businessman and political leader and one of the 25 being tried, said the mob talk grew to such proportions that he and other Negroes decided to get young Stephenson out of the city. Blair made bond for the prisoners early in the evening.

Sol Blair, his son, a barber and also a defendant, said that some time around 8 o'clock that night he and several others drove James Stephenson to Nashville and put him on a train for Chicago early the next morning.

Policemen on Stand

Some Columbia policemen who took the stand for the state testified that about 8:30 p.m. they made a routine patrol of the Negro business block, just off the public square, which for reasons no one has been able to explain has been known as "Mink Slide" or "the bottom" as long as any Columbians can remember.

On that Mink Slide section of East Eighth Street, which slopes sharply down from South Main, they saw at least 50 Negroes, most of them armed with shotguns or rifles, the officers said. They identified a few of the defendants as being present and quoted one of them, James Morton, an under-

Both white and Negro homes were visited.

Then, a month later, the Maury County grand jury returned indictments.

The National Association for advancement of Colored People entered the case soon after the first arrest. Maurice Weaver, a white attorney of Chattanooga; L. A. Ransom of Washington and Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, both Negroes, represented the defendants for the NAACP.

They moved in the court of Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram to have the indictments quashed on the ground that a prejudiced all-white grand jury returned them. Unsuccessful, they then moved for a change of venue on the ground that a fair trial could not be held at Columbia.

District Atty.-Gen. Paul F. Bumpus suggested Lawrenceburg, 35 miles to the south, and Ingram ruled that the trial should be held there. The move caught defense lawyers by surprise and they immediately asked the judge to reconsider. Lawrence County, of which the town of 4,000 is the seat, has only 700 Negroes in a population of 30,000. The defense argued it would encounter more prejudice there than at Columbia.

Nor did Lawrenceburg like the idea of having the trial. It did not like, as some citizens expressed it, "having to wash Columbia's dirty linen," and the time many Lawrence County farmers would be called up for possible jury service was also the time they would have to put by their year's crop of hay, tobacco and corn.

More than 700 Lawrence countians were called up during the six-week process of selecting a jury. Most of the veniremen had to be excused by the judge after they openly admitted prejudice against the defendants. The state excused many others on peremtory challenges and the defense exhausted its 200 peremptory challenges.

Trial Began Sept. 19

A jury composed mostly of farmers was finally selected and the trial got under way Sept. 19 in the tiny courtroom of the county's 41-year-old brick courthouse. Lawrenceburg took a decreasing interest in the proceedings as they progressed. The audience sometimes was composed of only 12 or 15 people.

The trial was inconvenient all the way around. Bumpus and a special assistant, H. T. Shelton, commuted daily from Columbia and were joined here by Assistant Atty.-Gen. William A. Harwell in prosecuting the case.

The defendants also commuted from Columbia and their lawyers from Nashville 75 miles away. The Negroes brought their own lunch and drinking water. Lawrenceburg has no separate facilities for housing or feeding Negroes.

Defense lawyers several times asked that a mistrial be declared. They objected frequently to procedure, usually were overruled, but

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On that Mink Slide section of East Eighth Street, which slopes sharply down from South Main, they saw at least 50 Negroes, most of them armed with shotguns or rifles, the officers said. They identified a few of the defendants as being present and quoted one of them, James Morton, an undertaker, as saying the Stephensons were there at the time and the group was apprehensive of violence from a white mob.

The policemen returned to the square and one of them informed Chief of Police J. W. Griffin, who soon came downtown from his home. Six officers were on the square, when, according to their testimony, several shots were heard in Mink Slide about 9:35 o'clock and shotgun pellets began to fall on the square.

Four of the officers, including Griffin, started afoot toward Mink Slide, and made their way cautiously into the block which at that time was blacked out except for lights on the corner. They could make out an indistinct mass of persons in the middle of the block.

Several Shots Fired

They had not gone far when several blasts of shotgun fire felled them and they had to retreat. All were injured, but none seriously except Patrolman Will Wilsford, who was hospitalized and unable to resume his police duties for months.

The 25 defendants were charged by a grand jury specifically with an assault upon Wilsford, with attempt to murder, or with being accessories before the fact to the assault, or both.

The defense sought to show the policemen could not be identified as such in the darkness—that they might have been part of a white crowd seen earlier on the square. The policemen themselves said a few hangers-on followed along behind them, most of them curious "youngsters."

Defense attorneys pointed repeatedly to the absence of any proof that any of the defendants was seen to be present in the Mink Slide block at the moment of the shooting. The defendants who took the stand all denied they were present.

Assistant Atty.-Gen. William A. Harwell summed up the state's case by asking for a conviction anyway because some of the defendants had been seen armed. "No one has the right to arm themselves even in self-defense and mow down duly constituted officers," he told the jury.

State Patrol Called

Sheriff Underwood's call to Gov. Jim McCord brought scores of state patrolmen to Columbia that night. By midnight they had formed a ring about Mink Slide, but meanwhile intermittent shots had been exchanged between Negroes and whites. At least seven additional persons were wounded.

At dawn the patrolmen moved into Mink Slide with tommy guns, and after a flurry of bullets which wrecked the fronts of several business places, made several arrests. Eventually, as state guard troops numbering more than 1,000 also moved in, more than 100 Negroes were rounded up and jailed.

Two of them were killed by state patrolmen two days later, when, in the sheriff's office, they allegedly seized guns stacked in the room and began to fire upon their captors.

The state guard and state patrolmen remained in the city for days while a wholesale roundup of guns and ammunition was made.

More than [illegible] tians were called up during the six-week process of selecting a jury. Most of the veniremen had to be excused by the judge after they openly admitted prejudice against the defendants. The state excused many others on peremtory challenges and the defense exhausted its 200 peremptory challenges.

Trial Began Sept. 19

A jury composed mostly of farmers was finally selected and the trial got under way Sept. 19 in the tiny courtroom of the county's 41-year-old brick courthouse. Lawrenceburg took a decreasing interest in the proceedings as they progressed. The audience sometimes was composed of only 12 or 15 people.

The trial was inconvenient all the way around. Bumpus and a special assistant, H. T. Shelton, commuted daily from Columbia and were joined here by Assistant Atty.-Gen. William A. Harwell in prosecuting the case.

The defendants also commuted from Columbia and their lawyers from Nashville 75 miles away. The Negroes brought their own lunch and drinking water. Lawrenceburg has no separate facilities for housing or feeding Negroes.

Defense lawyers several times asked that a mistrial be declared. They objected frequently to procedure, usually were overruled, but occasionally sustained. They asked the court at one point to excuse itself on the ground of prejudice. Frequently arguments between Bumpus and defense attorneys were embittered.

JURY ACQUITS 23 IN COLUMBIA RIOT

From Page One

dwelled at length on theories presented by the state and defense.

The judge instructed the jury it could return a verdict against the defendants who were not at the scene of the crime, but who "aided and abetted in the shooting."

The judge read from state supreme court rulings which held that defendants could be guilty of a crime even if they did not actually participate in it, but assisted in it.

He declared "the theory of self-defense raised by the defense must be weighed very carefully."

Z. Alexandery Looby, Negro defense attorney, at the conclusion of Ingram's charge announced that the defense wished to make seven revisions in the defense theory given by Ingram to the jury.

"Certain changes you made in our theory materially change our position," Looby told the court.

Ingram permitted Looby to make one change in the theory. It was to bring out the defense theory that persons could be present at the scene of the crime and yet not participate or otherwise have anything to do with committing the crime.

Ingram told the jurors "you must watch with caution alibis established for the defendants."

BRITISH AND ARABS HIT TRUMAN STAND

From Page One

clined to sign an air agreement with the U. S. for the past year because of Washington's Palestine policy.

The British government's concern over Mr. Truman's statement is so great that an official spokesman issued a special commentary, saying "the prime minister received the President's message at midnight last night. He immediately sent a request to the President to delay the issue of his proposed statement until the prime minister had had a chance to get in touch with his foreign secretary for there to be further consultations and for a further telegram to be sent to the President explaining the British point of view. This request the President was unable to comply with.

"The view is very strongly held that the British government has been working hard to bring Jews and Arabs together. It is not correct that discussions have been broken off. Consultations with Jews are actually in progress at this moment. It is in the view of the British government most unfortunate that a statement of this kind should have been made which may well jeopardize a settlement of this difficult problem."

Attlee conveyed these sentiments to President Truman.

The sharpness of the government spokesman's remarks suggested that there was no intention whatsoever to accede to Mr. Truman's proposals.

SOUTHERN
PRESS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Columbia, Tenn. Record
October 3, 1946

[illegible] the hood of an auto and out flew a chicken. Maybe the spark plugs were fowled.

210

Essential Justice Done

The Columbia (Tenn.) race riot trials were conducted, not surprisingly, in an atmosphere of racial and political prejudice.

Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus of Tennessee, making his closing argument to the jury, denounced the "carpetbaggers, rabble-rousers and traitors who would crucify America to further their own ends or the ends of a well-organized scheme to uproot our government," although there was no evidence that the Columbia disorders of February 25 in which two Negroes were killed and four white policemen injured had any connection with either carpetbaggers or any scheme, well-organized or not, to overthrow the government.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it is true, intervened in the trial and sent L. A. Ransom of Washington, D. C. to Lawrenceburg, where the trial was held, to represent the 25 defendants, and this could be and probably was interpreted as "outside interference" in Tennessee's affairs.

But the all-white Lawrenceburg jury rose above prejudice and acquitted 23 of the Negro defendants, convicted only two of assault with intent to commit murder. These two, Robert Gantry and John McKivens, were the only persons, directly connected by the evidence presented with the shooting of the white policemen who entered the Negro business district to investigate gunfire there. A Negro girl testified for the state that she had heard them say that they shot a policeman. Later, under cross examination, she repudiated this statement. Apparently the jury did not believe her repudiation.

The two defendants convicted will, of course, appeal to higher courts and they too may escape the prison sentences not to exceed 21 years recommended for them.

Judge Joe M. Ingram, presiding for the trial, commended the jury for its verdict. "You have rendered a great service," he said.

And the jury deserves praise for triumphing over prejudice and bringing in a verdict that is essentially just despite the inflamatory appeals of the prosecuting attorneys, despite the temptation to show the "outsiders" what Tennessee could do, if it wanted to.

Tennessee has come a long way since the Scopes trial.

A Triumph Over The Klan

Walter White, Secretary of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, rightly observed that the acquittals for 23 Negroes charged with "attempted murder" in connection with the racial disturbances seven months ago in Columbia, Tenn. was a "triumph of American justice over the Klan." Maurice Weaver, liberal white Chattanooga, Tenn. defense attorney for the Negroes, termed the verdict a "victory for Americanism."

With both of these views, we heartily agree. The eyes of the world were riveted upon the course and conduct of these proceedings. The extreme belligerency of the white witnesses, including many officers of the law, gave the outside world a severe shock at times to know that such testimony would be admitted in a court of law. Even the presiding judge appeared at times to be a victim of the circumstances under which he had labored.

And Mr. White, who hailed the victory and lauded the defense attorneys, was correct when he observed: "We are very grateful to the many individuals and organizations who worked loyally with the National Committee for justice in Tennessee and to those members of the press, whose editorial support helped to make this verdict possible. "No tribute could possibly be too great for the three defense lawyers, who under the most trying conditions, fought courageously to insure the defendants a fair trial."

There are other Negroes yet to be tried. Robert Gentry, 24 year-old barbershop porter, and John McKivens, 26, alone were convicted of holding shotguns which struck down patrolman Will Wilsford and three other officers in Columbia's darkened Mink Slide Negro business area. They were convicted of attempted murder and the jury set their sentence at "not more than 21 years," in the penitentiary. Their new trials will be argued October 18. Additional funds are going to be needed in order to provide counsel for these men. We hope all Negroes will consider the remaning seven individuals with the same sympathy and solicitation as the 23 who won acquittals.

Cpl. Daily World
10-10-46

Tennessee Educates a Man

A writing man of the North, Vincent Sheean, "covered" the Lawrenceburg, Tenn., trial of 25 negroes held after a disturbance at Columbia, Tenn. Mr. Sheean went to the trial for The New York Herald Tribune in order to report a shameful miscarriage of justice? Could there be any other reason for a novelist and world traveler to honor this remote village with his august presence.

Mr. Sheean is an educated, intelligent man, who has seen much of the world. His article in The Herald Tribune assaying the trial indicates that he had preconceived notions founded in the same sort of misinformation that spawned "Uncle Tom's Cabin".

The third paragraph of a wondering dissertation on the just opinions of "12 good men and true" in the jury box began thus:

"But hitherto it had been generally assumed that these 25 men would be condemned indiscriminately, that they would receive maximum sentences and that this case would have to be carried all the way to the supreme court of the United States."

For Mr. Sheean it was a soul-stirring experience. He learned something from Tennessee. The trial "makes us realize the full splendor of our destiny as a nation".

After making out Attorney General Bumpus as a naughty rabble-rouser, Mr. Sheean searched himself and found "the one thing I felt perfectly valid in Mr. Bumpus's thesis was the idea that lay beneath all the vituperation, to wit: that this is primarily a Southern problem and the intrusion of any element from the other parts of our society is likely to be resented. . . ."

Two of the defendants were found guilty on evidence, which Mr. Sheean agrees had some worth. The other 23 were freed, curiously enough, because the testimony did not support the charges.

Justice in the South? Remarkable, Mr. Gallagher? Absolutely, Mr. Sheean!

ertilizer and improved methods are sed.

I-10

NORTHERN RACE AGITATORS TAKE NOTICE

A headline in a daily newspaper read something like this: "White Jury Frees 23 or 25 Negroes In Race Riot Trial." The heading had reference to a recent race riot in Tennessee in a colored section in which white policemen were fired on and injured. Evidently the white jury was not biased and did its duty as it saw it notwithstanding the fact that some people from states north of the Mason and Dixon line still maintain that there is not justice for the colored race in the South.

Justice to the Negro

Boston Herald

THE COLUMBIA, Tenn., murder case which threatened to provoke another "Scottsboro boys" agitation, has happily ended in a verdict regarded as fair and reasonable by even the most outspoken critics of the trial. Following a night of rioting and shooting last February in "Mink Slide," the Negro section of Columbia, 103 Negroes were jailed. A few weeks ago 25 of them went on trial in Lawrenceburg, Tenn., on charges of attempted murder. "General" Bumpus, the prosecuting attorney, utilized every courtroom trick—including, of course, attacks on Northern "carpet-baggers"—to obtain a verdict of guilty. But the all-white jury acquitted 23 of the defendants and, while finding the remaining two guilty recommended sentences of "not more than 21 years."

The Nortl., sometimes, we fear, in a "holier-than-thou" manner, so often finds occasion to condemn the treatment of Negroes in the South, that it is good to be able to note this instance of fair play. One of the "carpet-baggers" who attended the trial, Vincent Sheean, was so impressed by the jury's quiet resistance to racial and sectional appeals that he revised his thoughts on the Negro question. "Doctrinaire elements of the extreme left are no more helpful in this matter than is Mr. Bumpus himself," he wrote in the New York Herald Tribune. "The Negroes have a long, hard road to hoe, but those who wish to help them will have to learn how to appeal to the good will of Southern white men, our brothers and our fellow-citizens, who have so magnificently proved their mettle by this verdict."

Atl. Journal
10-18-46

SOUTHERN
CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 18, 1946

tainly not the United States as represented in its national Senate, certainly not Russia —is ready to do that. It must be done. It may take years, as General Kenney states.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CLASH
WITH NAACP FORUM SPEAKER November 1, 1946

New York, Oct 31st--Speaking before a capacity audience at the opening session of the New York Herald Tribune's Fifteenth Annual Forum on current problems at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Oliver Harrington, NAACP Public Relations Director, clashed with Attorney General Tom Clark, charging that "For the crime of race hate and lynching there has hardly ever been a conviction in the history of the United States."

The Forum, which is considered the most significant sounding board for current national and international opinion, brought together speakers who covered India, the colonial policy of Great Britain in general and British West Africa in particular, and finally the Negro problem in the South under the title "Frontiers of Justice." The keynote address was made by William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court who said, "American ideals put into action can bring about the birth of a great commonwealth of justice for all the peoples of the world."

Opening the panel devoted to problems of justice in the United States, Mr. Harrington charged, "When most Americans say 'justice' they mean justice for whites only...The Department of Justice tracked down every foreign spy during the war but was unable to find a single clue to the criminals responsible for wholesale vandalism against the Negro community of Columbia, Tenn."

"An agency committed to defend the lives of its citizens should spend less time finding legal reasons for not acting and more time acting on behalf of human justice," continued Harrington.

Citing the Negroes' part in the war the NAACP representative continued, "You fought if you are a Negro veteran, to tear down the sign 'No Jews Allowed' in Germany to find in America the sign 'No Negroes Allowed'. You fought to wipe out the noose and whip in Germany and Japan to find the noose and whip in Georgia and Louisiana...and in all the American history there has never been a Negro traitor."

Attorney General Clark, taking up the challenge, devoted much of his talk to the struggle for justice for women. "Justice for women will be complete only when they have an equal share with men in the rights and responsibilities of citizenship."

Answering other charges Mr. Clark stated, "Several months ago there was a disturbance at Columbia, Tenn. I immediately ordered an investigation and later a grand jury presentation. In a personal appeal I publicly invited all persons having information to forward it to me or to the grand jury..the grand jury found no evidence on which to base an indictment." Later Clark announced that he had ordered a grand jury to sift evidence gathered by FBI agents in Monroe, Ga.

Clark continued, "A town marshal, a man named Crews got the maximum sentence for the death of Puddin McFadden, a Negro who was beaten and forced into a Florida river to drown." (Maximum penalty in this case was one year's imprisonment).

IN WESTERN CANADA

EX-SHERIFF IDENTIFIES 2 IN TENNESSEE RIOT

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Nov. 16 (AP) —The second trial growing out of last February's racial violence sped along today as J. J. Underwood, former Maury County Sheriff, identified two Negro defendants as the men he arrested in a building minutes after he saw shotgun blasts come from it and wound three State highway patrolmen last Feb. 26.

Mr. Underwood said he went into the buliding in the Mink Slide Negro business block of Columbia after several patrolmen, who had converged upon Columbia during the night, replied to the shotgun blasts with several rounds of tommy-gun fire. He said he found William A. Pillow and Loyd Kennedy inside.

The defendants are charged with attempt to commit murder and specifically with wounding State Patrolman Ray Austin, who testified as the State began its case yesterday that the blasts of shotgun fire came from a barber shop without warning as the patrolmen entered the block about 6:45 A. M. He was unable to identify the assailants.

NAACP

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTES TO
COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN TENNESSEE December 19, 1946

New York, Dec 18th--For the work of the National Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tennessee, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, on December 7th, sent a check for $501.16 to the NAACP.

Their appeal in the Columbia case raised $4,525.64, of which $4,024.48 was spent in distributing some 200,000 copies of a pamphlet on the "riot." Their contribution represents the total amount realized after expenses had been deducted.

Columbia Riot

The NAACP. got 1/9 of amount raised by this S.C.H.W. Committee.

TERROR IN TENNESSEE

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COLUMBIA OUTRAGES

by OLIVER W. HARRINGTON

This pamphlet is reprinted with permission of the author and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an effort to acquaint the American people with the facts in this case and to arouse them to action.

FOREWORD

On February 26, 1946, the nation's press, charged with the responsibility of reporting the news fairly and accurately, blossomed in an orgy of race riot headlines. The New York *World-Telegram* under bold type screamed "7 HURT IN TENNESSEE RIOT AS NEGROES BATTLE COPS"; the liberal New York *Post,* in an Associated Press release, headlined "SHOTS FLY IN RACE RIOTING IN TENNESSEE". One newspaper devoted a full page to "riot" photographs under the streamer "HIGHWAY PATROLMEN AND GUARDSMEN BRING RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL".

As the press wires out of Columbia, Tennessee, hummed hot with the latest flashes on the "riot", the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rushed several reliable investigators into the seething Southern community. They uncovered as shocking a tale of mass terrorism, unbridled vandalism, and murder as America has known since the hooded Klan first robbed, mutilated, and burned defenseless Negro citizens.

It is in the interests of all freedom loving Americans that the Association publishes this booklet based upon the findings of Maurice Weaver, a white Chattanooga attorney, Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tennessee, member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP, and Walter White, Secretary of the Association.

TERROR IN TENNESSEE

THE FACTS

On Monday, February 25, 1946, at about 10:00 A.M., Mrs. Gladys Stephenson went to the Castner-Knot Electric Appliance store in Columbia, Tennessee, to see about a radio which was being repaired. With her went her 19-year-old son James, a naval veteran, in spite of his youth, of three years in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Mrs. Stephenson was anxious to have the radio in their clean, modest little home now that James had come safely home. The three years since her boy at 16 joined up with the Navy had been filled with anxiety for her, but like millions of other American mothers, she'd waited. And she felt that God had been good to her. Her boy was home now and she wanted that radio.

At the store Mrs. Stephenson was disappointed to find that the repair work done was faulty and she told the repairman so. The man, William Fleming, whose brother was a Highway Patrolman, became abusive when Mrs. Stephenson told him that the repair job was certainly not worth the money she was being charged, and when she objected to the abuse he slapped and kicked her. James, seeing his mother assaulted, rushed to her defense, hitting Fleming, who fell through the store's plate glass window. Fleming wasn't injured but people in the street immediately surrounded the mother and her son. They were slapped and punched while police officer Frazier rushed into the milling crowd and clubbed the boy. The mother remonstrated with the policeman, telling him that he should first investigate the facts, whereupon she was smashed in the face. Mother and son were then hustled off to the jail. There were

witnesses to the incident who would testify to these facts. It is significant, however, that the Negro witnesses asked that they not be named for fear of their lives.

News of the disturbance spread quickly through the town and rumors of impending mob violence assumed ominous proportions as reports of the development of mass public opinion against the Negro community were discussed openly in the streets. Sheriff J. J. Underwood called in Saul Blair, Negro businessman, and other Negro citizens for their cooperation in spiriting the Stephensons out of town.

In the courthouse square, which is less than one block from the Negro section of Columbia, groups of white men had been congregating all day. It was from the windows of this same courthouse that a howling, liquor-reeking mob hanged 14-year-old Cordie Cheek several years ago. Negroes in the town remembered too well how that boy, declared innocent of a rape charge by the grand jury, had dangled at the end of a rope from the courthouse window and how town officials, several of whom had been identified as members of the lynch-mob, left the rope hanging in the square as a warning.

Quietly the Negro citizens left other sections of the town and retired to the doubtful security of their own segregated community. By six o'clock that evening the mob in the square numbered approximately 75. Sheriff Underwood claims that he approached the men and asked them to disband and go to their homes. He then went into the Negro section where he talked with Mr. James Morton, the Negro undertaker. He assured him that the people had nothing to fear from the mob which they could plainly see only a block away. Yet in spite of the sheriff's assurances, the Dixie-wise Negroes, grimly watchful in their surrounded community, knew that the mob was hell-bent on another lynch spree. They knew that members of the mob had pur-

chased rope and the purchasers hadn't tried to hide the grisly job they had in mind for that night.

At about seven o'clock in the evening the sheriff was aroused by the hooting mob outside the jail. Men were pounding and kicking on the door while muffled voices demanded that the prison doors be opened. The sheriff claims that he opened the door and faced the mob with levelled tommy-gun. The leaders demanded that the Stephensons be turned over to them, refusing to leave until they'd been assured that the boy and his mother were not in the building. Two of the mobsters were in such a drunken state that they were unable to leave with their companions. They were lodged in the jail to sleep it off until morning when they were released. As far as the investigators were able to determine there were no charges against them.

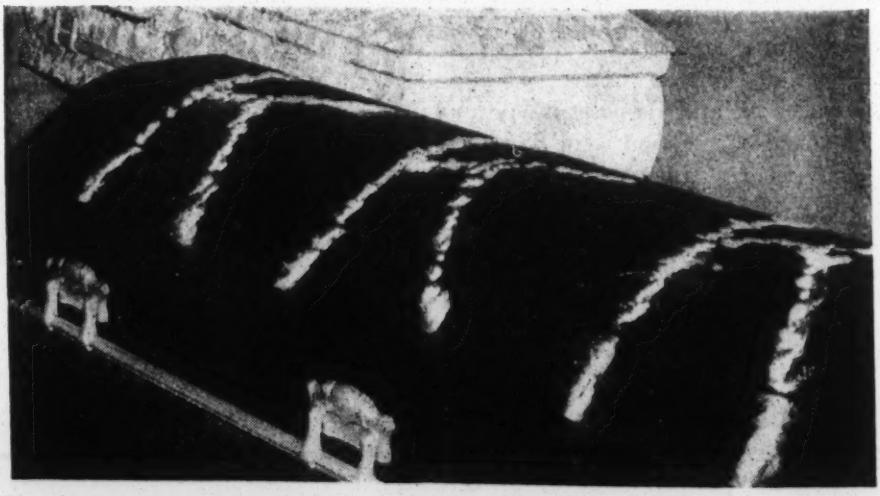
The town's Negro population was certain that the section would be invaded that night. Doors were locked and window shades drawn. The children were swiftly herded into the back rooms or in the attics. There were no lights. The area huddled silent and blacked out except for one feeble street lamp. The families huddled together in their tiny houses and waited. Shots were fired into the Negro community by members of the mob. Bands of white men, fully armed, roamed the adjoining streets. Several cars tore through the darkened area pumping shots into the houses. Then a dark car, carrying a group of city policemen and showing no illumination, drove slowly into the tense, blacked-out section. The Negroes, certain that the mob was finally moving in against them, waited. And then someone shouted hysterically, "Here they come!" Scattered shots rang out. No one knows who fired the shots but they were aimed at the dark car moving through a dark street. Although there were no serious wounds four of the policemen were hit with buckshot. According to the sheriff, a cordon of state patrolmen and helmeted state guardsmen was thrown about the section so that no one could enter or leave.

Zero hour was at dawn on Tuesday morning. State patrolmen and guardsmen in full battle dress, armed with tommy-guns, automatic rifles and machine-guns, lay down a barrage, battle fashion. After a

few minutes during which volley after volley crashed into the pitiful, wooden walls of the beleaguered houses, the small army began to advance into the smoke-filled area. Machine-gun bullets whipped into the windows and doors of the silent buildings. Walls disintegrated in the face of the hot machine-gun blasts. Inside their homes Negro citizens — men, women and children — lay flattened against their quivering floors.

In the business section, the police and guardsmen, working in platoons, smashed through the shop windows, chopped down the doors. The streets were soon littered with furniture hurled out of windows. In a poolroom the cloth was slashed on all of the tables. A doctor's office was smashed, the medical furniture chopped beyond repair. Surgical instruments, drugs, and valuable clinical apparatus were wantonly destroyed or stolen. In the offices of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company the uniformed vandals left a hopeless shambles after careful destroying all files and records. Smashing into a funeral parlor the law enforcement officers and troopers stormed through the chapel. Draperies were cut up, chandeliers and all other lighting fixtures were ripped from their sockets. The pulpit, with its well-thumbed Bible, was hacked, the light over the Bible smashed with a well placed gun stock. The hate-ridden orgy was topped off with a huge KKK scrawled in white chalk across one of the chopped caskets. Cash registers in all of these establishments received special treatment as the officers stuffed their pockets with the hard earned cash of Negro businessmen. With this part of the "riot" operation successfully terminated the armored patrols swung into the residential streets.

Employing the same storming tactics the troops and police reserves first subjected the house fronts to blasts from their machine and



tommy-guns. Then the houses were rushed. The frightened people were clubbed and jabbed. Screaming children running wildly for their mothers were sent sprawling. The people, stunned and covered with blood, were pushed and thrown into the streets. Hot guns were jabbed into their stomachs and they raised their hands. Men, women, children, all were ordered to keep their hands raised high. The arms of children too young to understand were jerked up by their terror-stricken mothers. Finally all of the Negroes had been marched into the streets. The unconscious and the maimed were dragged out. THE STATE PATROLMEN AND GUARDS HAD THE RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL. While the streets teemed with uniformed men and civilians, all carrying rifles and pistols, the bloody Negroes were marched off to the jail. Mop-up squads emptied the homes of hunting rifles and ancient relics. The "arsenal" had been captured. Press and radio erupted. RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL!

It was at this time that word flashed from the national office of the NAACP sent Maurice Weaver, a Chattanooga attorney, rushing to the seething town. He immediately called on Julius Blair, 75 year-old Negro businessman, and with him went to see town officials to determine the exact situation. The sheriff told them there was to be a meeting of "interested officials". These interested officials, three of

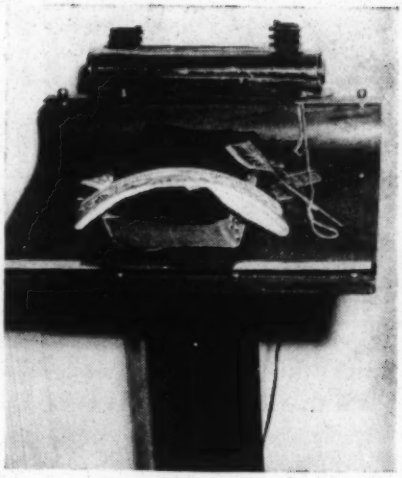
them — C. H. Denton, town magistrate; Highway Patrol Chief Lynn Bomar, and District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus — had set themselves up as a "board" to handle the "riot". All three are fearfully known to Tennessee Negroes. According to published accounts in the Cordie Cheek lynching, witnesses carefully jotted down the license plate numbers of two cars carrying the group of armed hoodlums who captured the youth before he was lynched. One of the numbers tallied exactly with the plates on Denton's car. The other number was traced to Columbia's postmaster. The postmaster was later removed. Denton who was magistrate then is magistrate now.

During discussions with the sheriff Mr. Weaver was told that about 70 men were being held although there was no available list of their names. Neither had any exact offense been charged against them. (According to published accounts the number varied from between 75 and 103.) Weaver was finally assured that bonds for the imprisoned men could be made by Mr. Julius Blair. Bumpus assured them that bonds would be fixed at the normal rate for like offense. Relying on word of these officials Mr. Weaver returned to Chattanooga. Within two hours Mr. Blair was placed under arrest charged with being an accomplice before the fact! When taken into custody the old man was berated by the arresting officers for daring to associate with white lawyers from Chattanooga. On Wednesday night Mr. Weaver called the sheriff from Chattanooga to ask whether or not bonds had been made. The sheriff advised him over the telephone that various people had been released. He did not tell him that the reign of terror continued for Columbia's Negro population or that new arrests had been made. Nor did he tell that Mr. Blair had been thrown into prison.

Thursday morning Mr. Weaver returned to Maury County and presented himself at the prison where he was told by a deputy that it would be impossible for him to see the sheriff. He also discovered that it would be impossible to see and talk with any of the men. Then the sheriff's office insisted that he show proof that he'd been retained by the men to represent them. This in spite of the fact that they were being held incommunicado. He was then surprised to discover that the prisoners, more than half of whom had but recently returned from the war in Europe and in the Pacific, were slated to appear before a Board of Investigation. This board now consisted of General Paul Bumpus, the county prosecutor, a representative from the State Attorney's office, and Lynn Bomar, chief of the armed band which had pulverized the Negro community.

The room in which the bruised and battered men were to be arraigned before the "board" was filled with the clamour of hard-heeled

trooper boots and the metallic noises of tommy-guns and rifles. Helmeted troopers stood in knots along the walls and in the corridors. The NAACP representative informed Attorney-General Bumpus that in his opinion statements made by any of the men in that room, bristling with men armed to the teeth, would be made under coercion and intimidation. He requested the right to advise them, as a lawyer, of their rights to refuse to make a statement. Mr. Bumpus joined with the sheriff's office in refusing this request. At least 75 citizens were brought before the board and questioned concerning their involvement in what the "board" was obviously attempting to label an insurrection. Included in the group were all of the town's businessmen, including the aged Mr. Blair.



A few minutes later several volleys were heard in the anteroom where several men were being prepared for the investigation. The thoroughly riddled bodies of two Negroes were later dragged out of the room. Reporters released the "official version". One of the men had seized a confiscated "Japanese rifle", which for some strange reason had been left in the anteroom, filled it with "cartridges which he must have stolen from the sheriff's office". After going through this operation the man is alleged to have shot a deputy in the arm. All of this in a room bristling with armed guards! The press accepted this version along with photographs showing the walls of the anteroom literally covered with slug holes.

Following these murders Mr. Weaver's attempts to see Mr. Julius Blair were unavailing. The sheriff also refused to see the Association's attorney privately. Weaver saw the sheriff as Chief Lynn Bomar stood by. Permission was finally granted to talk with Mr. Blair in the Maury County jail at 9:00 P.M. that evening. Arriving at the appointed time Weaver passed through a cordon of guards to the sheriff's office where he was casually informed that Mr. Blair and the other men had been transferred to the Davidson County prison!

The NAACP attorneys have been faced with such tactics since they first announced their intentions to defend these victims of rabid race-hate. The Attorney General declared that the writ of habeas corpus filed by Attorney Looby was pending for thirty or more defendants and would not be heard until March 6, 1946. Meanwhile the NAACP

asked U. S. Attorney-General Tom Clark to investigate the situation. The Attorney-General's office wired U. S. Attorney Frierson's whose home is in Columbia for information. Frierson, a southerner, notified the Attorney-General's office that there was no evidence of any violation of civil rights in the affair. The Association continued to insist on a thorough investigation. Frierson finally received word from Attorney-General Clark expressing his deep concern over possible violations of civil rights and other laws. The Columbia official was instructed to ask for a grand jury "at the earliest possible time". In the meantime a total of 28 Negroes, 18 of whom are under bond and 12 of whom were not named, were charged with attempted murder in the first degree, and three others were charged with "attempt to commit a felony". It appears that four white men are also to be indicted although their names were not disclosed because they have not yet been arrested. The indictment of unknown, unapprehended, white men at this late date is much too transparent an attempt to whitewash the bungling officials.

BEHIND THE FACTS

The events described in this booklet must seem almost unbelievable today. For this is an America only fresh from a terrible and long war in which Negro and white Americans fought side by side with white men, brown men, yellow, and black men from all the world, for democracy and the rights of minorities.

In Columbia, Tennessee, and all over the south, men who doggedly continue to believe in the MASTER RACE preachments are marshaling their forces in a desperate attempt to halt the flow of the true American ideal. They are deeply entrenched in the local police, they serve as sheriffs and magistrates, they are the law enforcement officers. And so, when the State Highway Patrolmen and State Guardsmen had finished their job of wrecking, machine-gunning, and terrorizing peaceful citizens who only defended their homes and families, they left their emblem for all to see. That emblem was a bold and proud KKK scrawled across the side of a hacked coffin in the Morton Funeral Home.

Today the klan rides again but it isn't the klan of cowardly hood, shooting and burning from night-flying horse. Today it rides in armored cars. It wears cap and visor, and shining badge. It spews forth death from machine-gun and tommy-gun. Its face wears the expression of the Nazi storm trooper, terror of helpless Jews. It is the LAW. It arrests its stunned victims, unlisted. It indicts them for "attempted

murder". Men like 75-year old Julius Blair, undertaker James Morton, Reverend Calvin Lockridge, and 19-year-old Navy hero, James Stephenson.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is determined to throw its entire weight into the defense of all of these victims of race-hate and lynch law. It believes that America has a conscience and that true justice will triumph and thus demonstrate to the klan that there MUST BE NO FUTURE COLUMBIAS. It is uncompromisingly pledged to restore faith in America and American democracy in the hearts of Columbia's Negro citizens by lifting out of the shambles the materials for a new start, another chance. To help in this task, which has international as well as national significance, a national committee of prominent and liberal Americans has been organized. Headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, this committee includes Dr. Channing H. Tobias; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; F. H. LaGuardia, Nathan Straus, Bishop W. J. Walls, Representatives Dawson and Powell, A. Philip Randolph and Roscoe Dunjee.

This country, which has paid so much with the agony and blood of her best young men, cannot have her clocks turned back. YOU ARE THE COUNTRY. YOU CANNOT STAND INDICTED BEFORE THE REST OF THE WORLD AS A LAST REFUGE FOR TERROR, MASS EXTERMINATION, AND THE MASTER RACE THEORY. THE N.A.A.C.P. DESPERATELY NEEDS YOUR HELP. OTHERS GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR A NEW, DEMOCRATIC WORLD. WHAT CAN YOU GIVE?

The "Committee of 100"

Founded by WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

20 WEST 40TH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

We invite every friend of the "Committee of 100" actively to support our work through adherence to the principles set forth in the following affirmation, already subscribed to by 50,000 Americans.

THE BELIEVING

I believe in the brotherhood of man. I believe in the essential right of my Negro fellow man to equal justice under the law; to the same political, economic and educational opportunities as any other American. I believe in the immediate right of the young man of color to serve his country under its flag without suffering the stigma of segregation.

THE DOING

I will make plain, by personal example on every occasion, that I am on the side of those who suffer from unfair discrimination. I will participate within my community in steps designed to establish genuine interracial cooperation. In 1946 I will assist, by every means within my power, this effort to make an America of justice and equality for our Negro fellow citizens.

THE "COMMITTEE OF 100"
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

I want to share in the defense of the Columbia, Tenn., victims through support of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund and enclose $..... as my contribution toward the special Columbia Defense Appeal.

Name.....

Address.....

Please make checks payable to Mary White Ovington, Treasurer. Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes.

his earlier position and signed the Lawrenceburg petition. The mayor himself is quoted as saying, "The purpose of the change of venue is to aid the defendants but that purpose has been betrayed in Maury County Court action." He then accused Bumpus of "fixing" the record in order to send the case to Lawrenceburg (39 miles from the Alabama border) "We supported Bumpus when he ran before but we are going to have justice if we have to beat Paul Bumpus to get it," continued the mayor.

Recent legal developments in the case reported by Maurice Weaver and Z. Alexander Looby, NAACP defense counselors reveal the continuance or postponement of the William Pillow, Lloyd Kennedy case to the November term in Maury County Circuit Court. This action was granted by beleaguered Judge Ingram and his prosecution when NAACP defense counsel asked for postponement following news of illness of Thurgood Marshall, chief defense counsel. Marshall, it was learned had continued his defense during the last three days of the trial in Columbia despite his illness.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her syndicated column of July 9th stated, "I was discouraged on receiving word the other day that the trial of the Columbia, Tenn., Negroes was to be moved to a place where the tension and anti-Negro feeling is, if anything, stronger than it was in Columbia.

"Throughout this whole case I have been wondering why we could not understand that, among the men in this community there were numbers of Negro veterans. They often felt, during their war service, that there was discrimination against them. And to come home and face the difficulties of readjustment and of finding a job is as difficult for them as for white men."

~~Friday~~
~~Thursday -- March 1~~ Saturday, March 2
~~Friday, March 1~~ --

GO TO CHURCH-- Tomorrow , Sunday is the last Sunday before the beginning of the Lenten season, and is called Quinquagesima Sunday, and precedes the beginning of Lent, which is Ash Wednesday , March 6th. We urge the people of the entire nation, and especially the people of Columbia and all of Maury County, to go to their churches Sunday morning and worship God ....

We people in this section need teaching, and Columbia and Maury County need the healing that can wome through our efforts by appealing to this Great Hea;er for the things that we want and need most....

We know that He suffered for us, paved the way for us, taught and healed us while here on earth. He is still able and available to all who call upon Him. Therefore, we beseech you, to be dilligent, fervent in your prayers that He will minister to us in this our hours of trial and tribulations.....

Tolerance is one of the greatest needs right now, and if we have tolerance, we have pateience, and if we have patience we will have the desire to ask God for help ...

Go to Church sunday. Pray to your God that we may be spared from any further trouble. and that those who have erred, be forgiven of their sins, and that we may cleave unto that Christ and religion we h ave tried to follow for the past two thousand years.

~~Saturday, March 2~~

Saturday , March 3

NOTE -- THIS IS NOT FOR PUBLICATION - NOR FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

BUT FOR STUDY BY THE EXECUTIVR COMMITTEE - JURISDICTION SOCIETY
CONFERENCE SECRETARIES OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL
RELATIONS

TO -
The Executive Committee of the Jurisdiction Woman's Society of Christian Service-
The Conference Presidents and Secretaries of Christian Social Relations-

From - Mrs. M. E. Tilly - Concerning -"THE COLUMBIA , TENN . TRAGEDY "

Carrying out the action of the Executive Committee, directing me to go to Columbia,-on March 2nd, I went to Nashville and spent two days at Nashville and Columbia. I had some very definite aims in mind - to gather the facts; to study the problems and try to find a line of action for the Jurisdiction Society in this incident and any others that may arise; to find ways to aid our local societies to so build up human relations in their communities there would be no repetition of this tragedy; to help the local societies, not only to feel their responsibility to act when danger threatens, but to know what to do in the emergency.

Much of this will have to be put into shape by the Jurisdiction Committee on Christian Social Relations. It is a big order and we will need your help. Please therefore, read this long report and " think on these things" and give us your advice.

WHAT I HAVE DONE SO FAR -
Rev. and Mrs. E. U. Robinson met me in Nashville. Mrs. Robinson paved the way for many of the interviews. Mr. Robinson not only drove us to Columbia but most helpful in suggestions and advice. They were both with me through the first day and until rather late in the evening.
Interviews were had with Gov. Jim Nance McCord; Mr. Ferguson, State president of the NAACP; Col. Looby, the Negro attorney who will defend the Negroes; Dean Faulkner and Dr. Jones of Fisk; several Negro women prominent in state organizations; the Methodist minister of Columbia, a filling station operator, a Negro beauty parlor operator, together with chance conversations with most any one in Nashville and Columbia. Visited the office of the Daily Herald of Columbia and secured the issues for the week.

I brought home with me a copy of the proceedings of the NAACP meeting held on Sunday in interest of the Columbia Negroes under arrest and the statement of Mr. Weaver, the CIO attorney who finally secured the release of the Negroes on bail.

I wrote to Atty. General Clark and urged Federal action . He replied by stating that he had ordered the Federal Grand Jury to meet and go into the matter.

I was in on a conference,held by the Southern Regional Council director, with a representative of Life who was at Columbia soon after trouble started and remained through the week, and Dr. George Mitchell who spent sometime there during the trouble.

While in Nashville, I had two conferences with members of the staff of our General Board of Education. Mrs. Robinson was with me in the first conference. Mr. Horace Williams and Mr. Eleazer were most helpful to us.

I have received an air mail letter from Clark Foreman, head of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare asking me to be vice-chairman of the "United Committee Against Police Terror in Columbia, Tenn" headquarters at 1613 205 East 22nd St. New York . The letter was multigraphed and was a nice imitation of a typed letter so I suppose quite a few others were asked to be vice-chairmen.

I refused to serve - for several reasons -

1. Because on the full page of sponsoring organizations, there were several

with whom we do not travel, such as The Communist Party of U. S. and the one of Michigan, etc.

2. Because we have received a release from Mr. Walter White of the NAACP, stating that he had learned there was being formed a national committee to raise funds for legal defense and publicizing the case, however, the NAACP was the only agency authorized to represent the Negro defendents and it had a national committee to raise funds.
I have sent a small personal check to the NAACP.

3. Because I saw just such a national committee block action that might have been taken in the Mrs. Recy Taylor case in Alabama. I believe a national committee with headquarters in New York riles us so here in the South, it works against the interest of justice. (Why don't we have a Southern Committee right now on this? People of New York could join with us.)
However, I do want to say in this connection, wherever there is trouble in U. S. north, east, south or west, it does affect us all and should be the concern of every person , north, east, so uth or west. Whether it be a race riot in Detroit, slayings in Freeport, L. I. or trouble in Columbia, Tenn., we should voice our concern and our protest.
Whenever we receive letters mimeographed or cards printed in mass to sign, these should be but reminders that we must write personal letters, which will be far more effective and will receive far more attention.

SOMETHINGS WE MUST THINK ON -

1. Our Disinherited Whites who participated in the trouble at Columbia and wherever else they are.

Columbia is in Maury County. The county has an outer rim of limestone on which very poor people "grub" out an existence. The Duck River flows inside this rim and forms a bowl of rich blue grass section that is a veritable little Kentucky Horses are raised here and fine house line the roadsides.

The Negroes in the county feed on the crumbs of the blue grass section and the crumbs are richer than those "grubbed" by the poor whites from the limestone farms.. There are really some well-to-do Negroes in Maury County or rather there were until they were arrested and their businesses wrecked by the State Patrol.
This a part of the back ground of the trouble
The people on "the limestone rims " in our South must have our serious consideration and understanding. Their living on the margin of our economic life prostrates them and frequently produces violent expression and anti-social conduct. Makes them responsive to the political hate - mongers also.
Our Methodist Church seems to have no message for them.
The "sects" have appeal to them. Quoting "Christ and Our Country" -"They gather in the emotionally starved ..... "there are 10 or 12 million people who receive all the spiritual guidance they ever receive from the vagrant sects"
The Catholic church is beginning to reach out its ministry to them here in the South.

All I can think of now is that -

1. Through our Crusade we must find a way to reach them and the way to minister to them after we reach them. If in this year of Evangelism, we fail them, the Crusade fails that far.
In our Rural conferences and schools, these people should be uppermost in our thinking and planning.
Can't our Theological schools train people to preach to them as the Catholic

Church is doing?
Can't we find the funds to give economic security to ministers who would want to give their lives in such service.

I wish I dared say to us of the Woman's Society, one of our MUSTS, must be a rural worker in every District.

All this has been said many times before-, but the Columbia incident has emphasized emphatically the imperative need .

2. We should continue to work for greater appropriations for the Farm Security Administration and for the passage of Federal Aid to Education bill.

3. Encourage the organization of Farmers' Unions. (The Farmers Union takes in the tenant, the share-cropper and the small farm owner)

II. FEARS -- a. Fears of white people of Negroes
I was amazed to find the amount of fear in high places and in low among the white people that Negroes are armed and ready,at any hour, to rise up.
The Governor said to us - "I spoke in Mt. Pleasant to the Rotarians last week Mt. Pleasant is in Maury County , a few miles from Columbia, While there, two men whispered to me that at a funeral a day or so before, 65 Negroes marched in the procession carrying army rifles. (When I told this to Dean Faulkner, he laughed at such a description of a Negro funeral.)
" We found the Negroes had armes at Columbia and by searching their homes, collected 400 guns and 132 pistols,"(They searched about 3,500 homes.), the Governor continued.
We also had this said to us - "The Negroes made a run on a hardware store in Nashville for ammunition on Saturday - but the store was conveniently out of ammunition.
We were also told there are enough arms on Cedar St. (the street on which is located the Capitol and its residents are Negroes) to start another war.

The following are excerpts from the editorials of the week in the Columbia Daily Herald - (Note the veiled threats)

"Keep cool- We urge the white citizens of the city and county to keep calm, cool and collected. The situation is in the hands of the State Troops and State Police. They will round up those responsible for last night's attack and clean up the city. We urge the white citizens not to start any undue demonstrations, but wait and be ready should any eventually arise

.. There is no use in arguing the matter. The white people of the South and Maury County is an integral part of the South, will not tolerate any racial disturbances without resenting it, which means blood shed. The Negro has not a chance of gaining supremacy over a sovereign people , and the sooner the better element of the Negro race realize this the better off the race will be

-- The whole affair is regretable, but maybe there will good come out of the affair. It should teach other sections a lesson, and let them know that the State of Tennessee will not tolerate disregard for law and order or subversive action by any group, and that the State has the materials with which to quell all such uprisings, and will do it in no uncertain terms and that the offenders are bringing down dire trouble upon their heads when they think they can get away with any such actions. The Negro race and the white race should take a lesson from what has happened, and understand that only under the law can our problems be solved

"Thanks and appreciation are due the State Patrolmen and the State Guardsmen of the splendid towns of middle Tennessee who came to help us. We hope it will never be necessary to recipocate, but if it should be, we feel certain that Columbia will respomd if called upon by any of our neighbors.
--- The great calamity that has befallen Columbia should not be allowed to occur to any other city or county in the State, and we can best prevent it from happening by fitting ourselves with the necessary prevention by having a State patro l organization and a Guard outfit that will cause those who would have the least idea of inciting a riot, to think twice before acting once. Preparedness is the best medicine. The cure may come forward afterwards , but the cure may be ten times as expensive as the preventive antidote, if the antidote is used at the proper time.
- From Editorials of the Daily Herlad, Columbia, Tenn. Feb. 26- March 2

To all of this , I might add that since Pearl Harbor, I think we all have heard many white people express forebodings of trouble when the Negro service men return.

b. Fears of Negroes of White People
A Negro beauticiam said to Mrs. Robinson and me - "As a race , we are wondering where our refuge is. Is God blind that He can't see the imposition on us? Is His arm shortened? Somewhere and somehow there is a refuge , for we have got to have justice and security. Are we going into another war? Wil He allow a new war to be to bring about retribution? Will this war redeem us?

I asked a Negro teacher and minister in Nashville if Negroes were afraid even before this happened . He replied, "We never know what a day will bring forth. If our car should touch another, the results could be disasterous."

In this connection, I would like to add that last summer, Miss Venita Lewis, a Negro woman then with OPA and now with UNRRA in China, was with me in a conference. She has just driven through the South and had stopped at towns along the way. She talked to Negroes on sidewalks or wherever she could and asked them the question, "Is this town doing post-war planning?" She said this replied would invariably come in substance. "The white people are meeting at the court house planning what they will do to us when the war is over.
I told Miss Lewis this was not true. She replied, "It is just as dangerous as if it were true because the Negroes think it is true."

III. POST-WAR ATTITUDES OF THE NEGRO -(This is what I gather)
As the three Negroes shot in the jail were being called for q uestioning, one of them, William Gordon is reported to have asked his fellow prisoners for a knife, saying, "Somebody is going down in this and it may be me". He did try to shoot"his way out" . A white man interpreted this saying and action of Gordon to Mrs. Robinson and me this way - "He knew resistance would be fatal, but felt the effort was worth dying for. It was his intrepretation of dying for democracy."

Some weeks ago, a Negro college professor told me the following and illustrated one section of it by a letter and a story which I will give to you.

"There are two philosophies of though held by the Negro ex-service men.
One is , 'In the war, I was given a gun and taught to shoot to kill, and kill with a definite aim in view --- and we reached that aim.
The cause for which I killed was worthy of being killed myself
The war is ended . We are home again, but things are not right for us and we must make it so as we did across the sea. The cause is worthy of being killed myself.

The other philosophy is- "The intelligence Service found ways of working in enemy countries by making friendly contacts and it had the same definite aim in mind and pursued it just as dilligently as the men who shot to kill --- and the aim was reached.

The war is ended. We are home again, but things are not right for us and we must make it so. I will work as unswervingly against the wrong with just as definite aim in mind as I did across the sea . I will do it in a friendly manner but I will not yield. I will use legal action, if necessary, but not force

THE LETTER - with names amd place omitted.

To ----County Chapter of 1946 Red Cross Campaign

Your request that I again act as Chairman of the Negro Division in the annual Red Cross Drive has been relayed to me by Mr.---- . I am appreciative of the complimemt implied in this invitation, and as heretofore welcome ah opportunity to assist in a worthy cause.

The Campaign structure under which we operated last year is such, however, that neither I, nor any other chairman of the Negro Division could do justice either to the cause or to that portion of the population he is considered as representing. A chairman cannot prosecute with zeal a program which he has had no part in developing, and with which he is acquainted only by pamphlets, and by private conferences from which the mass enthusiasm and experience of similar workers are absent. He cannot fairly call for the whole-hearted support of a group which has had no part in choosing him as its representative. He cannot enjoy the added impetus created by friendly rivalry when he "kicks off" alone, and "abtends" report meetings by phone or messenger. He must lay aside , in the name of public service, his self respect, to accept an invitation that is extended only after the other chairmen have been publicly announced. The resulting low morale cannot but extend through his whole organization, and the cause, which should get enthusiastic support, gets much less than that.

Toward the attainment of a more effective campaign, I offer the following suggestions ;-

1. That Negro representation be included at the planning level

2. That the Chairman of the Negro Division be selected by his own constituency
3. That all chairmen be announced at the same time.

4. That all chairmen be expected at all meeting concerning them.

I also offer the alternate, and to me, preferable suggestion that, instead of a Negro Division, each division, as presently and logically set up, have Negro representation to handle that part of the work.

Copies of this are being sent to ____ through whom you communicated with me-- In addition I will poll other public spirited Negro citizens, and will advise you the extent to which they agree with the opinions expressed herein. If such support is considerable and the indicated improvements are effected, I shall then consider it a privilege to serve in any capacity in which I might be helpful ,

Sincerely yours.

THE STORY THAT HE TOLD ME -

A young Negro sergeant , who had been badly wounded in Europe and had been recuperating at Great Lakes, was taking a trip South to see his wife who was soon to become a mother. In the early evening, the conductor approached him and said, "We will cross the Kentucky border very early in the morning, had you rather move out of this car now or shall I waken you when we reach Evansville. Negroes and white people cannot ride in the same car after we cross into Kentucky."

The sergeant replied - I'll remain where I am.

The next morning the conductor awakened the sergeant.

The Sergeant to the Conductor -- What do you want with me?

Conductor - We are crossing into Kentucky, so you must move back . There is a State law which will not permit you to stay in a white coach.

Sergeant - Please show me a copy of the law,

Conductor - I have'nt a copy of the law but it is the law .

Sergeant - Are you familiar with the Federal law concerning inter-state travel. I shall not move.

Conductor - I'll get a M. P. (which he did)

Sergeant to the M. P. - What do you want with me?

M. P. - I do not want anything, but the conductor wants you to move.

Sergeant to the Conductor - Get an officer of my rank and I will talk to him.

The Conductor went off and brought back a Captain.

Sergeant to the Captain- What do you want with me?

Captain - Nothing. The conductor wants you to move but I have no authority to make you (he left)

Conductor - I'll get civil police at Madisonville.

YOung White Girl -- Soldier, why don't you move and not cause so much trouble?

Sergeant - Lady, Hitler was pushing people around in Europe and Uncle Sam sent me and some others over there to stop him. We did, but I was almost killed in doing it. I did not do that over there to come home and be pushed around myself.

(The service men on the car cheered and said, "Brother, we are with you. They gave him their names and addresses, got the number of the train, the name of the conductor , the M. P. and the captain..... and the girl gave him her name)

When the train stopped at M adisonville, the conductor brought in two policemen.

Sergeant to the Policemen - What do you want with me?

Policeman - The conductor wants us to take you off of the train. Perhaps you had better come.

Sergeant I will go with you , but I am wounded and can't lift my bags.

The policemen picked up the baggage and the Sergeant went with them to the police station.

Sergeant to the Chief of Police -
What do you want with me?

Chief of Police - I do not want anything with you. The conductor wanted you to get off of the train. Don't you go and say we took you off? You are not under arrest. We do not want you. Why don't you go.

Sergeant - I do want your names, though, for I was put off of the train and now it is gone and I am sick and I have been delayed in getting to my sick wife. (He got their names)

-------- And now suit has been entered agaist the railroad.

IV. THE BRUTALITY AND VANDALISM OF THE STATE PATROL -
The Patrol was led by chief Lynn Bomar, a giant of a man, who was an All American Star in his days at Vanderbilt. In the arrest of the Negroes there was a general melee of clubbing, beating and shoving (See Time magazine for pictures) The Negro business section was wrecked and there was general vandalism by the Patrol. The caskets in the funeral home were broken and embalming fluid poured over the linings. On a strip of velevet , used at funerals, the letters K. K.K. were printed with white powder. All files and papers, including mortgage notes were torn in pieces. Atlanta Life Insurance office was wrecked and papers destroyed. The till in the barber shop was robbed of its day's receipts of $60 and the cash register broken beyond repair and the seats and arms of the barber chairs were ripped to pieces; the Negro drug store was looted of all candy, cream, cigars amd cigarettes; the cafe was wrecked, etc. etc,. etc.
In the midst of the wreck, stands unscathed the ice house and another business owned and operated by white people.

One reporter of a national magazine said "Mink Slide. the Negro section, looks like a European village wrecked by. war.

A question that is in my mind is - ARE STATE PATROLS LEGALIZED MOBS?

V. STATE GUARDS - President Truman's propaganda for universal military training is meeting with results in Tennessee. Boys of 16 and 17 can become members of the State Guards , if permission is given by the parents. In the 1,500 sent to Columbia through the week were many school boys. Baxter School for Boys, a Metodist inclined school , was well represented there.
While I was in Nashville I heard that some of the mothers were very much concerned. One of the Nashville boys was an eye witness to the killing in the jail and was made to search the bodies of the Negroes. I understand that he was in state of hysteria and another boy had not slept for 36 hours.

I saw an item in a Nashville paper which said the High School boys of Lebanon had written the Governor they would join the Guards if they would be allowed to go to Columbia. The article continued, "they have not received permission yet, but probably will."

VI. DOMESTIC SERVICE HAS ITS PLACE IN THE PICTURE
Soneone told us that ever since he had been living in Columbia people had been saying, "Columbia is on the verge of a race riot". We asked the basis for the fear. He replied in about these words-

The Government allows $20 a week unemployment conpensation and some of our Negroes are getting this and $4 a day is more than the wage of the county.

"Every time white women get together they talk in anger about not having servants and I feel that women everywhere in the South are doing this and there is dynamite in it

"Through your woman' societies help white women to know that God never decreed that women of one race should be the servants of another. Try to get them to see that to feel so is inconsistent with the Christian concept of brotherhood. To talk in anger of this is to sow seeds of discord and hate that is like "sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind"

Jennings Perry, editor of the Nashville Tennessean in his analysis of "Behind the Scenes in Columbia " , says this-

" The race question has been here since the two races have. Nothing in our times has so edged it, perhaps, as the departure of Negro women from the white kitchens -- some to the mills, some because their men were making enough to take care of them, some because allotments from sons and husbands in the service were more than they make in the kitchens. This has stirred quite a white fury on the distaff side.

"In these parts domestic service is exclusively a Negro province even the poorest whites will not enter it, and there are no gentle German, Polish, Irish and Italian immigrants to fall back upon. White matrons, who have always had cooks and housekeepers at $4 to $8 a week, have been impatient waiting, some with anticipatory gloating; war will be over and Mary or Anna will"come begging back'. Mary and Anna, quite understandingly, do not mean to go back to that if they can help it. This, I would say, is the worst fly in the ointment of race relations in Tennessee today"

Surely, surely , we of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Southeastern Jurisdiction have a job to do on this.

VII. LIQUOR PLAYS ITS PART -

We heard on every side of the drinking of the white people as they mulled about the square. A filling station operator told us that boot-legging flourished and expressed the opinion there would have been no trouble if there had been no drinking. He added, "The whites had to have liquor to be brave enough to be smart. The Negroes had to have it to be brave enough to defend them selves."

Two very drunk white men were arrested and there were empty and part-empty whiskey bottles gathered up in the search of places where the Negroes were congregated.

One thing we must face is that liquor has played its part in every lynching and race riot we have ever had -

SOME SUGGESTIONS OFFERED TO ME AS A LINE OF ACTION FOR OUR WOMAN'S SOCIETY

From Governor McCord - Let the church preach the Gospel.

From a Columbia Citizen- Organize an interracial committee in every community. If there had been one here, there would have been understanding and confidence enough between the two races to have prevented this occurrance or to have stopped it after it began

Help women to adjust themselves to the servant situation.

From Mr. Ferguson of the NAACP and Col. Looby, Negro Attorney

1. Help get justice in this case. What is done here will be the pattern used anywhere the Columbia tragedy might be repeated.

Write to Atty. General Clark urging Federal investigation and action.
It is serious that the Negroes are charged with insurrection and attempt to murder.
Help get compensation from the State for the property destroyed by the State Patrol/

2. Form inter-racial committees in every community.
3. See that State Guards are more mature than 16 and 17 year old boys.

4. Work to build public opinion so that we may have Negro police, Negro deputies in the towns and counties and Negroes on State Guards and State Patrol. Work to get all police a living wage. Demand training for them. The office of a defender of safety should be made so self-respecting it would lure the best of our citizens to accept it as a life service.

5. Lead law enforcement and city officials to have an intelligent understanding of the organizations that are working for the good of the Negro. They should be invited to the meetings of these organizations.

6. Get preachers to preach "less on the Bible" and more on how it relates to every day living; to preach more on how to look and act in public- in fact preach on public conduct , and along with this strengthen people so they will be able to meet crises in the communities.

7. Reach the poor white people the organized church is not reaching now -- the people who usually cause the trouble.
You can reach them through the radio on Saturday night. Put messages in hill-billy songs. They listen to them

- - - - - - - - - -

In connection with "getting justice in the case, I quote you some excerpts from a letter wrtitten by Dr. Albert Barnett to Gov. McCord. I feel sure Dr. Barnett would want you to have this as we think in terms of justice at Columbia (THis letter ought to make you write a letter to the Governor, yourself)

"When I read the accounts of the recent disturbance at Columbia in the Nashville Tennessean, the name of C. H. Denton caught my eye.
He is the magistrate who fixed the bond for the Negroes of Columbia . Looking back into my file on the Cordie Creek lynching of December 15, 1933, I discover that the automobile of this same C. H. Denton was used in the abduction of Cordie Creek. Armed men abducted the Negro boy, only 17 years of age, from his uncle's home in Nashville when a Maury County Grand Jury had adjourned without indicting him. Threw him into C. H. Denton's car. Drove to a point on the Columbia - Lewisburh road, and in the presence of 500 to a 1000 spectators hanged him to a cedar tree by the roadside. White residents of Maury County told me that invitations to the lynching were telephoned from C. H. Denton's home telephone to people all about Maury County notifying of the time and place of the lynching and inviting them to see the show.

It is a travesty on justice that Negroes under arrest at Columbia in the present situation should have their bond set or denied by a magistrate whose car was used in the abduction and lynching of Cordee Cheek and over whose telephone invitations were allegedly issued to people to witness the lynching ..... I wrote this case up in detail for the late Senator Edward P. Costigan at the time the Costigan - Wagner Federal Anti-lynching bill was being considered in committee. I can furnish you with a copy of the study if you desire it."

As to local interracial committees, I give you the following -

a, From the Southern Regional Council-

What happened in Columbia could happen in many another Southern town and will happen unless responsible white and Negro leaders get together in a spirit of honesty and common sense and work out together methods of preventing such outbreaks.

b. From - Interracial Notes- issued by our General Board of Education, Mr. R. B. Eleazer, editor.

Every bi-racial community needs a clearing house of interracial understanding, by which through their leaders the two races may be kept in touch and on guard against disturbing rumors and hysterical fears. An alert, functioning interracial committee might well have averted the tragedy in Columbia. Even an understanding between white and colored preachers might have done it.

c. The two Georgia Conference Societies are recognizing the urgency of this and from the Conference expense fund, make every member of their executive committee a member of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation (which is a part of the Southern Regional Council) These women receive the literature and form a nucleus of a committee that will be organized. The North Georgia Society , and perhaps the S. Georgia, has a recommrndation (voted by the annual conference) that the local society make its secretary of Christian Social Relations a member of the Georgia Committee. These names are filed in the office of the Southern Council as they come in and at any sign of danger these women will be called and a line of action suggested.

Concerning Negroes on police force- state and local - To build up public opinion to have this happen is a very definte part of the program of our societies. I will send you some recent studies on this that have been made by the Southern Regional Council.

There are things that bother me in the 6th suggestion. There were people at Columbia that wanted to do something but did not know what to do. I do not think we can put the responsibility on the ministers to teach us how to act in such emergencies, but I feel this is a job for our Jurisdiction society in cooperation with other organizations.

Now in conclusion , I want to add that besides all I have told you, there was also a labor problem , besides domestic service, in the back-ground of the story-- a phosphate mill that employed both Negro and white people and the Union there had not worked well enough in easing tensions.

So --- there is no phase of our program of Christian Social Relations that does not have its bearing on the Columbia tragedy. The Jurisdiction Committee, when it meets will take all of this under study and you will hear from us then.

In the meantime, if you have suggestions to make, please write them to me.

Finally, I want you to know that we were extended every courtesy at Nashville and Columbia. People were most willing to talk when they found the church was interested and was trying to help.

I am glad that I went and that I went representing our Jurisdiction Woman's Society of Christian Service.

THE STORY IN BRIEF OF COLUMBIA'S WEEK OF TRAGEDY

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

On Monday morning, Feb. 25, in an uptown radio shop, an altercation about the repairs on a radio, took place between a white clerk and a Negro woman and her son. The woman is said to have called the clerk " a name", whereupon he slapped her. The son, in turn, attacked the clerk and pushed him through a plate-glass window. The woman and her son were arrested, the white man was not.

The affray created considerable excitement about town. Crowds gathered on the square and there was talk of a lynching. To avert danger, officers quietly arranged for Negro friends to make bond for the two prisoners and rushed them out of town.

During the day, as the story spread, white people began to come into town and Negroes did also. Late in the afternoon, unaware that the prisoners had been released, a white mob gathered about the jail but was dispersed by the sheriff. Learning of this threat and fearing mob violence, a number of Negroes gathered in their business places prepared to defend themselves. The memory of two lynchings in the community in previous years probably contributed to their fear.

The Chief of Police called for the State Patrol and they came fifty strong with mortorcycles with sirens wide open. Governor McCord told Mrs. Robinson and me that the first work of the Patrol was to unarm 32 white men. They went to the home of the Negro undertaker, early in the evening, and without a warrant, arrested him and 12 other Negroes who had gather there for protection and confiscated the guns and pistols they had. (The Negro funeral director is a prominent figure in Columbia. His family have been funeral directors for three generations. He has been head of all the bond drives for the Negro community and was at this time leader of the Negro section of the Red Cross campaign.)

In the early evening the Chief of Police and two deputies went down in the Negro business section. As they got out of their cars , they were fired upon and wounded The claim is that the Negroes thought them to be the advance guard of the mob. Some one was heard to say, "Here they come."

State authorities were called on for more help and the State Guards poured into town. (Some said the relays of guards during the week totaled 1,500) The State Patrol and Guards , advancing early the next morning into the Negro area, were fired upon and three were wounded. Thereupon, the Patrol and Guards returned the fire until the business section was well " shut up". They proceeded to arrest suspects and collect fire arms. In the next two days a hundred or more Negroes were arrested, homes searched and 500 guns and pistols collected. (These guns were described to us by a minister of Columbia who saw them,as a collection, except for some army riffles, you might find by searching any 3,500 homes anywhere)

On Thursday, Feb. 28, prisoners in relays were brought into the jail for questioning. At one side of the room were piled the confiscated guns and pistols. It is reported that one of the prisoners being questioned, grabbed a gun from the pile He had a Japanese shell which he pushed into this Japanese gun and fired, slightly wounding a deputy. Whereupon the guards rushed in and fatally shot two of the prisoners.

Examination of the prisoners went on through the week. Some were released and others sent to Nashville to relieve the congestion of the jail, By Wednesday of the next week, all had been released ,- some under bond to await trial for insurrection and attempt to murder.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR AND PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE

In common with law-abiding people throughout the state and nation, we are appalled at the recent outbreak of violence in Columbia, Tennessee.

The pattern of race hysteria against Negroes which has been set by a small anti-democratic minority in Columbia does not represent the feelings of the people of Tennessee, the great majority of whom believe in fair play and fair opportunity for all.

The facts, which have been largely suppressed or distorted in the news, are these: James C. Stephenson, a 19-year-old Negro veteran just returned from serving his country in the Navy, entered a radio repair shop on the public square with his mother, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, on Monday, February 25. An argument with the white repairman ensued, in which Mrs. Stephenson was insulted and, according to witnesses, struck by the repairman. The young veteran sprang to the defense of his mother and there was a scuffle, in which the white man was slightly hurt. Both mother and son were then cruelly beaten by bystanders, after which they were arrested.

Late that afternoon, an armed white mob, described by the sheriff as from 50 to 75 persons, stormed the jail with the avowed intention of lynching the Stephensons. We are informed that only two members of this mob were arrested and that these two were released after paying a small fine for "drunkenness."

It was believed by both whites and Negroes that there would be a lynching that night. All night, armed bands of white men roamed the streets. The Negroes sought safety in their homes. Shots were fired into the Mink Slide area from cars driving by on the adjoining street. The Negroes turned off all lights in their area, to avoid presenting an easy target.

A carload of whites drove into the Negro area. Shots were fired. There was no indication that the occupants of the car were officers. The Negroes were acting as any other group would have acted in the same circumstances, to defend thier homes and lives against immediate peril of mob violence.

That night a cordon of deputies, state highway patrolmen and state guards surrounded the Negro section. At dawn, they invaded the area and came in shooting. There were indiscriminate mass arrests of 68 Negroes, without regard to their connection or lack of connection with the shots fired at the officers. These arrests were accompanied by brutal maltreatment of the prisoners and a completely unnecessary and purely vengeful vandalism, in which Negro business establishments were wrecked by the officers. The arrests have since grown to 100.

These prisoners have been denied the right to bail. Julius Blair, a 75-year-old property owner, was arrested two hours after an attorney had arranged for him to sign bonds for the prisoners. They have been denied the right of counsel. They have been held incommunicado so that they could not possibly make their own arrangements for counsel. Maurice Weaver, an attorney employed to represent them by the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, requested to interview the prisoners in jail and to be present when they were questioned. Both rights were denied by J. J. Underwood, Sheriff of Maury County, and Lynn Bomar, Chief of the Highway Patrol.

On Thursday, February 28, three of the prisoners were shot by law-enforcement officers inside the county jail, while they were being questioned. Two, James Johnson and William Gordon, were killed. Napoleon Stewart was wounded. The officers claim they fired in self-defense after one of the prisoners grabbed a gun. They have not explained how it happened that prisoners were questioned in a room containing loose guns, nor why the prisoners could not be subdued without being killed, nor what methods of questioning were being used which could drive defenseless prisoners to so desperate and hopeless an extremity.

We have just won a war in which Negro and white Americans fought side by side for democracy and the rights of minorities. Are we going to keep faith with these Negro and white veterans? The eyes of the nation and the world are on what we in Tennessee do about the Columbia cases. Our action must be in line with national ideals of equal justice and opportunity--not an outgrowth of old prejudices and outworn antagonisms.

We therefore ask the Governor and local and state law enforcement officials to:

1. Prosecute the members of the white mob who stormed the jail on February 25.
2. Prosecute officers responsible for deaths of two prisoners in their custody.
3. Release all prisoners who have not been charged with any crime.
4. Guarantee to those who are charged with crime a fair trial in the American spirit and tradition, with all rights provided by the U.S. Constitution, and unmarred by any manifestation of the lynch spirit which has brought about this horrible situation.

Clark Foreman, President
Southern Conference for Human Welfare

From: Southern Conference for Human Welfare
212½ Union Street, Nashville, Tennessee

AN URGENT MESSAGE TO S.C.H.W. MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

Attached you will find a statement of what has actually been happening in Columbia, Tennessee. These facts have been gathered by the Southern Conference from interviews with eye-witnesses. Many of them have not appeared in the newspaper accounts.

We know you will want to take what action you can to protect the civil rights of the Columbia defendants, who are the innocent victims of racist hysteria. We suggest the following steps:

1. Sign and mail the enclosed postcard to Governor Jim McCord. Distribute additional copies of this card, which can be ordered from the Southern Conference.

2. Wire or write the Attorney General, Tom Clark, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., asking for a federal investigation of the civil rights violated. The following telegram was sent by the S.C.H.W.:

   "Columbia, Tennessee, the scene of two previous lynchings, is again the scene of anti-Negro violence. Press reports you requested investigation of possible violation of Federal Civil Rights statutes. Press also reports that within 48 hours U.S. District Attorney Horace Frierson stated "no federal civil rights statutes were violated." Prior to such statement homes of Negroes in the Mink Slide section were invaded, the business area physically destroyed and about 100 Negroes seized and held incommunicado. Since the statement by Frierson law enforcement officers shot and killed two Negroes and wounded a third, while in their custody. (See Screws case.) Unless you intervene energetically the safety and lives of the Negro men still in custody are in danger from the very enforcement officials whose duties require them to afford protection. We urge immediate complete investigation with prosecution of violators under Federal statutes."

3. Secure resolutions and letters from all possible church groups, clubs, unions, and interested organizations to Governor McCord and the Attorney General.

Please let us know what action you are taking, by returning the form below:

- -

Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 212½ Union Street, Nashville, 3, Tennessee

____ I have sent a postcard to Governor McCord. Please send me _____ postcards to distribute.

____ I have written the Attorney General.

____ I enclose a contribution of $____ to help with this case.

Name_____

Address_____

Gov. Jim McCord
Nashville, Tenn.

Date.....

Dear Sir:

I am concerned lest the recent outbreak of hysteria against Negroes at Columbia, Tennessee, be allowed to set a pattern for postwar race relations in the South. To prevent this it is necessary that the members of the white lynch mob and the officers responsible for the deaths of two prisoners in their custody should be prosecuted and that the constitutional rights of the Negro defendants should be thoroughly respected and protected.

Sincerely,

(Signature).....

(Address).....

EXCERPTS FROM EDITORIALS - THE DAILY HERALD , COLUMBIA, TENN

Tuesday, Feb. 26 -

KEEP COOL - ... We urge the white citizens of the city and county to keep calm, cool and collected. The situation is in the hands of the State Troops and State Police. They will round up those responsible for last night's attack and clean up the city. We urge the white citizens not to start any undue demonstrations, but wait and be ready should any eventually arise

We would also urge the better Negro citizens to do likewise and to contact the leaders of the uprising and stop this useless disturbance ...;...
We would further urge some good, substantial Negro to get in touch with the Mayor or some leading citizens among the white people and seek council for the settling of the shooting and possible death to hundreds of people....

... There is no use in arguing the matter. The white people of the South, and Maury County is an integral part of the South, will not tolerate any racial disturbances without resenting it, which means blood shed. The Negro has not a chance of gaining supremacy over a soverign people, and the sooner the better element of the Negro race realize this the better off the race will be.

The South has done much for the Negro race, and there has been an increasing desire upon the part of the white people to give the Negro every opportunity to advance in his home life and in his economic life, but such actions as those committed Monday night will detur this movement, and as it is, it has halted that progress , and in reality, turned the clock back twenty-five year

-- The State Militia aided by the State Police are in charge and are now corralling the offenders and taking charge of all firearms and ammunition. So again, we urge the white citizens to keep cool, calm and collected. Watch and wait. Let the law take its course.

Wednesday, Feb. 27

-- The whole affair is regretable, but maybe there will be good come out of the affair. It should teach other sections a lesson, and let them know that the State of Tennessee will not tolerate disregard for law and order or subversive action by any group, and that the State has the materials with which to quell all such uprisings, and will do it in no unceratin terms and that the offenders are bringing down dire trouble upon their heads when they think they can get away with any such actions. The Negro race and the white race should take a lesson from what has happened, and understand that only underlaw can our problems be solved.
Thanks and appreciation are due the State Patrolmen and the State Guardsmen of the splendid towns in Middle Tennessee who came to help us. We hope it will never be necessary to reciporate , but if it should be we feel certain that Columbia will respond in the future if called upon by any of our neighbors

We want to thank the city and county officials for their quick action with sincere regret that four of the city policemen were victims of the fire from ~~Negro outlaws.~~

Thursday , Feb. 28 -

-- The great calamity that has befallen to Columbia should not be allowed to occur to any other city or county in the State, and we can best prevent it from happening by fitting ourselves with the necessary prevention by having a State Patrol organization and a Guard outfit that will cause those who would have the least idea of inciting a riot, to think twice before acting once. Preparedness is the best medicine. The cure may come afterward, but the cure may be ten tim as expensive as thw preventive antidote, if the antidote is used at proper tim

NAACP Scores Point in Tenn. Cases; $11,000 Spent

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—As a result of NAACP protests concerning the absence of colored grand jurors, the cases involving 31 men indicted on charges of attempted murder, will not be heard until early in May.

Mrs. Gladys Stephenson and her son, James Stephenson, testified before the Federal Grand Jury, now holding hearings here last week.

The Stephensons are key defendants in the affair which began in a Columbia radio repair store when James protected his mother who was being slapped and punched by a radio repairman.

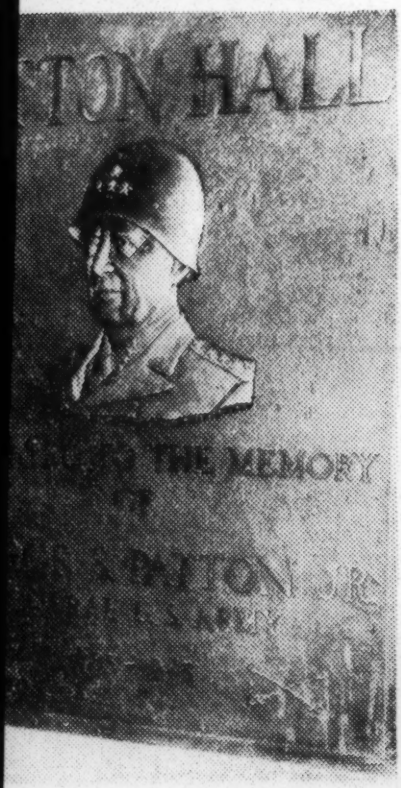
At the height of the tragic events, homes were vandalized and colored citizens terroized, with highway patrolmen and State guardsmen participating in an orgy of shooting and beatings of colored victims.

News Men Testify

Many were seriously injured and two murdered in the jail dur-

(Continued on Page 2 col. 7)

of Gen. Patton



rved as Gen. Patton's orderly for 8 ronze plaque erected at the Ft. Riley y. He was flown by the Army from edication of Patton Hall at Ft. Riley week.

WILBERFORCE RECEIVES $24,000 FROM STATE

WILBERFORCE, O. — Wilberforce University recently received a $24,000 grant from the State emergency board which will be used to remodel barracks to provide housing for 132 students.

TRACK MEET?

Not this time. Pee Wee's practicing so he can get to his newsstand before the AFROS are gobbled up. He can't afford to miss. Neither can you. We really suggest a subscription.

AFRO Subscription Dept.

628 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore 3, Maryland

NAACP Scores Point in Tenn. Cases; $11,000 Spent

(Continued from Page 1)

ing third-degree cross-examinations.

Several other colored persons also testified, as well as all white newsmen who covered the "riot," and Sheriff J. J. Underwood.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, announced last week that urgent appeals for funds for legal defense of the victims had to date netted $4,000.

$11,000 Spent

The association has already spent $11,000 in the case, and Mr. White again appealed for contributions to carry on the fight.

Federal grand jury sessions are closed to newsmen, and therefore no reports of actual happenings in the jury room could be obtained.

Among those standing in the corridor outside the jury room was State Highway Patrol Chief Lynn Bomar, who led the 75 highway patrolmen accused of "storm trooper" methods during the troubles.

General Summoned

A majority of the 23-man jury members are residents of middle or east Tennessee. About 20 summonses have been issued for appearances before the Federal body, including one for Brig. Gen. J. M. Dickinson, field commander of the 600 State guardsmen sent to Columbia.

Simultaneously with the grand jury investigation, hearings on the riots were scheduled for the Maury County Criminal Court and the Circuit Court. The county court handles minor criminal cases, while the more serious cases come before the circuit court.

Whites Seek Freedom

Hearings in the cases against four whites concern motions to quash indictments on charges of attempted murder.

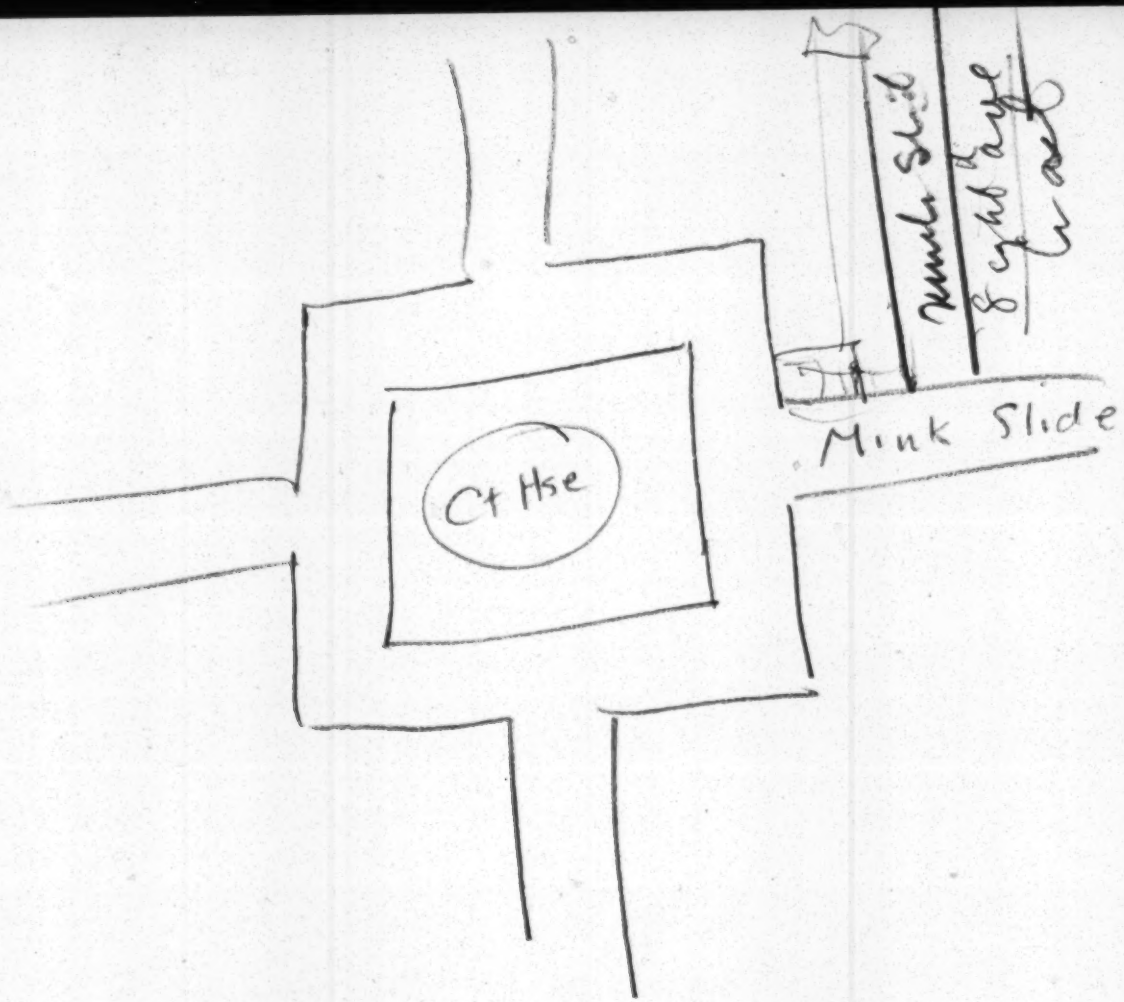
Six colored defendants are charged with carrying weapons, and all except one have been indicted on attempted murder charges.

They are listed as George Nicholson, James Morton, Sol Blair, Cal Lockridge, James T. Bellanfant and Meade Johnson.

10,000 Bibles Sent to Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1

the emperor's subjects before the luxuriously bound copy is delivered by Dr. Barnhouse


Ct Hse
Mink Slide

March 4, 1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Ridgeview Road
R. F. D. #1
Dunwoody, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kytle:

This will serve as a document of reference in the matter of the newspaper manual.

The idea is to turn out a style manual which we hope might find acceptance in Southern newspaper offices. It would be built around the way to handle news involving race.

The Southern Regional Council will set its machinery to collecting newspaper and other examples of good practice and bad practice in this field.

The job which you have kindly undertaken is that of day to day reading of clip material supplied by us or found by you; thinking about the subject; and, after the passage of four, five or six months, turning out a written draft of a style manual.

The Council can put up to two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of travel and other expense money into it. It will either pay portions of this sum directly to you on your bills or, if you wish, will incur expenses against this sum itself.

The Council does not have resources which will enable it to compensate your professional ability--we suppose we are getting that for free.

We shall be ready at any time to assist in getting the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association or anyone else to open channels of usefulness for the manual.

Sincerely and appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

January 4, 1949

Mrs. Irving Cohn
1122 Lowerline St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Cohn:

What shall we do about this? Is there somebody good up state, say at Baton Rouge, who should send it out?

Alternatively, should they simply be sent from here?

Or, should they be sent from the New Orleans Committee?

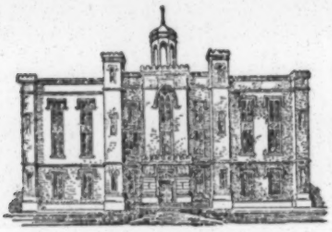
Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

KNOX COLLEGE

GALESBURG ILLINOIS



Sent green leaflet 1/21/50 HCF

Department of Religion

January 7,1949

Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Your survey Race in the News was referred to in Motive magazine for January this year. If it is available for free distribution I should appreciate very much having two copies of it.

Yours truly,

Perry LeFevre

Perry D.LeFevre

30 - Race in the News

HCF

April 4, 1949

Mr. Hubert A. Elliott
P. O. Box 2645
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Elliott:

I was happy to get your letter and learn of your interest in the newspaper guide which the Council is preparing. The manuscript is being prepared by Calvin Kytle, of the Emory University School of Journalism, and is still in the working stage. It seems doubtful just now that the pamphlet will be in print before May. If the type is set in time, I will be glad to send you galley proofs before April 26, as background material for your Mars Hill College speech. In any case, I will send you several copies of the finished product.

Your change of address has been received and noted. There have been no publications since March 1, but an issue of New South will be forthcoming soon.

It would be fine indeed if a local chapter of SRC could be activated in Asheville. Your being on the scene should help greatly. Let us know what we can do.

Jane Simpson sends her regards.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

RECEIVED
APR 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

HUBERT A. ELLIOTT
~~[illegible] CANTON HALL~~
~~OAK RIDGE, TENN.~~

P.O. Box 2645
Asheville, N.C.
30 March 1949

Dear Mr. Fleming,

When Mrs. Havens met with us at Oak Ridge before I left there 1 March to join The Asheville Citizen staff I understood SRC was (or had) preparing a guide for Southern newspapers. I am very anxious to get a copy of this guide--for my own benefit and for background material to use in a speech I am to make at the Mars Hill College publications banquet April 26. If there is other related material available I would appreciate your sending it, too.

I notifed the SRC office through regular postal channels of my change of address. But so far have received no publications normally received as a member. Perhaps there have been none recently. At any rate I wish you would check on this for me.

I had a talk today with George Stephens of the Stephens Press here, and during our brief chat the hope was expressed that a working unit of SRC might be revived in Asheville. I certainly hope so.

My best to Mrs. Havens and Mrs. Simpson.

Very truly yours,

Hubert A. Elliott

Awards to Fortify American Way Designed to Exceed Nobel Prizes

By BRENDAN M. JONES

A new organization, known as Freedoms Foundation, Inc., has been incorporated under New York State charter for the purpose of making annual awards for outstanding contributions to a better understanding of the American way of life, it was learned yesterday.

The value of the awards will considerably exceed that of the Nobel prizes, which total about $40,500 annually, it was said. Encouragement of clearer public comprehension of the American free enterprise system of economy will be particularly encouraged, according to the basic policy of the new institution.

The exact categories of awards are expected to cover such fields as educational projects, editorials, articles in periodicals, speeches, films, broadcasts, books and similar media of disseminating public knowledge.

Major awards will be made on a date yet to be designated, but plans call for making them a fixture of a special patriotic observance about the time of Thanksgiving Day. Other awards will be made during the course of each year. In all, they will total more than 100.

Development of the Foundation was described as an outgrowth of the long-term project for improving public understanding of the American economic system, started in April, 1948, under sponsorship of business and advertising groups.

This program, which is also aimed at combating communistic misrepresentations of the American system, is being directed by a joint committee of the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers.

Don Belding, board chairman of

Continued on Page 23, Column 4

FORMER Residents Manhattan, Kansas, call immediately BRyant 9-8700, ext. 298.—Advt.

GSM

Save This → Tickler - Nov 1.49

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1949.

AWARDS TO FORTIFY AMERICAN SYSTEM

Continued from Page 1

the Foote, Cone & Belding national advertising agency, who heads this joint committee, will also be executive director of the Freedoms Foundation. However, it was emphasized, this will be the only connection between the two organizations.

Statement of Principle

With headquarters at Valley Forge, Pa., the Foundation is to be a completely independent body, and its sole activity will be the making of awards. It will be non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political, and open to membership of every American wishing to join. A board of judges representing all segments of the nation's life will be named to determine award winners.

According to the organization's statement of principle in its charter, it has been formed "to build and create an understanding of the spirit and philosophy of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and our 'bundle' of indivisable political and economic freedoms inherent in the American way of life."

The joint advertising programs from which the Foundation grew, consists of three levels of activity. These are: exchange of opinion and discussion of the economic system in industrial plants and communities, an advertising campaign now in progress under sponsorship of the Advertising Council, and an educational program yet to be fully developed.

A Neglected Child

Tommy is 10 and in trouble. He has a touch of genius and a tendency to take things not his own. Tommy is not delinquent, but a neglected child, in need of more care than an older brother can give him. So—because the people who live and work in New York are generous—Tommy will go to live in the country. His farm school is one of the 423 voluntary hospitals, health and social services sharing in the money now being raised by the Greater New York Fund. The fund appeals only to concerns doing business here and people who work here for one annual gift to help support virtually all the voluntary organizations and institutions in the city.

Have you contributed? If your place of business or your union is not yet set up for employe-groups contributions, call or write the Greater New York Fund, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York 18 (LOngacre 3-3000).

30- Race in the News
(new file)

August 19, 1949

Mr. C. C. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I send you the manuscript of a pamphlet the Council wishes to print. It is ably written by Calvin Kytle, a young man who has lately been teaching journalism at Emory University. It lays down the main rules for work conduct of a newspaper in the South. The idea is to get it into the hands of managing editors. They will use it as teaching document for reporters.

We also want to get it into the hands of as many citizens as possible so that private citizens reading their papers and knowing the principles of this little book can run an audit of their papers. Then citizens can effectively protest to the editors that this or that story violates rule two or four of the little book.

The printers want between five and six hundred dollars to get it out. As you well know, the Council simply hasn't got the money. I am approaching the Central Life Insurance Company, and Atlanta Life, and your own company with the proposal that each company agree to buy, say a thousand copies at one hundred and fifty dollars a thousand ($150.00 per 1000 copies).

It seems to me that it would, in the long run, be good business for a life insurance company to share importantly in quickening the pace of change in southern newspapers so that in a shorter time than otherwise would be possible, the newspapers will behave respectfully and courteously toward the Negro public.

Query: Would North Carolina Mutual be interested in buying a thousand or two, if, on publication, the format and appearance as well as the contents is acceptable to the company?

I intend, in the next day or two, to drop by your Atlanta office and talk with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Abrams about the manuscript.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

August 19, 1949

Mr. G. D. Rogers, President
Central Life Insurance Co.
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Rogers:

This time I am asking you to lay a proposal before the officials of the Central Life Insurance Company. Here is a manuscript of a mighty good pamphlet that the Council wants to print. This was written for us by Calvin Kytle, who has lately been teaching journalism at Emory. We think it is good. It lays down simple rules which newspapers through the South can use to correct their procedures. We think of it particularly as a document that managing editors can hand to new reporters for their guide.

Its usefulness will be greatly enlarged if, in addition, local citizens will keep it by them and run a sort of audit of their local papers against the six points made in the pamphlet. Citizens and committees can then go to editors and point out that this or that story or practice violates the accepted rules of good journalism, as pointed out in the manual.

We have had competitive bids on printing it with the five or six cuts that we think needful. The price runs a little in excess of five hundred dollars for ten thousand copies. I have already covered the editorial and clerical expenses, but our Council simply has not got the five hundred dollars to pay for printing the pamphlet. I would be deeply grateful if the Central Life Insurance Co. would agree to purchase a stated number of copies of the pamphlet for distribution to its clientele. We could deliver a thousand copies for one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00).

It seems to me that such a distribution by the company would be a wholesome and constructive step in the South and one which, in the long run, would materially benefit the company.

I shall also be asking two or three of the other leading insurance companies to purchase blocks of the pamphlet.

If you think the manuscript worthwhile, the Council would be most grateful for your help in any way that may be seen fit.

I shall try in the next four or five days to get to your local office here and explain to the men there what the manuscript is about.

My warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

August 19, 1949

Mr. Norris B. Herndon, President
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
148 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Herndon:

I had the pleasure of talking briefly by phone this morning with Mr. Martin about the enclosed manuscript. Our Council has long wished to print a manuscript on race in the news. This was written for us by Calvin Kytle, who has lately been teaching journalism at Emory. We think it is good. It lays down simple rules which newspapers throughout the South can use to correct their procedures. We think of it particularly as a document that managing editors can hand to new reporters for their guide.

Its usefulness will be greatly enlarged if, in addition, local citizens will keep it by them and run a sort of audit of their local papers against the six points made in the pamphlet. Citizens and committees can then go to editors and point out that this or that story or practice violates the accepted rules of good journalism, as pointed out in the manual.

We have had competitive bids on printing it with the five or six cuts that we think needful. The price runs a little in excess of five hundred dollars for ten thousand copies. I have already covered the editorial and clerical expenses, but our Council simply has not got the five hundred dollars to pay for printing the pamphlet. I would be deeply grateful if the Atlanta Life Insurance Company would agree to purchase a stated number of copies of the pamphlet for distribution to its clientele. We could deliver a thousand copies for one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00).

It seems to me that such a distribution by the company would be a wholesome and constructive step in the South and one which, in the long run, would materially benefit the company.

I shall also be asking two or three of the other leading insurance companies to purchase blocks of the pamphlet.

If you think the manuscript worthwhile, the Council would be most grateful for your help in any way that may be seen fit.

I have shown the manuscript to Mr. Harper, Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Milton. They all approved it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

30 - Race in the News

C. C. SPAULDING
PRESIDENT

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

X

August 24, 1949

Dr George S Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr Mitchell

In the absence of Mr Spaulding, I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the recent date together with manuscript of a pamphlet the Council wishes to print. Mr Spaulding will probably be in the office next week and at that time, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

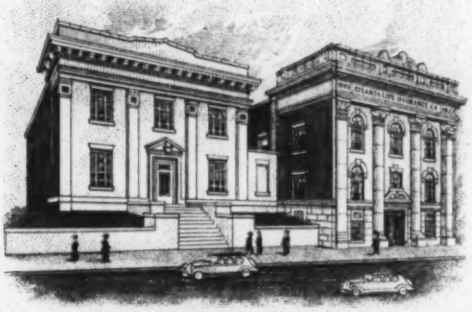
E. S. Berry

(Mrs) E. S. Berry
Secretary to Mr Spaulding

b

30 - Race in the News

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
A. F. HERNDON
FOUNDER
N. B. HERNDON
PRESIDENT-TREASURER
E. M. MARTIN
VICE PRESIDENT-SECRETARY
L. H. HAYWOOD
VICE PRES. DIR. OF AGENCIES
F. A. TOOMER
AUDITOR



W. H. SMITH
VICE PRESIDENT
W. C. THOMAS
ACTUARY
GEO. W. LEE
DISTRICT MANAGER
G. E. DELORME
DISTRICT MANAGER
DR. H. L. LANG
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

148 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.

ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

P. O. BOX 897

ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

August 30, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In the course of a year, hundreds of institutions request us to make donations, direct or indirect, of all kinds and descriptions having to do with various undertakings, such as religious, social, labor, and welfare. There is no question about the worthiness of many of these causes but our Officers decided that it would be better to stick closely to the field of business.

As much as we regret to say no, calls have been so great during the last year, that we almost need a worker to do nothing but devote his time saying no to the thousands of requests that come in from policyholders and non-policyholders in ten states.

Very sincerely yours,

N. B. Herndon

N. B. Herndon
President

NBH:c

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1949
Southern Regional Council

30 - Race in the News

September 6, 1949

Mr. C. C. Spaulding, President
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I can't tell you how extremely happy your letter of September 2 about the pamphlet "Race in the News" made us. We are delighted to have that long step toward paying for the printing; we are delighted that your company agreed so heartily with us that the pamphlet is of value; and we are delighted that the company will be distributing it and so helping to get its contents used.

The printer has not yet delivered the pamphlet, but we expect it tomorrow or the next day and will send yours straight on up.

With warmest admiration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C. C. SPAULDING
PRESIDENT

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

September 2, 1949

Dr George S Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr Mitchell:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of our Company on Wednesday of this week, it was voted to make a contribution to the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNcil of $150.00 for the purchase of 1,000 copies of the forthcoming article - RACE IN THE NEWS.

N.H. Rec

We think it will make very interesting reading and shall be glad to help distribute the pamphlet as widely as possible.

Check for the sum of $150.00 is enclosed.

With all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

C C Spaulding
PRESIDENT

150.00
McK.

ccs eb
Enclosure

September 10, '49

Mr. G. D. Rogers
Central Life Insurance Company
Tampa, Fla.

Dear Mr. Rogers,

I wrote you August 19 about thisnew pamphlet, when it was still in MS. It camein from theprinter yesterday.

Meanwhile we have had a most gratifying letter from Mr. Spaulding, saying that the Board of the N. C. Mutual were so pleased with the MS. that they wished to get 1000 copies of the pamphlet, for distribution, and sending the Company's check for 150.00.

Here are several copies for you, and for any other if the Company who should get them.

I do hope that it will be found possible to buy a good block of them. We are stretchedout on the printer's bill, and we also want the pamphlet to get the added circulation and use.

We had a great two-day meeting of Church Women, with Mrs. Roosevelt as the gracious star.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/gml

Desphalchief
RWW
Sept 10. '49
5 encl.

September 12, 1949

Mr. C. A. Scott
Atlanta Daily World
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

I do hope you will find time to examine closely this new pamphlet, just out.

We think it can be extremely useful in Southern newspaper offices, and in the hands of citizen-readers.

We ran up a bill for printing them, and need to sell quite a lot. They are fifteen cents each.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company thought so highly of the manuscript that their Board of Directors in Durham ordered a thousand copies to distribute to policy holders.

What would be your kindest advice as to ways in which we could interest people, and papers, in using it?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

September 12, 1949

Mrs. Grace Townes Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Here are a couple of copies of the new pamphlet, Race in the News.

Would the Atlanta League, or some other group you may know of, wish to buy some more for distribution? They cost fifteen cents each.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

September 12, 1949

Mr. L. D. Milton
Citizens Trust Company
212 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Milton:

Here are five copies of the new pamphlet on Race in the News.

I send you the happy word that Mr. Spaulding's Board had thought so highly of the manuscript that they bought a thousand copies, and sent us the check for one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00).

I would be most grateful for your advice as to other ways in which we can increase the circulation, and cut down our bill for the printing!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

30- Race in the News

The Chattanooga Times

September 12, 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Will you please mail five (5) copies of "Race in the News" to Charles Puckette, General Manager of The Chattanooga Times? Mr. Puckette wants to send one copy to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sulzberger, he the publisher of The New York Times, and he will make good use of the other copies.

I am having lunch with Walter C. Johnson today and I will call his attention to the very fine booklet. He ought to be willing to distribute it to the Southern newspapers even if he feels it necessary to say that the copies were furnished by the Southern Regional Council.

We appreciated the reference to The Chattanooga Times.

Mr. Popham is a great believer in the Southern Regional Council and will be delighted when I show him the reference you made in your letter.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

30 - Race in the News

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Many thanks for the two copies of Race in the News, which came in today's mail.

My immediate reaction is one of gratitude to SRC for sponsoring and producing such a needed style book.

Let us hope it will prod many copy editors to mend their ways.

Sincerely -

Hubert A. Elliott

P.O. Box 2645
Asheville, N.C.
13 September 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

publicising

Exercise

SPC - Race in the News

September 15, 1949

Miss Lillian Smith
Clayton, Georgia

Dear Miss Smith:

Sorry I missed you when I called two or three weeks ago, but it was a pleasure to talk with Mrs. Snelling.

We have just got out this new pamphlet. I do hope you will like it.

You will have seen the fair beginnings already made in the Southern press toward coming around to better standards in this matter. We think this pamphlet, widely used, can speed and shape the movement quite a lot.

I would be very grateful if you would run it through your mind and help us in any way you can to get it widely used. We will sell it for fifteen cents a copy.

Incidentally, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has agreed to mail it out to all the Association's members. Also, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company has bought a thousand copies to distribute to policy-holders.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

30 - Race in the News

7

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher*

LISLE BAKER, JR. *Vice Pres. & Treas.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

September 16
1949

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you very much for sending Barry the pamphlet Race in the News. He is in Paris with E.C.A. I will tell him about the very generous reference to the Courier-Journal and its play of race news.

I was interested in the section on papers that carry Negro news. As you may or may not remember, the Macon Telegraph was the first in the South to carry a page of Negro news, starting back in 1912. I also put in one in Richmond. When I came here, I talked with a group of Negroes and asked them if they would like to see the Courier-Journal do it. They told me they had a thriving Negro press and if the company with its resources went into the field, it would probably kill their press, so Barry and I decided not to go into it. We do, however, maintain the closest relationship with the Negro press here, and invite and receive frequent criticism of our handling of stories.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mark

Mark Ethridge

30- Race in the News

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

September 17, 1949.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 7-1851

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

Thanks very much for sending me the pamphlet on "Race in the News". We are pleased to be mentioned in it, and I hope it will do good, especially since the SNPA will distribute it to all members.

Sincerely yours,

V

Virginius Dabney.

VD/M

SRC - Race in the News

PHYLON
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF RACE AND CULTURE
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE

September 19, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks very much for sending us a copy of "Race in the News." Much of the materials in this little publication will be found useful for Phylon. We may ask for permission to reprint some of it in the future.

Very truly yours,

Mozell C. Hill

Mozell C. Hill

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Race in the News

September 19, 1949

Right Reverend Beverly Dandridge Tucker
c/o Right Reverend Carl M. Block
1025 Tailor Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Bishop Tucker:

The little pamphlet that our Council has just got out gives us all a chance to get something useful moving in the South.

We are getting it into the hands of newspaper people in all the thirteen Southern states. The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association is doing that for us. That will give the newspaper offices use of the pamphlet, both as a manual on the copy editor's desk and as a teaching document for reporters.

Now the problem is to get it widely ready by interested citizens in the South. We are mailing out four thousand copies to our members and subscribers in a few days, but that is a drop in the bucket. One of the large Negro life insurance companies has already bought a thousand copies to send out to policy-holders. I have written Dr. Daniel A. Poling of the Christian Herald and Mr. Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Century, sending them copies and telling them what it is. We are getting our main people in the various states to talk with effective persons in the various religious denominations. We have interested the southern states Council of Church Women at the big meeting here last week which Mrs. Roosevelt attended.

After the pamphlet has reached local people, the next thing is to get them busy with committees, preferably of both races, to go and see editors and ask for greater conformity to the simple rules laid down in the little green book.

I know this is the sort of thing you will see the possibilities of. I should greatly like to enlist your friendly support for the movement and your help whereever you may care to give it.

Mrs. Henry Havens of the Department of Christian Social Relations, who is there in San Francisco, will be interested on behalf of this idea.

I take the liberty of writing you in order that you also should understand it. This is a good distance from Ohio these days, but I know your heart will be in a purpose of this kind.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

To the Board Members

This, we have sent out, as you will see, to the heads of each state committee.

Please do what you can yourself to get the pamphlet widely known and read.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Race in the News.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

September 19, 1949

To the Heads of all State Divisions and Affiliated Interracial Committees

Dear Sir:

Here is a chance to get something effective rolling in many communities.

The new pamphlet Race in the News will go to all Council members in a few days time. Meanwhile, here is a copy for you.

A good many Southern newspapers in the last several years have been doing a lot better on coverage and handling of news about Negroes. This pamphlet gives a way to speed and focus a movement already started within the press of the South.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association is sending a copy to each of its members. That makes it certain that newspaper offices will have it. They can use it on copy editors' desks as a manual, and they can use it as a teaching document for reporters and other staff persons.

In the hands of interested newspaper readers, you can see that the pamphlet will provide, for the first time, a standard against which ~~the~~ day to day ~~work of~~ handling by the papers can be checked.

Quite the best device will be for local committees, preferably drawn from both races, to visit newspaper officials and ask for whatever change in the direction of the pamphlet, the papers can arrange.

We can not, directly from this office, get that done. You can.

Please consider carefully how best to do it in your own state. One thing we greatly hope for is that you will reach out to responsi-

ble church bodies in your state and get their cooperation in the follow-up with the papers. The church women know about it through the meetings last week here in Atlanta. If you can, you should arrange to have appropriate people interview the heads of the various religious denominations in your state and ask for their cooperation. Local churches of local councils of ministers or of church people could and should make this effort a project. It will do a lot of good, and there is little likelihood that any one's special sensibility will be brought to the fore.

Many other kinds of civic groups might well be brought to take an interest in speeding this movement.

The Council can supply more copies of Race in the News at fifteen cents each.

Will you be good enough to write me what you plan to do?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

30 - Race in the News (New file)

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Sent to the 8 major schools of journalism in the South

September 19, 1949

Dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to send you a copy of the pamphlet Race in the News, just published by the Southern Regional Council.

As you know, the change to fairer practices in the handling of racial news has been gaining headway in the South in recent years. This booklet is intended to encourage and guide that already existing trend. It discusses current practices and, more important, sets out simple rules of good journalism and good taste as a guide to style.

It occurred to us that Race in the News would be a useful aid in the curriculum of Southern schools of journalism -- either as a supplementary text or as a reference manual. We should be happy to supply additional copies at fifteen cents per copy.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

30 - Race in the News

September 19, 1949

Professor Carl Bennett
Wesleyan College
Macon, Georgia

Dear Professor Bennett:

We are greatly indebted to you for allowing Mr. Calvin Kytle the use of your material in our new pamphlet Race in the News.

I am sending separately several copies of the pamphlet for such use as you might like to make of them. We have great hopes for the booklet and are much heartened by the reception it has had so far. The executive secretary of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, for example, has agreed to send a copy to each of the Association's members.

Our sincere thanks for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Race in the News

The Board of Home Missions
of the Congregational and Christian Churches

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION

FRED L. BROWNLEE
GENERAL SECRETARY

RUTH A. MORTON
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

HERMAN H. LONG
DIRECTOR OF RACE RELATIONS

September 20, 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

That's an excellent pamphlet on Race in the News. I'm glad you got it out and did it so well. Since the Committee on Cooperation was founded some thirty-three or more years ago there has been a decided change in the attitudes and writings of southern editors. In this, the Southern Regional Council, successor to the Committee, has played a real part. Northern editors need the suggestions also, and, in some cases, badly.

The suggestions for circulation that rushed into my mind at once were:

1. Send a copy with a cover letter, by yourself or various key persons to every newspaper editor in the United States.

2. Send a copy to every dean of a school of journalism in the United States.

3. Send a copy to the editors of certain magazines, like the Christian Century, Crisis, Literary Digest, and other magazines which frequently feature articles on race relations. Some of them might run an editorial on the pamphlet.

4. If you haven't done so, then send a copy to executive officers engaged in allied work, as you have done in my case, for example.

Perhaps you have already thought of all this. If I think of anything else I'll write you. Thank you again for remembering me. All power to you!

Yours cordially,

Fred L. Brownlee

Fred L. Brownlee

FLB:hw

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

Race in the News

20 September 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wish to thank you for your letter of September 14 and for sending me the copies of your new pamphlet entitled "Race in the News." I am sure that I shall read it with interest.

Sincerely,

Gordon Gray

Gordon Gray
Secretary of the Army

SRC - Racial the News

The Saturday Review
of Literature

25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Editor
Norman Cousins

President
Harrison Smith

Associate Editors
Henry Seidel Canby
Amy Loveman
William Rose Benet

September 21
1 9 4 9

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the pamphlet which reached me yesterday. I shall read it with interest and add it to the pile of books which I still hope we can find someone to use as a springboard to an essay on the South.

Sincerely yours,

Amy Loveman

Amy Loveman

AL/ir

SR1 - Race in the News

September 15, 1949

Miss Amy Loveman
c/o the Saturday Review of Literature
New York, New York

Dear Miss Loveman:

You may perhaps recall your kindness in giving opportunity for Paul Williams of Richmond and myself to talk with you some months ago.

Here is a brand new small pamphlet from the Southern Regional Council. We have wanted to do something like it for a long time.

It amounts to being a manual or handbook for use in Southern newspaper offices.

Thought it has been out only four or five days, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Associations has already agreed to send a copy to each of its members.

Now if I can give it wide distribution among the reading public, the interacting forces of editorial use of the pamphlet and reader use of it can greatly speed the movement in the South for fair and courteous coverage of Negro news. Few things would more rapidly improve matters in this part of the world.

May I ask for your great kindness in using your imagination as to the best way in which I can get the pamphlet known? Its price is fifteen cents a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

CHARLES DOLLARD
PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

September 21, 1949

George S. Mitchell, Esq.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Thank you for sending me copies of Race In The News which looks like an extremely useful document.

I have no offhand ideas for its further circulation but if any occur to me later, I will be glad to send them on.

Sincerely

Charles Dollard

CD:RN

30 - Race in the News

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
(INCORPORATED 1903)

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

CHESTER I. BARNARD, PRESIDENT
ROBERT D. CALKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR

FRED McCUISTION, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
ROBERT W. JULY, SECRETARY

HCF

September 21, 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your pamphlet on "Race in the News" is most interesting and well done. I am especially glad to have a copy which will interest my colleagues as it did me.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Calkins

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RDC:eab

SRC - Race in the News

September 26, 1949

Miss Thelma Stevens, Executive Secretary
Department of Christian Social Relations
and Local Church Activities
150 Fifth Avenue -- Room 604
New York 11, New York

Dear Miss Stevens:

Rejoice with us in what looks like big success for this newest small pamphlet of the Council.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has already sent it out to all their members. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company has bought a thousand copies to mail to policy holders. The Southern Presbyterians, through John Marion, have bought fifty. Another life insurance executive has bought fifty. The Social Service secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention asked us for fifty to mail out to denominational papers. We understand that both Time and Newsweek will carry stories on it.

It is luckily timed to meet a beginning wave of improvement anyway, and will swell and shape the movement quite a lot.

Mrs. Tilly told me just now she has already mailed you first fruits from the Constitution of yesterday.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

30 - Race in the News

① HCF
② Files

THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
631 BARONNE STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

OFFICE OF
THE EDITOR

September 26, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you sincerely for your new pamphlet entitled "Race and the News." I consider it a most valuable publication and shall make editorial comment in our paper concerning it.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

Prince A. Taylor, Jr.

Prince A. Taylor Jr.

PAT/mh

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

30 - Race in the News

September 26, 1949

Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, Dean
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Dean Ackerman:

I greatly appreciate your letter of September 23 about Race in the News.

Our small Council is so short in funds that I do hope it will be possible for you to arrange, through the bookstore or otherwise, for the purchase of seventy copies of the book. They cost fifteen cents apiece.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

① UCF
② Files

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

September 23, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for sending me two copies of RACE IN THE NEWS. I am sending one to the authors of HEADLINES AND DEADLINES. The other I am sharing with Professor Roscoe B. Ellard who is in charge of instruction.

We could use seventy (70) copies of this booklet in our classroom if they are being distributed free of charge.

Faithfully yours,

Carl W. Ackerman

Dean

CWA crm

SRC - Race in the News

September 27, 1949

Mr. Paul Kellogg, Editor
Survey Graphic
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Kellogg:

This promises to be one of the most useful little pamphlets our Council has ever put out. The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has already sent it out to all of its members, and various companies and organizations, including churches, have bought blocks for sending to their groups.

I am told that both Time and Newsweek will carry mention of it in their next issues.

I thought you would like to see it. We sell it for fifteen cents.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC - Race in the News

September 27, 1949

Miss Freda Kirchwey
3 Claremont Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Kirchwey:

This promises to be one of the most useful pamphlets our Council has put out. I thought it would cheer you.

It is catching a beginning wave of improvement in these matters in southern newspapers anyway, and will swell and shape the wave.

Anything you can do to help us get it known we will be grateful for. The price is fifteen cents.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

30 Race in the News
Reactions

CLARK HOWELL
PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

RALPH McGILL
EDITOR

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

DAILY AND SUNDAY

ATLANTA, GA.

September 30, 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for Mrs. Hunt's survey material. I will expect the rest as soon as they come to you, and I know you will send me Mrs. Cohn's report, too.

We were all pleased with our Negro news pages last Sunday, and I know Mr. McGill will be gratified that you liked it. I will let him see your letter.

Let me know when I can help you in any way.

Cordially yours,

Doris Lockerman
Doris Lockerman

DL:dp
Dictated 9/28/49

30 - Race in The News

Linville Falls, N. C.
9/30/49

Dear George:

For fear that you may have overlooked it, I call your attention to article on page 55 of TIME for October 3 entitled "Double Standard". I am glad to see this use made of the material you have gathered.

With best regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

L

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

Oct. 3, 1949

YOU MUST AVOID

GREASY GOO

IF YOU WANT A CLEAN SCALP— HANDSOME-LOOKING HAIR

Remember water is no Hair Tonic. On the other hand, don't plaster your hair down with greasy, sticky products which cover hair and scalp with a dirt-catching scum. Healthy-looking hair *must* have a cleaner scalp. So use Kreml! It's never been duplicated to keep hair *perfectly in place*—it makes hair look naturally well-groomed. It *never* looks or feels greasy. And you'll like to feel Kreml working on your scalp to give it a 'wake-up' tingle. It always keeps hair and scalp feeling SO CLEAN. Also excellent to lubricate a dry scalp and dry hair—to remove dandruff flakes.

Have the 'clean-cut' Kreml-type hair that attracts

A product of R. B. Semler, Inc.

Flair Flare

Fleur Cowles's flashy Flair already had developed a run in its 15-denier plans. Perhaps, though, it could be mended. Only three weeks ago (NEWSWEEK, Sept. 12) Fleur and her publisher-husband, Gardner (Mike) Cowles, unveiled their blueprint for a 50-cent super-slick monthly to be called Flair. Then last week there suddenly appeared as part of the monthly What's New in Home Economics a new magazine-within-a-magazine for teen-age homebodies. Its publisher was the firm of Harvey & Howe of Chicago; its name, Flair.

The publishers of neither Flair had known of the other. (A publication first circulating copies bearing a certain title usually acquires the exclusive legal right to that title.) The Cowleses and Harvey & Howe were talking it over.

Black and White News

Last week in Atlanta the six-year-old Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial group of more than 2,300 Southerners headed by Paul D. Williams, a Richmond Catholic layman, took a deep look at the papers it had been reading. The council, in a nineteen-page report on "Race in the News," was not happy about the way the Southern press handled news about Negroes. But its study was no blanket indictment.

There has been in a decade, it decided, "a marked improvement in the coverage of racial news by Southern newspapers . . . Most have reported the big events, the larger issues [involving Negroes], in a fashion reasonably consistent with the best traditions of American journalism."

The council, however, believed that most Southern papers still discriminated between blacks and whites. "The gravest charge against newspapers," it said, "is that through repetition they have made the word 'Negro' in a headline synonymous with 'crime' and, in the minds of many, with 'rape'." A Georgia college professor counted 153 headlines in the comparatively liberal Macon News and Sunday Telegraph-News which identified the principals as Negroes. At the same time only four identified the subjects as white.

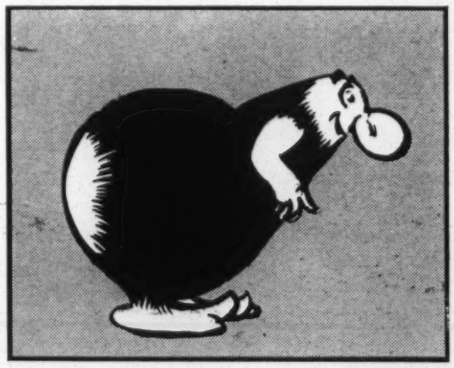
Fair Play? "Reports of white crimes against Negroes," the council charged, "are commonly underplayed . . . Too often, a story such as the one a North Carolina daily published about a 58-year-old white man charged with attempted assault on an elderly Negro woman gets a one-line, two-column head reading 'Rape Charge Hearing Fixed,' on an inside page."

The council also said that it was difficult for a Southern Negro to make legitimate news. When wire services reported the death of two men in a hotel fire and the birth of triplets without medical care, some Dixie editors complained that they had been "deceived" because the services did not say those concerned were Negroes.

A few newspapers like The Chattanooga Times and Richmond Times Dispatch did not discriminate in their reporting. But most of the dailies that covered the normal activities of Negroes at all, the Regional Council complained, still placed such news in columns segregated from news of their white neighbors. Yet not all the blame could be heaped on the editors alone, the group admitted. "The press is partly a product, as well as a creator, of public opinion . . . The working editor is plagued every day by a question he rarely answers to his own satisfaction. The question is, whether to give readers what he thinks they want or . . . what he thinks they ought to have. Not to give them what they want may mean reduced circulation, curtailed advertising, possible bankruptcy. Not to give them what he thinks they ought to have means a forfeiture of the editor's historic responsibility for leadership."

Kigmy Sweet

When Uncle Honeysuckle Yokum willed him 50,000,000, Li'l Abner, like most of his funny-page followers, figured he meant $50,000,000. He didn't. The 50,000,000 would never fit the flour sack



Kigmy: Candy, toys, Peace on Earth

Abner took to tote home his inheritance. In this week's strips old Honeysuckle's lawyers began reading his will:

"The kigmy is a handy-sized li'l critter I have developed who *loves* to be kicked. A kigmy is *built* for kicking—he *yearns* for it . . . If everyone kin let out all their cruelty on the kigmies (who enjoys it) instead of on their neighbors (who don't) Peace on Earth will prevail. And so as ah shuffles off to get hanged for murder ah bequeaths these kigmies to yo'—all 50,000,000 of 'em."

The stubby little kigmies (part balloon, part fish, part homing pigeon, part bloodhound, part football) have bulbous noses and to accelerate their mission in life,

THE PRESS

Headline of the Week

In the bored Wichita (Kans.) *Beacon,* reporting that three more men had swum the English Channel:

THREE CROSS BODY OF WATER

A Little Something

At 10:50 a.m. one day last week, Myrtle Bergheim, secretary to presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, stuck her head into the White House pressroom. "The Boss says don't go away," said Myrtle. "He might have a little something later."

At 11:02, twelve correspondents were gathered around Ross's big walnut desk. "Close the doors," said Ross. "Nobody is leaving here until everybody has this statement." Then he passed out copies of a mimeographed handout. Merriman Smith of the United Press was first to read enough to catch the gist: "Evidence . . . atomic explosion . . . U.S.S.R." Whistling in surprise, he edged for the door.

The reporters hit the foyer at a dead run, tore through the lobby, and smashed the nose of a stuffed deer on their dash to pressroom telephones. "Bulletin! Bulletin!" shouted Tony Vaccaro of the Associated Press. Said Smith to the U.P.: "Flash!" Bob Nixon yelped at the International News Service switchboard: "Flash, goddammit, gimme the desk!" At 11:05, bells on U.P. and I.N.S. tickers in hundreds of newspapers signaled the big news flash. Three minutes later, the A.P.'s bulletin was on the wire.

No Ballscores. U.S. afternoon papers rushed out extras with bulletins and big headlines. But compared to the importance of the news, most papers showed a commendable restraint. They followed the advice which Defense Secretary Louis Johnson gave reporters: "I warn you: don't overplay this." Many newspapers gave the story no more play than the devaluation of the pound. (The equally restrained attitude of London's newspapers was summed up by one Fleet Streeter, who made the obvious crack: "Now they've devalued the atom.") The New York *Post Home News* omitted the usual front-page baseball scores, solemnly explained later: "Fateful as the Yankee defeat . . . might prove, we felt the juxtaposition of this news with President Truman's disclosure . . . might have been viewed as savage satire." Next day, many editorials were so determinedly unexcited (the San Francisco *Chronicle:* "Inevitable As Tomorrow") that they succeeded only in being determinedly dull.

In their early editions, the New York *Mirror,* the Des Moines *Register* and the Chicago *Tribune* even rated a love bomb over the atom bomb, put their banners on the story of a man charged with engineering an airplane explosion to kill his wife (*see* THE HEMISPHERE). The *Trib* also smugly reminded readers that Colonel McCormick was already building a bomb-shelter for himself and his staffers. The New York *Daily News* wrote the day's most heartfelt headline, a prayerful play on words: U.S. HAS SUPREMACY, WILL HOLD IT: A-MEN. The Communist *Worker* combined propaganda, craftsmanship and a sly smile: TRUMAN: U.S.S.R. HAS IT; VISHINSKY: LET'S BAN IT.

No Hysteria. As Washington reporters drew blanks on any further bomb news from usually willing sources, the papers fell back on man-in-the-street interviews and unsubstantiated rumors from "reliable Swedish sources." Almost alone the Hearst papers made a try at spine-chilling; the New York *Journal-American* ran a half-page picture showing Manhattan engulfed in atomic "waves of death and havoc." Scripps-Howard's Newspaper Enterprise Association dug up an "exclusive" story: RUSSIA HAS 4 ATOM PLANTS. (N.E.A. got the tip from an "escaped Soviet industrial official.") The New York *World-Telegram's* scareheads on the story overshadowed advice at the bottom of the page, which most of the press had taken: NO REASON FOR ATOM HYSTERIA.

Associated Press

SECRETARY JOHNSON & REPORTERS
In Fleet Street, devaluation.

Double Standard

In newspaper offices throughout the South last week, editors and publishers were reading a new, blunt-spoken pamphlet on one of their major ethical problems. Its title: *Race in the News.* Its thesis: many Southern editors still pander to anti-Negro prejudice, thereby ignore their responsibility for better newspapers and better race relations.

Race in the News was published by Atlanta's Southern Regional Council, Inc., one of the South's most effective race-relations groups. Dr. George Sinclair Mitchell, the council's executive director, thought up the idea and collected 1,000 clippings of "racial news" from Southern papers. Then 29-year-old Associate Editor Calvin Kytle of the weekly Calhoun, Ga. *Times* turned out the booklet.

Different Colors. Despite great improvement in the past ten years, and such "laudable exceptions" as the Chattanooga *Times* and the Richmond *Times Dispatch,* many Southern newspapers still follow a "double standard" in news. Says *Race in the News:* "Negroes . . . are almost always identified by race; whites . . . are not . . . Hardly ever does 'Mr.,' 'Miss,' or 'Mrs.' precede the name of a Negro in the regular news columns . . . To refer to the widow of a lynched Negro as 'the Mallard woman' . . . is to deny her even the elemental dignity of grief . . . The Negro [in stories and pictures] is either presented as a menace, or he is ridiculed, patronized or applauded backhandedly."

The gravest charge: "Through repetition [Southern newspapers] have made the word 'Negro' in a headline synonymous with 'crime' and, in the minds of many, with 'rape.'" In 4½ months, the respected Macon *News* and Sunday *Telegraph-News* ran 153 headlines identifying Negroes with violence or law-breaking; in the same period, in 801 stories about white lawbreakers, only four headlines mentioned their color. The council's conclusion: "Crime is peculiar to no race, religion or national group. [Mention race only if] this information is a relevant part of the news." Relevant: NEGRO RIGHT TO PRIMARY VOTE UPHELD. Irrelevant: NEGRO ACCUSES WIFE OF STOVE-THROWING. Some Northern newspapers might copy.

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Rx *for what ails you.* Take one Speedbird Constellation before dinner any day of the week. Relax for three hours in solid comfort, with a tasty apéritif and dinner as prescribed. Follow immediately with your personal Bermuda treatment—swimming, riding, golf, tennis, sailing, fishing, sightseeing, or just loafing on this breeze-swept isle. Just what the doctor ordered!

SPEEDBIRDS DEPART DAILY FROM NEW YORK

$126 ROUND TRIP (plus tax.) No Extras.

INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS AT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or BOAC, 420 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (Tel.: PLaza 5-5960.) Offices in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal and Toronto.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

MOST DISTASTEFUL

This comic-strip sequence appeared in 740 *Li'l Abner* newspapers last week, but not in the stoutly anti-cannibalistic Seattle *Times* (circ. 208,000). It dropped the cartoon for two days because Al Capp's hillbilly hero expressed only mild regret at the discovery that he had accidentally eaten one of his parents. (Next day's sequence explained that it was all a mistake: What Li'l Abner had polished off was merely a "childhood friend," Rupert the Rooster.) Comic strip or not, the *Times* found the idea of man-bites-man "most distasteful." Commented rueful Cartoonist Capp: "Well, I guess if they thought so, it was."

lumbia, Tenn. and the 1949 lynching in Wilkinson County, Ga.* would never have happened had editors there showed either more courage or less prejudice."

Actually, said the booklet, the average Southern editor is not as anti-Negro as he sometimes sounds; he is just trying to give readers "what he thinks they want." The council's counsel: give them what the editor thinks they ought to have. "The responsible editor . . . need not indulge in special pleading for the Negro. He need merely apply the same news values . . . the same respect for accuracy, the same sense of fair play and good taste . . ."

Right to Advertise?

Samuel and Isadore Horvitz were quietly turning asphalt into gold as Ohio paving contractors, back in the 1920s, when a newspaper publisher attacked their bid for a city contract. The Horvitz brothers decided that the way to answer Publisher Raymond Cyrus Hoiles was to go into the newspaper business themselves, in competition with Hoiles's papers in Lorain (pop. 44,000) and Mansfield (pop. 37,000). By 1930 the contractors had won their fight. Publisher Hoiles,† who had made many enemies by his violent attacks on schools, churches and unions, sold out his Lorain and Mansfield papers, and they were later merged with the Horvitz dailies.

Bad Practices? The Horvitz monopoly was threatened when the Federal Communications Commission licensed radio stations in Mansfield and later in Elyria (ten miles from Lorain). From the start, Mansfield's WMAN and Elyria's WEOL were fought by the Horvitz papers—the Mansfield *News-Journal* (circ. 26,000) and the Lorain *Journal* (circ. 21,000). Merchants complained to the federal government that both papers refused to mention the radio stations, and canceled or turned down newspaper advertising contracts with businessmen who bought radio time. When the Horvitz brothers applied for licenses to start their own radio stations, they were turned down by FCC last year because of their record of "suppressing competition and establishing [advertising] monopolies . . ."

Last week the Department of Justice filed a civil suit against the Lorain *Journal* and the Horvitz brothers for conspiracy to monopolize the dissemination of news, advertising and other information. It was the first antitrust action charging a newspaper with seeking to injure a competing radio station. Besides refusing ads, the *Journal* was accused of trying to persuade employees of WEOL to quit, and of making a deal with an Elyria paper not to circulate or solicit ads in Lorain.

Good Company. The government asked for a court order to make the Lorain *Journal* stop all this. (Penalty for disobeying: fines and jail sentences.) Attorney General J. Howard McGrath emphasized that the suit did not abridge freedom of the press. Said he: "As the Supreme Court pointed out in the Associated Press case, freedom to keep others from publishing news is not guaranteed by the Constitution" (TIME, July 2, 1945).

Replied Sam Horvitz: "The whole thing boils down to whether a newspaper has the right to accept or reject advertising . . . We're in good company—the Du Ponts, the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, and now the Lorain *Journal*."

* Two Negroes were killed after race rioting in Columbia's Mink Slide district (TIME, March 11, 1946). Caleb ("Picky Pie") Hill was shot to death by Georgia lynchers (TIME, June 13).

† Hoiles now owns seven newspapers in five states (TIME, Aug. 30, 1948).

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

St. Division of Affairs

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

SRC - Press Manual

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Sent to all fellows + state Div officers

The Council is planning publication of a manual for Southern newspapers on the subject of race in the news. Many papers, often without intending it, designate race in headlines and stories in such a way as to encourage prejudice, race tension, and even violence. There are also less spectacular practices, such as the failure to capitalize "Negro," omission of courtesy titles, and lack of news coverage of the Negro community.

For purposes of illustration, we will need examples of both good and bad practices in this respect. Would you be kind enough, in the course of your regular newspaper reading, to clip and send to me any items which handle a racial theme particularly well or particularly poorly?

I shall be grateful for your help.

Sincerely,

Harold L. Fleming

Harold L. Fleming
Director of Information

SPC - Race in News

Article on

Race in the News

p. 55

Newsweek

The Magazine of News Significance

October 3, 1949

THE PRESS

Black and White News

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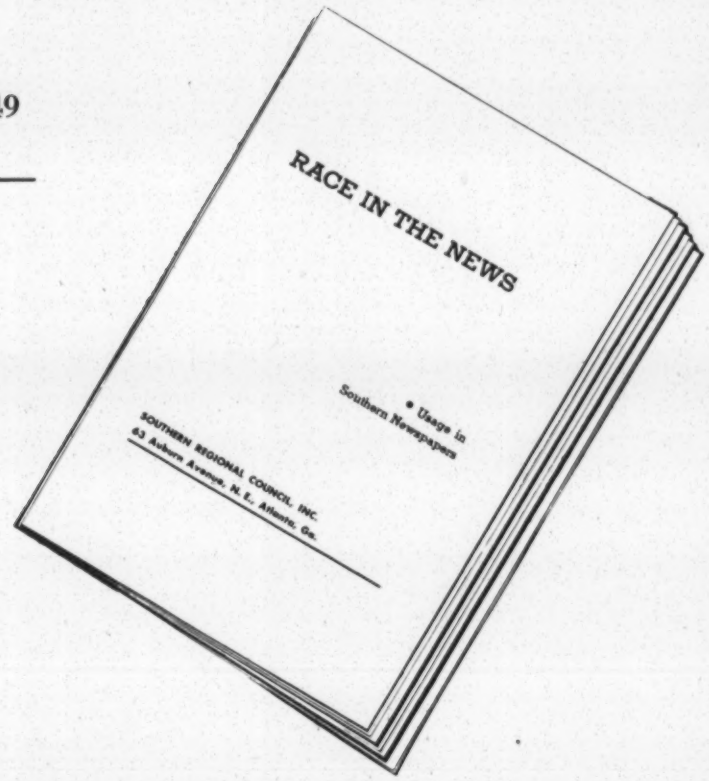

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

October 3, 1949

THE PRESS

Double Standard

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October 4, 1949

Mr. Morris R. Herndon, President
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
148 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Herndon:

You will be interested in this fine write-up from the October 3 issue of Time Magazine about RACE IN THE NEWS. There was a similar article in Newsweek of October 3 (page 58).

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

September 12, 1949

Mr. Morris R. Herndon, President
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
148 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Herndon:

We are sorry the Company couldn't see its way to buy some of the new pamphlet, for distribution, but appreciate your trouble in giving the matter considered attention.

Mr. Spaulding showed the manuscript to his Board, who were so pleased with the potential usefulness of the pamphlet that they ordered a thousand copies, and sent us their check.

Here are several copies, for your own use, and for any to whom you may wish to give them.

If you can advise me as to any way in which I can get wider circulation than usual for this particular booklet I will be most grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

October 4, 1949

Mr. W. S. Scott, President
Guarantee Life Insurance Company
460 West Broad Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

You will recall my letter of September 12 about RACE IN THE NEWS.

Here is a page from the October 3 issue of Time Magazine, with a fine write-up of the pamphlet.

Ten days or so ago in Atlanta small committees of church women of both races visited both the Constitution and the Journal, little green book in hand, and talked earnestly with the editors and some of their staff people about the principles and practices laid down in the book. We have already had quite remarkable instances in each paper of better coverage of news from the Negro community, fairer headlines, and so on.

It is important now for the booklet to be got into the hands of as many interested readers as possible.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure
cc: Mr. C. A. Brown

September 12, 1949

Mr. W. S. Scott, President
Guarantee Life Insurance Co.
460 West Broad Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

I had the pleasure ten days or so ago of stopping in at your Atlanta office, and talking with Mr. C. A. Brown about the manuscript of this pamphlet, which has just been printed.

It is really a double-barrelled little volume. As a manual in Southern newspaper offices it can do much to get more considerate, accurate, and complete coverage of Negro news in the standard papers. As a guide also in the hands of readers of the papers, it can serve as the basis for individual and committee protests to editors when the policies laid out in the pamphlet aren't lived up to.

Our Council incurred a considerable bill in printing the pamphlet. We are anxious not only to seel enough copies to cover the bill, but to get a big circulation for the booklet. With this in mind, I have asked several of the Life Insurance Companies to consider buying a block of the pamphlet, for distribution to their clients.

We have been much gratified by the action of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, which read the manuscript and thought it so worth while that they ordered a thousand copies of the pamphlet, and sent the Company's check for one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00) in payment.

I would be most appreciative of your kindness in considering whether the Guarantee Life Insurance Company would wish to buy a goodly number, also. They are priced at fifteen cents each.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

October 4, 1949

Mr. G. D. Rogers, President
Central Life Insurance Company
1416 North Boulevard
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Time Magazine carried a nice story this week about Race in the News. Here is a tear sheet.

Also a similar one in Newsweek (page 58).

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

October 4, 1949

Dr. W. S. Hornsby
Executive Vice-President
The Pilgrim H. and L. Insurance Company
Box 904
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hornsby:

You will recall my letter of September 12 about Race in the News.

I send you a page from the current issue of Time Magazine, which gives a fine write-up of the pamphlet. Newsweek carried one also.

I do hope the Pilgrim Company will reach a favorable decision on buying a block of the little green book. It is important just now for it to get into the hands of as many interested readers as possible.

We have already had extraordinary examples in Atlanta papers of the effect of the pamphlet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

September 12, 1949

Dr. W. S. Hornsby
Executive Vice-President
The Pilgrim H. & L. Insurance Co.
Box 904
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hornsby:

Some days ago I had the pleasure of stopping at your Atlanta office, and talking with Mr. James Walker about the manuscript of this new pamphlet of ours, freshly now from the printer.

It is really a double-barrelled little volume. As a manual in Southern newspaper offices it can do much to get more considerate, accurate, and complete coverage of Negro news in the standard papers. As a guide also in the hands of readers of the papers, it can serve as the basis for individual and committee protests to editors when the policies laid out in the pamphlet aren't lived up to.

Our Council incurred a considerable bill in printing the pamphlet. We are anxious not only to sell enough copies to cover the bill, but to get a big circulation for the booklet. With this in mind, I have asked several of the Life Insurance Companies to consider buying a block of the pamphlet, for distribution to their clients.

We have been much gratified by the action of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, which read the manuscript and thought it so worth while that they ordered a thousand copies of the pamphlet, and sent the Company's check for one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00), in payment.

I would be most appreciative of your kindness in considering whether the Pilgrim Company would wish to buy a goodly number, also. They are priced at fifteen cents each.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd
Enclosures

Race in News

October 4, 1949

Mr. James H. Lewis, President and
Chairman of the Board
Afro-American Life Insurance Company
101 East Union Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Lewis:

You will recall my letter of September 13 about Race in the News.

Time and Newsweek are carrying stories about the pamphlet in their current issues. Enclosed are tear sheets.

I do greatly hope that the Company will find it possible to purchase a block of the pamphlet. It is of real importance now to get the little green book out into the hands of as many interested readers as possible.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosures

cc: Mr. Burney
Afro-American Life Insurance Company
186 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 13, 1949

Mr. James H. Lewis, President and
Chairman of the Board
Afro-American Life Insurance Co.
101 East Union Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I enclose two copies of a pamphlet which our Council has just received back from the printer.

We started work on it months ago, as a means of getting Southern newspapers to use fair, respectful, and much fuller coverage of news of Negro events. When the manuscript was ready, we were without the funds to see it through the printing. So I appealed to several of the larger life insurance companies for block orders, thinking it might be desirable as an item for distribution to their policy-holders. I withheld a letter to you until I had had opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. Burney, here at your Atlanta Branch.

Meanwhile, we have been delighted by action of the Board of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in buying a thousand copies, and sending us the check for $150.00. They will mail it out to clients, as promotion of a good cause.

We have also had word, just yesterday, that the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association will mail out copies to each of their 425 members.

That makes it certain that the papers will have it. Now we want to get the widest possible circulation to citizen-readers, so that they can work, quietly, a sort of running audit of how their local papers do.

September 13, 1949

I would be most grateful for your kindness in writing me whether, after proper consideration, the Afro-American Life Insurance Company would be willing to order five hundred or a thousand, or any other suitable number. We can make them available for fifteen cents a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Mr. James H. Lewis, Pres., and
Chairman of the Board
Afro-American Life Insurance Co.
~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~
101 East Union Street
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Mr. Lewis,

I enclose two copies of a pamphlet which our Council has just received back from the printer.

We started work on it months ago, as a means of getting Southern newspapers to use fair, respectful, and much fuller coverage of news of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Negro events. When the MS. was ready~~xxxxxxx~~ we were without the funds to see it through the ~~xxxxxxx~~ printing. So I appealed to several of the larger life insurance companies for block orders, thinking it might be desirable as an item for distribution to their policy-holders. I withheld a letter to you until I had had opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. Burney, here at your Atlanta Branch.

Meanwhile we have been delighted by action of the Board of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurane Co. in buying a thousand copies, and sending us the check for $150.00. They will mail it out to clients, as promotion of a good cause.

We have also had word, just yesterday, that the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Southern Newspaper Publishers Association will mail out copies to each of their 425 members.

That makes it certain that the papers will have it. Now we want to get the widest possible circulation to citizen-readers, so that they can work, quietly, a sort of running audit of how their local papers do.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

I would be most grateful for your kindness in writing me whether, after proper consideration, xxxxx the Afro-American Life Insurance Company would be willing to order 500 or a thousand, or any other suitable number. We can make them available for fifteen cents a copy.

Sincerely,

(Copy to Mr. Burney, Afro-American etc., 186 Auburn Ave., NE., Atlanta 3, Ga.

30 - Race in the News

October 4, 1949

Miss Margaret Rimer
Columbus Grove, Ohio

Dear Miss Rimer:

Here is a copy of Race in the News, for which you wrote September 29. We charge fifteen cents for it, and would be glad to get that much--stamps--for it.

I send along a folder about the Council which may interest you also.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosures

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

Columbus Grove, Ohio
September 29, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Time Magazine for October 3, has a very interesting article about a pamphlet Race in the News.

Iam working for my Master's Degree and am doing some courses in race relations, this pamphlet sounds as if it might be very helpful.

How can I get one?.. I shall be very glad to pay for it.

Thank you for attention.

Very truly yours,

Margaret Rimer

(Miss) Margaret Rimer

Ark Gazette Oct 5, 49 Editorial

Murder and Race

In the course of a crap game two Negroes, Willis Word and Elijah McElroy, got into an argument. Word left the game, and 25 minutes later returned with a shotgun and killed McElroy. That was the case Prosecuting Attorney Edwin Dunaway brought before Pulaski Circuit Court when he asked for a first degree murder sentence for Word.

But Judge Gus Fulk permitted Word to plead guilty to second degree murder, and sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary. The judge's right to accept the lesser plea is, of course, unquestioned. But his stated reason for doing so seems to us to be open to serious doubt.

Despite the 25 minutes that elapsed between the original quarrel and the fatal shooting, the judge rejected the state's contention that the crime was premediated. The period was long enough, he said, for a white man to calm down after an argument, but Negroes need more time to "cool off." Therefore, in the court's opinion, Word was not fully accountable for an act committed in the heat of anger.

It may be argued that the judge was tempering justice with mercy; certainly his decision would seem that way to Word. But what of McElroy? And what of other Negroes who may be faced with similar threat of violence in the future?

The basic principle of American justice is that all men stand equal before the bar. A Negro certainly should be no more accountable for his acts than any other man, but by the same token he should be no less accountable. In objecting to the plea on the lesser count, the prosecutor said that the Negroes of this community are entitled to full protection against crimes of violence. It is difficult to see how they are going to get it if the courts are to grant special dispensaton to an accused killer because of his race.

Rin N
Spec. Dist

October 5, 1949

Mr. C. C. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I know you will rejoice with us in this fine story from the October 3 issue of Time Magazine about RACE IN THE NEWS. There is a similar one in the October 3 Newsweek.

I have not so far been able to get any of the other life insurance companies to follow the North Carolina Mutual's great example, although I have written to Atlanta Life, Guarantee, Pilgrim, and Afro-American.

Good Mr. G. D. Rogers bought fifty personally, and said he thought he might be able to stir up demand for others.

A committee of six church women, three white and three Negro, visited a week or ten days ago the editors of the big Atlanta newspapers, little green book in hand. We have already had remarkable improvement in the way those two papers are carrying Negro news. Headlines are reproachless. The Constitution has carried pictures of Negro citizens in a quite unprecedented way, and has put fine stories about Gammon and Dr. McLendon's hospital in prominent places.

I am sure we are onto something good.

The more I look back on the Council's problems of the last few months, the more deeply grateful I am to you and Mr. Wheeler for the main pulling which you both have done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

August 19, 1949

Mr. C. C. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I send you the manuscript of a pamphlet the Council wishes to print. It is ably written by Calvin Kytle, a young man who has lately been teaching journalism at Emory University. It lays down the main rules for work conduct of a newspaper in the South. The idea is to get it into the hands of managing editors. They will use it as a teaching document for reporters.

We also want to get it into the hands of as many citizens as possible so that private citizens reading their papers and knowing the principles of this little book can run an audit of their papers. Then citizens can effectively protest to the editors that this or that story violates rule two or four of the little book.

The printers want between five and six hundred dollars to get it out. As you well know, the Council simply hasn't got the money. I am approaching the Central Life Insurance Company, and Atlanta Life, and your own company with the proposal that each company agree to buy, say a thousand copies at one hundred and fifty dollars a thousand ($150.00 per 1000 copies).

Eaglerock
Clearcopy Orion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

It seems to me that it would, in the long run, be good business for a life insurance company to share importantly in quickening the pace of change in southern newspapers so that in a shorter time than otherwise would be possible, the newspapers will behave respectfully and courteously toward the Negro public.

Query: Would North Carolina Mutual be interested in buying a thousand or two, if, on publication, the format and appearance as well as the contents is acceptable to the company?

I intend, in the next day or two, to drop by your Atlanta office and talk with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Abrams about the manuscript.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

SRC - RACE IN NEWS

October 5, 1949

Mr. Edward E. Blodgett, Editor
Cortland Tribune
c/o Department of Journalism
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Blodgett:

We are mighty glad that you saw Walter Spearman's copy of Race in the News and thought it a good piece of work. It has already yielded some good fruit here in Atlanta, and we hope it will be equally successful elsewhere in the South.

One of the things we are trying to do is to get the booklet into the hands of as many appropriate people as possible, newspaper men and newspaper readers. Perhaps you saw the account in Time this week which told of the fact that the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association is sending the pamphlet to each of its members. Your idea of getting it to publishers in the North is a good one. It has occurred to us that we might be able to get the American Newspaper Publishers Association to buy up some copies and send them out. If you have any advice to give us, we shall be grateful.

I am sending you a copy gratis. Unfortunately, our emaciated budget makes it necessary to charge fifteen cents apiece for the other nine. We will be glad to send more if you need them.

I also enclose a leaflet telling what our Council is. We should value you as an associate member.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

RECEIVED
OCT. 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

2 October 1941

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This note is written on a purloined letterhead, with the eyes of the writer targeted on a piece of material that bears your imprint - further purloined (for the moment) from the desk of Walter Spearman, professor of Journalism in the department herewith.

Congratulations to you on a fine piece of work. To see it come up from any source is gratifying, but to see it come especially from Atlanta (where I presume that inter-racial stress and strain is a bit more deeply felt than certain regions elsewhere) is especially so.

Would it be possible, or within your policy, to send me as many as ten copies of Race In The News? I will see that they are not misspent. One will be sent to a Negro surgeon (Dr. Charles Richardson Drew of Freedmans' Hospital, Washington, who saved my life during the war) and the rest, with exception of my own file copy, will go to publisher friends throughout the North, who, due to wartime migration of labor, etc., are now facing the problems of "how to handle this" that for years have been the problem of Southern publishers. I expect to make that circuit soon.

If there is any charge for as many of these booklets as I could use, I'd be glad to get the invoice with the shipment, or pay you before you mail if you so desire. I think this book has definite monetary value!

I will be here at Chapel Hill for a month yet, and the Department of Journalism here has graciously provided me with temporary mail address. Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,
Edward E. Blodgett
Edward E. Blodgett
Editor, Cortland, N. Y., Tribune

October 6, 1949

Mr. J. C. Blair
State Department of Education
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Blair:

This is a pamphlet of some importance. We have had it in print only a couple of weeks, and already it has been the subject of articles in both Time and Newsweek in the issues of October 3.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has sent it to all their member papers.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make effective that movement.

The next step is to get it widely into the hands of conscientious and interested people. Many of them may feel moved to arrange visits to their local editors in the interest of the rules laid down in the little green book.

It has already been bought in good big blocks by various groups of teachers, ministers, and by one or two of the larger Negro life insurance companies to mail out to policy holders.

The Council will be particularly pleased if the Jeanes teachers could receive RACE IN THE NEWS. Very possibly many of the regular teachers would be interested in it.

We have it in good supply at fifteen cents a copy. We are too poor to send it out for free. Would you be good enough to see whether this or that small treasury could buy enough to distribute--perhaps the association of Jeanes teachers or some such similar group?

You will see that it is written constructively and with every allowance for the special circumstances in which each editor finds himself. We believe that with thoughtful follow-up work in towns and cities across the South, the little pamphlet can do a lot to improve the practices of southern papers on matters of race.

I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

October 6, 1949

Mr. Cranston Williams, General Manager
American Newspaper Publishers Association
370 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Williams:

This little pamphlet our Council has had back from the printer perhaps two weeks. It has already had remarkable usefulness.

Mr. Walter Johnson of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association mailed it out to their members. Both Time and Newsweek, in their issues of October 3, gave it good play. We have heard since that the SNPA mailed out the Time article to its members the next week as a follow-up. One New York editor ordered copies to send to publisher friends throughout the North who are now facing the problems brought about by increasing Negro population in their area. The Negro press has noticed it extensively and warmly.

We have sold the pamphlet in good quantities: a thousand to one of the Negro life insurance companies to be mailed to their policy holders, blocks of five hundred to this or that church group, and so on.

It has occurred to us that possibly some papers north of the Mason and Dixon Line would like to have the pamphlet as a manual for usage in handling Negro news.

I send you three copies, and the query of whether the ANPA would wish to purchase some for distribution selectively or generally. We sell them at fifteen cents apiece.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 5, 1949

Memo:

To: GSM

The address of the American Newspaper Publishers Association is 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. The General Manager is listed as Cranston Williams.

ACF

SRC - Race in the News

October 7, 1949

Mr. G. D. Rogers
Central Life Insurance Company of Florida
Tampa 1, Florida

Dear Mr. Rogers:

It has just come to my attention that a bill was erroneously included in our shipment to you of fifty copies of the pamphlet, RACE IN THE NEWS.

We have a new ~~boy~~ employee who overlooked the coded order which he received showing that the pamphlet had already been paid for.

I do hope you are now feeling much better than when we heard from you last. All our good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

FILE 30 Race in the News

October 7, 1949

Mr. James D. Shacter
United Press Associations
Detroit Bureau
813 West Lafayette Blvd.
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Mr. Shacter:

I am glad to send you a complimentary copy of Race in the News. Additional copies are available at fifteen cents each, should you have need for more.

The pamphlet is already showing signs of great usefulness in the South. And we are beginning to get requests for it from editors in other parts of the country.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From
DETROIT BUREAU
813 W. LAFAYETTE BLVD.
DETROIT 26, MICH.

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 5, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I was very interested in Time's remarks regarding your pamphlet, "Race in the News," and would like very much to have a copy.

Please let me know if there is any charge for the booklet.

Cordially,

James D. Shacter

James D. Shacter

STAFF ROUTING

STAFF _____

READING FILE _____

HCF _____

JPS _____

NH _____

MS _____

CAC _____

AMCK _____

MET _____

GSM _____

The Macon Telegraph
The Macon News
MACON, GA.

October 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very kindly for sending me a copy of RACE IN THE NEWS.

Enclosed please find 15¢ in stamps for payment.

Very truly yours,

Joe Parham

Joe Parham, Editor
The Macon News

9¢ only! Stamps
MGR

JP/maa

RECEIVED
11 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council

10/10, 194

TO: _____ ☐

FROM: _____

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information	( )	4. Reply	( )
2. Consideration	( )	5. Suggested Reply	( )
3. Recommendation	( )	6. Signature	( )

7. Please circulate to:

Director	( )	Sec'ty.-Treasurer	( )
Associate Director	( )	_____	( )
Pub. Relations Dir.	( )	_____	( )
_____	( )	_____	( )

8. Please return to this office. ( )

9. Please return to secretary for filing ( )

COMMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS

For your information

SRC - Race in the News

October 10, 1949

Mr. Spencer Murphy, Editor
The Salisbury Post
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Murphy:

We are delighted to have your letter of October 9. You are quite right that our facilities did not permit a paper-by-paper evaluation of the handling of racial news. We did recognize, however, that the viewpoint presented by RACE IN THE NEWS is not a new one in the South. In fact, it is a growing movement which was pioneered by just such papers as the Salisbury Post.

I do wish we had been familiar enough with the Post to cite its fine example. We shall certainly not overlook it in our future dealings with the subject.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

THE SALISBURY POST
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

SPENCER MURPHY, EDITOR

RECEIVED
10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Oct. 9, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I have just scanned your " Race In The News " with approval. It is a neat evaluation. Since your limited research facilities probably forbid exploration to the extent you would find ideal, however, there are probably a number of heartening phenomena with which you are not familiar.

This daily, for instance, makes every effort toward elimination of Negro from crime story heads where possible. We avpid use of Mr. and Miss where possible for both races but use Mrs., Prof., Dr., etc., without discrimination.

The former editpr, now deceased was one of the founders of the local Interracial Council, and the present editor has been the membership secretary of that group as well as the publicity agent for some years past.

We use a Negro News column, but in cases of other than routine news such as it includes,Negro events and Negro personalities are rated on newsworthiness and are given space as occasion warrants from front page to back.

THE SALISBURY POST
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

SPENCER MURPHY, EDITOR

Southern Regional Council 11.

Bunche, for instance, as well as the Negro " Mother of the Year" were front page stories here with front page pictures in each instance, and with editorial comment.

The Post advocated Negro policemen for two years before they actually became a fact last month. We are still advocating Negroes in the postal service in the South and locally.

I am writing in the hope that, unless you find cause with which I am unfamiliar, you will list Salisbury, N.C. among the Southern communities where interracial relations have a record of steady, measured improvement, and the Salisbury Post as among the Southern newspapers making every effort toward the real welfare of the whole community without respect to any sub-divisions of any character whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

Spencer Murphy

STAFF ROUTING

STAFF _____

READING FILE _____

HCF _____ Uh-huh!

JPS _____

NH _____

MS _____

CAC _____

AMCK _____

MET _____

GSM _____

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

370 LEXINGTON AVENUE
AT 41ST STREET
TELEPHONE: CALEDONIA 5-2000 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

October 10, 1949

AIR MAIL

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of October 6 is appreciated offering at 15¢ a copy a pamphlet on certain aspects of the south for the purpose of mailing to each member of our Association.

Our Association does not buy material to distribute to its membership. Our policy is pretty well defined in connection with the area of distribution of material going to our membership dealing with newspaper matters.

Your offer is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Cranston Williams

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 11, 1949

Rev. Mr. George E. Cleary
626 Maupas
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Clary:

If you can find time to give me the facts about the Mayor's Committee in Savannah (see my letter to you of September 19), I would be glad to have it quite straight.

Also, if you can tell me how you came out with Dr. Cleverdon, I would appreciate it.

We are still rejoicing in your great kindness in leaving the check for ten dollars.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC — Race — News

September 19, 1949

Rev. Mr. George E. Cleary
626 Maupas
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cleary:

I have two requests.

One, could you kindly get me, verbally, the facts on the enclosed matter of a sometime mayor's committee in Savannah? Give me or leave me the facts when you are here in Atlanta next Thursday. Two, a business about this brand new pamphlet Race in the News.

If you will look through it a few minutes, you will see what its possibilities are. We are getting it into newspaper offices over the South through the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association. Now I want, not only to get it into the hands of interested newspaper readers over the South, but also to get local bodies, church, civic, or others, to take up as a neat and useful project, some approach to the editor of the local paper in the interest of steady growth toward the better practices laid out in the pamphlet. There are few local activities on an interracial plane which for less fuss and controversy will so readily yield lasting betterment. It raises no question of church and state; it isn't political; and it is in the besttradition of interracial effort in the South.

I am doing all I can to reach official church bodies on behalf of widespread local activity of this sort. Plainly, however, it is not enough to reach head persons in great denominations. We still need to interest church leaders nearer to the people.

With that in mind, I talked yesterday with an acquaintance in the office of the Christian Index here in Atlanta. I was told that the head of the Social Service Commission of the Georgia Baptist Association is the Reverend Dr. L. G. Cleverdon at Savannah. Dr. Russell tells me that you and he are well acquainted.

The Georgia Baptist Association will have its meeting fairly soon. If, therefore, Dr. Cleverdon's Commission would understand and like this project idea, quite a lot of good could result.

Would you be so very kind as to go and talk with Dr. Cleverdon and see if he can be persuaded to lay the matter before his Commission as an effort which they might well incorporate, formally or informally, in their upcoming program of work?

If, in your judgement, the whole matter would be best approached by a letter directly from me to Dr. Cleverdon, I will, of course, write such a letter. My experience is though that the sort of approach you would make is usually best.

We would all be deeply grateful for your interest and action.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

J. E. UNDERWOOD, PRES. W. C. ADEN, V-PRES. C. M. ROBBINS, SEC'Y

Board of Education, Memphis Conference

The Methodist Church

LAMBUTH COLLEGE, JACKSON, TENNESSEE

MRS. W. W. TEMPLETON
DIRECTOR CHILDREN'S DIVISION

W. A. NANCE
DIRECTOR YOUTH FELLOWSHIP

LLOYD W. RAMER
DIRECTOR ADULT DIVISION

JAMES L. BAGBY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 12, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me the recent pamplet, Race in the News.

I am enclosing a card and would appreciate your placing my name on the mailing list in order that I might receive any additional literature.

If the enclosed stamp does not cover the cost of mailing the pamplet, I will be glad to pay any additional postage.

Sincerely,

James L. Bagby, Jr.

James L. Bagby, Jr.

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Sent Race in News
+ invitation to join
10/14/49

October 13, 1949

Dear Harold,

I was quite excited upon reading your pamphlet "Race in the News". I have passed it around here at the Fund and it has been received with equal enthusiasm by those who have read it. It is really a terrifically good job.

If you have a few extra copies, I should greatly appreciate your sending them to me in order that I may pass them around at AVC and give them to some of my friends at the Washington Post.

I will attend the AVC Convention in Chicago and look forward to my seeing both you and Les there. In the meantime, can't you get up this way?

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley

Mr. Harold Fleming
c/o Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

SRL - Race in the News

October 13, 1949

Editor
Waco Tribune-Herald
Waco, Texas

Dear Sir:

We were delighted to receive a copy of the Tribune-Herald's Negro news page. It is good to learn that your paper is setting such a fine precedent in this field. We only wish that it had been possible for us in preparing RACE IN THE NEWS to do a survey thorough enough to take notice of those papers like the Tribune-Herald which are handling racial news with fairness and consideration.

Since you may not have received it, I enclose a copy of RACE IN THE NEWS.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

October 14, 1949

Mr. Douglas E. Scates
Dir. of Research in Scientific Personnel
Office of Naval Research Projects
1703 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scates:

It is a pleasure to send you a copy of Race in the News.

Also enclosed are a leaflet describing the Southern Regional Council and a complete list of our publications.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

11 October 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Could you send me a copy of your pamphlet entitled "Race in the News."

I am writing after reading the report in the issue of Time for October 3rd. This seemed like an interesting study and I should be glad to see it in full.

If there is a charge I shall be glad to take care of it.

Yours truly,

D E Scates

Douglas E. Scates,
Director of Research in Scientific Personnel,
Office of Naval Research Projects.

Mail address:

1703 K Street N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Race in the News

October 14, 1949

Mr. O'Donnell Mays
Monticello, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mays:

At the request of Mr. Kendall Weisiger, I take pleasure in sending you this copy of RACE IN THE NEWS, a recent publication of the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRI - Race in the News

October 17, 1949

Mr. Wesley Johnson
Office of the Secretary
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Here are two copies of RACE IN THE NEWS. I believe you were going to be kind enough to see if you could interest the Masons in it. We sell them for fifteen cents apiece.

They have been enormously in demand. It is a real chance to change newspaper treatment substantially and in a short time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SR 1 - Race in the News

October 18, 1949

Mr. Joseph Triedman
Haverhill High School
Haverhill, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Triedman:

Here is a copy of RACE IN THE NEWS. We are a poor "low-budget" organization and would appreciate the fifteen cents back if you can send it.

It is popular, and is doing a lot of good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Haverhill High School
Haverhill, Mass.
Oct. 13, 1949

Dr. George Sinclair Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta , Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell :

I should like to receive a copy of the recent publication of your organization which is entitled, " Race in the News " . Your courtesy in sending me a copy as soon as possible would be appreciated .

Sincerely yours ,

Joseph Friedman

RECEIVED
14 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Race in the News

October 18, 1949

Mr. William H. Gremley
Department of Public Information
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Gremley:

We are happy to send you three copies of our new pamphlet, "Race in the News." We have high hopes for its effectiveness. The reception so far has been encouraging indeed.

It was kind of you to send us a copy of "Your Civil Rights." It is the most useful thing of its kind I have seen. Let us hope that the municipal agencies comparable to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations will be quick to follow suit.

Incidentally, I have read with interest and admiration the accounts of the Commission's work during the recent Fernwood disorders.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
54 WEST HUBBARD STREET CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS
PHONE WHITEHALL 4-4483

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VERONICA VAN METRE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS
MAYNARD I. WISHNER
FREDERICK D. POLLARD, JR.

October 11, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

A recent issue of TIME magazine contained an article concerning your pamphlet "Race In The News". If available we would appreciate three copies of this publication.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a recent publication of the Commission, "Your Civil Rights". We believe this handbook is the first of its kind to be published by an American municipal agency and we would appreciate your reaction to it.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Gremley

William H. Gremley
Department of Public Information

Enclosure

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

118 6M 7-49 (2220)

SRC - Race in the News

October 18, 1949

Mr. Walter Everett
Public Relations Department
Lever Brothers Company
Lever House
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Everett:

We are happy to send you the three copies of "Race in the News" requested in your letter of October 14.

Also enclosed as of possible interest is a leaflet describing a few of our other publications.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

(bill enclosed--met)

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

LEVER HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

October 14, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would very much appreciate receiving three copies of your booklet, "Race in the News."

Cordially yours

Walter Everett

Walter Everett
Public Relations Department

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRI - Race in the News

October 18, 1949

Dear Coleman:

That was just mighty nice of you to write. I have remembered many a time those paneled walls of yours, and even the funny little princeling from somewhere whose manager came down to your rooms and said his royal highness required to be invited to play bridge!

Here is a copy of the pamphlet. It is getting about, and will influence things quite a lot. You will see that we considered Winston-Salem a banner city. The pamphlet was written by Calvin Kytle, who taught journalism last year at Emory and is now assistant editor of an interesting county weekly in north Georgia at Calhoun. The writing has a good touch -- full of hard fact but all persuasively put. It is interesting that we have thus far had no single complaint on any point.

I am occasionally in Winston-Salem and shall look forward to finding you when next I get there. Meanwhile, if you come to Atlanta, I am in the 'phone book and would be delighted to have an opportunity to talk with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. Coleman C. Walker
Box 3099
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

COLEMAN C. WALKER
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Box 3099

October 12, 1949

Dear George:

The article about you and your Council appearing in the October 3 issue of TIME MAGAZINE brought back memories of those days of years ago when we were together at Oxford. I recall some of our discussions while there, and I am thus not at all surprised to find you in your present work. I am wondering if you ever get up through this section, as I should like so very much indeed to see you. I was in Atlanta last March for a short trip, but did not know at that time that you were living there.

I would be interested in seeing a copy of your pamphlet entitled "Race in the News". Did you write it? Here in Winston-Salem a real effort has been made by leading citizens, both colored and white, on the race situation and we are hopeful that progress has and is being made.

With every good wish to you personally, I am

Cordially yours,

Coleman Walker

Dr. George Sinclair Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

125 copies of Race in the News mailed to Mrs. Cohn, New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, 18 October 1949.

To be used in connection with McGill's speech to the Committee.

Check received for $15,00, 18 Oct 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

October 18, 1949

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Miss Jane Simpson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Janie:

The copy of Race in the News hasn't come yet, but I'm looking forward eagerly - and for the other material you're sending, too. I shall find time!

And I wouldn't be surprised if we, too, would want to make some use of the pamphlet in one of our senior courses. We have one that almost every year brings up the problem of equal treatment for all kinds of people in the news.

Yes indeed - I hope we have a lot of such evenings. I don't believe we got anywhere near talked out!

Cordially,

Mitchell V. Charnley

What a lousy letter I dictated yesterday! Anyway, the stuff has come, and I'm glad indeed to have it --- not only the green pamphlet, but the other things. I am indeed impressed by the activities of the SRC. . . . The dispassionate character of the discussion in Race in the News is swell; its suggestions sound; obviously there's knowledge of newspapering back of it (which is more than can be said for 90 per cent of the sociological discussions of newspaper problems). As I read it, I kept wondering whether there might not have been some way of pointing up more strongly the facts and sins it reports --- different typographical treatment, perhaps some bar charts or even some simple tables, clearer and more emphatic tie-up of text and illustration (as on pages 16-17). . . . I wonder whether a brief recounting of the progress that has been made in many Northern newspapers might not have added to the vigor of the argument. Perhaps it would even have detracted. . . . Anyway, I'm very glad to have it, and it will make the rounds of my colleagues.

Mitch

SRC - Race in the News

October 13, 1949

r. Calvin Kytle
ociate Editor
un Times
n, Georgia

Dea r:

A note bring you up to date on ns t s.
We are getting a good many request t from bo
and laymen. The Detroit Bureau of uested a copy.
School of Journalism, presumably th Mr. Nixon's good
bought a hundred copies. The Negro has noticed it widel
and warmly. Various Negro groups h ered it in quantity:
Georgia Teachers and Education Asso , Tampa Urban League,
AME Church, and others. It is being d by the Social Service
Commission of the Southern Baptists, omparable agency of
the Southern Presbyterians, Catholic ttee of the South, and
Anti-Defamation League.

Enclosed are copies of a couple o ers which might
interest you particularly. We al thout comment, a
copy of the Negro news page from xas paper. No bad
reactions yet.

My very best to you and Liz.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

SRC - Race in News

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 October 1949

Miss Elizabeth Taylor
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Taylor:

Many thanks for your prompt response to our recent request. Enclosed find $1.00 in cash covering your invoice.

I am sure that Dr. Mitchell is securing from the Department of Justice a copy of the favorable brief recently filed by that Department on the question of "separate but equal" in the case of Elmer W. Henderson versus the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission, et al. We will be interested in any treatment which the Council may give to this case and particularly to this document.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Evans

JAMES C. EVANS
Civilian Assistant

Enclosure

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

~~Exec. Comm.~~
SRC - Press Manual

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

DIVISION OF JOURNALISM

March 10, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Director of Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Barring death or accident, I will have a completed draft of the news manual in your hands before Friday, March 25th. We have spring holidays from March 17 through March 21, and I expect to spend all of that time in winding up the project.

Again, my apologies for having taken so long.

Yours,

Calvin

Calvin Kytle

P. S. Carl Bennett has sent me his file of clippings from the Macon News, but as yet, I have not had a chance to examine it.

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Exec Com
State Govt. Ctee -
Correspondence

February 24, 1949

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Ridgeview Road
Route 1
Dunwoody, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

The executive committee meets March 16. Could you give me before that date a statement of how you stand on the newspaper manual?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Press Manual

February 1, 1949

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Ridgeview Road
Route 1
Dunwoody, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

The other day in Macon I had brief conversation with Carl Bennett of the faculty at Wesleyan. I am told that within the last year he picked a six-months period and clipped in that time from the Macon News every story relating to Negroes. He pasted all the stories in a scrapbook and carried the scrapbook to Pop Smith, who expressed himself as amazed, and undertook to do what he could with the management of the paper to cause its policies anent such news to improve.

Pop said, I believe, that he bossed the editorial page and that alone. Pop carried the scrapbook to Strube, who was to take it to Anderson, who owns the paper. The enterprise seems to have stalled there.

Bennett said he would be happy to have you see his scrapbook. Can you pick it up from there, or would you like some further service from this office toward getting the scrapbook into your hands?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Press Manual

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

~~32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET~~ CHICAGO 1 ~~PHONE CENTRAL 3066~~
4901 S. ELLIS AVE. CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

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LEONARD M. RIESER
Secretary

March 24, 1948

Mr. Harold L. Fleming, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In reply to your letter of March 17, the American Council expects to have the personnel by April 1 to collect the clippings in which you are interested, and we shall be very happy to send examples of good and bad journalism practices in connection with this project.

Very sincerely yours,

William Y. Bell

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Staff Associate

uopwa 39 cio

SRC - Press Manual

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

March 22, 1948

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DEAN

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I have your letter of March 17, requesting clippings of specific types of headlines and stories concerned with reporting race relations. I shall be glad to send to you whatever examples of such reporting I may be able to secure.

Sincerely yours,

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion, Dean

b

SRC

Race in News

CITY OF CHICAGO

MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

54 West Hubbard Street - Chicago 10, Illinois

~~134 North La Salle Street Chicago 2, Illinois~~

Phone ~~Central 6828-32~~
Whitehall 4483

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March 11, 1948

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks much for sending me Dr. Eleazer's paper "Indicting a Whole People." It is too bad you couldn't print all of it in THE NEW SOUTH. Teachers of journalism ought to be sent copies. I suppose editors have received copies. In Chicago four of the five daily papers have dropped race labeling. It makes a difference, we believe.

Again thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Russell B. Babcock

Russell B. Babcock, Director
Department of Public Information
and Education

March 4, 1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Ridgeview Road
R. F. D. #1
Dunwoody, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kytle:

This will serve as a document of reference in the matter of the newspaper manual.

The idea is to turn out a style manual which we hope might find acceptance in Southern newspaper offices. It would be built around the way to handle news involving race.

The Southern Regional Council will set its machinery to collecting newspaper and other examples of good practice and bad practice in this field.

The job which you have kindly undertaken is that of day to day reading of clip material supplied by us or found by you; thinking about the subject; and, after the passage of four, five or six months, turning out a written draft of a style manual.

The Council can put up to two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of travel and other expense money into it. It will either pay portions of this sum directly to you on your bills or, if you wish, will incur expenses against this sum itself.

The Council does not have resources which will enable it to compensate your professional ability--we suppose we are getting that for free.

We shall be ready at any time to assist in getting the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association or anyone else to open channels of usefulness for the manual.

Sincerely and appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

SR 1 - Race in the News

October 19, 1949

Miss Helen Keeble
Virginia State Library
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Helen:

I repent my hard price of fifteen cents for my little green book. Here is one for free for your fine library.

Spray my tender regards all about.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC- Race in the News

October 19, 1949

Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter
National Trade and Professional School
for Women and Girls, Inc.
Lincoln Heights
Washington 19, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Carter:

Thank you for your letter of October 12. Here are four copies of RACE IN THE NEWS. They cost fifteen cents apiece, and our Council would be grateful for your sending us sixty cents.

It is a most successcul publication, already doing a lot of good. We are delighted that you will make such accurate use of it.

Would you perhaps wish to join the Council? We would be most happy to have you. There is a blank in the brown leaflet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NATIONAL TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, INC.

BUILDING
CHRISTIAN
WOMANHOOD

LINCOLN HEIGHTS ☆ ☆ ☆ WASHINGTON 19, D. C.

MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, PRESIDENT

Oct. 12, 1949

Mr. Geo. S. Mitchell
Ex. Director of the S. R. Council
Atlanta, Ga

RECEIVED
18
Southern Regional Counc

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of your pamphlet called "Race in the News". If possible send me 4 copies. I want to send them to the two city daily papers in my own city, I think it will help a lot.

I think your good friend Cayton writes most interesting columns and I am sure his friends must be sound on the race question.

I want to thank you for the pamphlets and all the sacrifices you have made for my people.

Very sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Jannie Cobb Carter.

SRC - Race in the News

October 19, 1949

Mr. Calvin Kytle
The Calhoun Times
Calhoun, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

Thanks a lot for the fan mail. We are duly answering and sending out pamphlets and so on.

It really is a honey of a pamphlet, quite the most popular thing we have done. And everybody tells me it is well written. We had a letter from Hodding Carter today saying it had caused him to review all the policies of his own paper.

We all miss you both in these parts. I will be coming up through Calhoun sometime in November and will hunt you up.

Meanwhile, send us on anything else that needs to come.

We are extremely grateful to you for the grand job you turned out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Official Organ:
City of Calhoun
County of Gordon
U. S District Court

THE CALHOUN TIMES

Established 1870
Published Weekly

J. ROY McGINTY, Owner and Publisher

CALHOUN, GEORGIA

Subscription $2.00 per Year

October 13, 1949

Dear Doctor George,

I am acknowledging notes such as these as fast as I can, and will continue to forward them to you.

How's the pamphlet going?

Believe it or not, last Sunday afternoon I picked up WERD here (usually we have trouble getting anything but WSB of the Atlanta stations) and heard a mighty eloquent appeal for funds ~~xx~~ for the Council. I hope this means that our campaign is coming along in earnest and beginning to pay off.

Drop me a line when you can.

Yours,

Calvin

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

SR1- Race in the News

October 19, 1949

Miss Ann Price
Secretary to Harold A. Lett
State Department of Education
Division Against Discrimination
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Dear Miss Price:

We are so glad to send you a copy of RACE IN THE NEWS, which Horace Cayton was kind enough to praise.

It costs a whole fifteen cents.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DIVISION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

1060 BROAD STREET
NEWARK 2

October 14, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have been reading about your pamphlet "Race in the News" in Horace Cayton's column in the Pittsburgh Courier. We are very interested and would like a copy. Please let me know whatever the cost is.

Very truly yours,

Ann Price

Ann Price
Secretary to Harold A. Lett

ap

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC Race in the News.

October 19, 1949

Judge W. C. Hueston
1915 - 14th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Judge Hueston:

I do hope that as soon as possible some decision will be made about RACE IN THE NEWS, which I had the pleasure of talking with you about last week.

We would greatly like for the IBPOE to take a good big block of them and get them out. I am convinced that this little pamphlet, rightly distributed, can quite importantly and quickly change the handling of news over all the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

cc: Mr. J. Finley Wilson

SRC - Race in the News

October 19, 1949
Dict. October 17

Mr. Harry Ainsworth
School of Journalism
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Mr. Ainsworth:

Calvin Kytle sent us on your letter to him of October 8.

Here are a couple of copies of his good pamphlet. Bill is thirty cents total. We thought maybe you would keep one for yourself and make a fifteen-cent investment in the Journalism library.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

cc: Mrs. McKoy

School of Journalism
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA · IOWA CITY

8 October 1949

My dear Calvin,

Although I have not yet seen a copy of "Race in the News", I haste to congratulate you on the work you have done. The notice in the 3 October Time is welcome publicity not only for your book but also for the idea that there do exist in the South people who think as you do.

I assume that our School of Journalism will buy a copy for the library. In addition, I'd like one for myself. Can you fix me up (including a bill, of course) or should I write to Dr. Mitchell?

Again: my cheers. And my best wishes to you and to Mrs. Kytle.

Harry

Harry Ainsworth

T. Case

SRC - Race in the News

October 19, 1949

Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey
346 East 48th Street
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Dailey:

How very kind of you that was to send us your check for ten dollars, and how needed here it would be difficult to tell you. We are especially grateful and you may be very sure that your ten will help.

Glad you liked Race in the News. It has had considerable attention in Time and Newsweek, both have given it remarkable notice (issues of October 3, 1949), and has been ordered in blocks of one hundred to one thousand by church bodies, a southern school of journalism, a Negro life insurance company, a local Urban League, and others.

We have given much effort to organizing a follow-up through local one-time committees to visit editors, green booklet in hand, and ask for greater compliance with simple rules in the pamphlet.

Again our thanks to you for your generous help.

Sincerely yours,

11-3-49

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

Dr. ULYSSES GRANT DAILEY
364 EAST 48TH STREET
CHICAGO 15, ILL.
KENWOOD 6-0769

Oct 11

Southern Regional Council Inc
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta Ga

10.00 ok
WEK.

Gentlemen:

I cannot commend higher RACE IN THE NEWS. Please too accept 10.00 to help in whatever way it can. I wish I could give 100.00 at this moment.

Yours sincerely
U G Dailey

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

11-3-49 P.S. Changing planes in Atlanta the other day I noticed this in your beautiful Airport Waiting Room:
[Rest Rooms] FOR LADIES! FOR WHITE MEN
FOR Colored (or maybe it was "Negro") WOMEN
FOR COLORED MEN. What an insult! Hit this if you can

"Race in the News"

October 21, 1949

Mr. Louis Spilman, Pres. and Editor
Waynesboro News-Virginian
Waynesboro, Virginia

Dear Mr. Spilman:

We are happy to have your letter of October 17 concerning our pamphlet "Race in the News".

The reference to the Petersburg Progress-Index is based on information supplied by the editor of that newspaper. He informed us that the Progress-Index has carried a special column of Negro news for thirty years. The Negro news section being a daily affair, he said, a full-time reporter is in charge of it.

It would seem quite likely that the News-Virginian pioneered in the employment of a Negro reporter (though we do not have this information for the Progress-Index). Had we known that fact, it would certainly have been mentioned in the pamphlet. We shall point to it with admiration from now on.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 19, 1949

Dear Calvin:

The enclosed letter from the Waynesboro, Va., paper poses a question about the source of one statement in "Race in the News." Maybe the answer lies in your notes which we have around here. But to save time and energy, would you jot down on the bottom of this letter (a) the source if you remember it, or (b) which part of your notes will give us the answer.

I'm also sending along a copy of a good letter from Hodding Carter.

Best,

Harold

P. S. - Come to think of it, I believe I've already sent you the Carter letter. Please ignore.

Dear Harold: As I recall, my source was ~~the questionnaire~~ a note from the editor of the Petersburg Progress-Index appended to the questionnaire he filled out for us. If so, you should be able to find it among the questionnaires from Virginia I left in the file cabinet in ~~the~~ Mrs. McKoy's office. ...I'm not entirely sure of this, though. I could have gotten this from Virginius Dabney through our interview, or from E. O. Meyer, secretary of the Virginia Press Association. ...It probably should have been checked.

Best regards, Calvin

Established 1892

Member Associated Press

WAYNESBORO NEWS-VIRGINIAN

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday
Waynesboro, Virginia

October 17, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I have just gone through your pamphlet "Race in the News". On page 19, I see this:

"The second, the Petersburg Progress-Index, was the first paper in Virginia to run a special column devoted to the Negro; it now employs a full-time reporter."

I am deeply interested in where your information concerning this originated. The Waynesboro News-Virginian has had a regular colored editor for about 18 years. He has been blind all of this time, and two or three years ago he was paralyzed from the waist down. He still produces his own copy, however, batted out on an ancient Oliver typewriter.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

WAYNESBORO NEWS-VIRGINIAN

Louis Spilman

Louis Spilman
Pres. & Editor

LS-v

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1949
Southern Regional Coun

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

NV15—2000—10-45

SRC-Race in the News

October 21, '49

Mrs. Ralph E. Dunn
6233 Northwood Street
St. Louis 12, Mo.

My dear Mrs. Dunn,

The green pamphlet that comes with this is a real chance to get an action program across in many localities, and accomplish a great deal of good with a minimum of contention.

We have had it in print only three weeks or so, but you will see that it has had remarkable notice. The Southern Newspaper Publishers Assn. has sent it to each of the member papers, and have followed the pamphlet with a reprint of the Time article. So it is in the hands of the papers.

Now the next thing is to get it into the hands of interested newspaper readers in towns and cities right across the South. And not just into their hands, but into their ideas of doing something, so that with a small one-time group they will call on the local editor, and ask him to come around as best he can to following the rules in the little green book. That works like a charm, offends nobody, and produces visible improvement almost at once. Also, it reflects credit upon the group that pushed through the little meeting with the editor.

Won't you please think seriously about how the Societies in your part of the South can take part in this? If you and they will take hold, it will greatly improve the attitude of the Press all through your area. The papers are already doing better; this booklet merely gives the rules, and swells and shapes a movement that is going on anyway.

We have to sell them, at 15 cents each. I do hope you can find a way to get a good budle into action-circulation.

Our Council enjoys support from many Methodist Church organizations, including your own, as you know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SBC Race in the News

October 21, '49

Miss Matilda Saxton
80 Spring Street
Trenton 8, N.J.

My dear Miss Saxon,

I do hope you will read and ponder the uses of the green pamphlet which I send along with this letter.

It has had remarkable success, though out only three weeks or so. Already the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Assn. has sent it to each member newspaper in the South, and Time and Newsweek have praised it, as you can see.

The next step is to get it into the hands of interested newspaper readers, particularly in the South, but anywhere else it would do good. You will see that a lot can be accomplished by having even a few people read it in any given town, and then go as a committee to see the editor, and ask him to bring his paper around as nearly as he can to the rules in the little green book.

I have been working with Bishops and Church Associations and life insurance companies and lodges and chambers of commerce across the South to get this done.

Our Council, as you may know, has the friendly support of the Methodist Church, and in particular of the Woman's Division of Christian Service. Mrs. Tilly serves the Council directly, and is helping to get Race in the News understood and used.

We sell the pamphlets for 15 cents. I am greatly in hopes that you can find a way to get them widely used by your local groups. That would help everything!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SOC - Race in the News

October 21, 1949

Mr. Cluiss W. Floyd
328 West 90th Place
Chicago 20, Illinois

Dear Mr. Floyd:

Dr. George S. Mitchell has asked me to acknowledge your letter of October 5 which Time has just forwarded to us.

We are impressed by your thought of launching a newspaper supplement on Negro life. That, as you say, could do much to lead white persons to think of Negroes as individuals.

I am sure you have recognized that one of the problems will be persuading white Southern newspapers to use the supplement. Some of them, at any rate, should respond to the proper approach.

Let us know if we can be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

October 19, 1949

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are enclosing a letter which a TIME reader--Mr. Cluiss W. Floyd, 328 West 90th Place, Chicago 20, Ill.--has asked us to forward to you in connection with TIME's October 3 story about "Race in the News." This places you under no obligation to answer him, of course.

Cordially yours,

Audrey Simon

Audrey Simon
For the Editors

Dr. George Sinclair Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

OCT 7 1949

OCT 11 1949

328 West 90th Place
Chicago 20 Illinois
October 5 1949

Press Oct 3

Editor
Time Magazine
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Plaza (9)
New York 20 New York
Sir:

Thanks for your report of the fine work of Dr George Sinclair Mitchell and Mr Calvin Kytle in their effort to curb Negro prejudice in the press, with Race in the news. (Time, October 3, page 55).

For some time I have pondered the idea of making a bold attempt to do more than making one report on the matter. I want to get started a newspaper supplement to be known as, "Current Review", and feature articles on Negro life in America and elsewhere. I think this will do much to help most white people of America to think Negroes are at least human, and treat them as such.

If at all possible, I would like you to direct my letter to Dr. Mitchell so that I may be able to contact him.

Thanking you in advance for your kind cooperation, I am,

Very truly yours,

Cluiss Wm Floyd

CWF:

Cluiss Wm Floyd

c/o The Southern Regional Council Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC Race in the News

FILE
COPY

Mrs. Herbert Weaver
3800 West End
Nashville, Tenn.

(See. Christian Soc. Rels.
SE Jurisdiction, WSCS)

October 21, '49

Dear Mrs. Weaver,

A letter the other day from Thelma Stevens mentioned the desirability of writing to you about Race in the News. I am sure there was only the briefest mention of it at the meeting last month, and I am most anxious for you to help us all in getting the most benefit from the really remarkableopportunity it presents.

By good fortune it has already been sent to practically all editors in the South, by their own Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association. So the papers have it. Now the next thing is to get local follow-up visits by interested newspaper readers, who will also have read the littlegreen book. If groups from Churches, especially, will take this up endless good will result. It is an action program in the best spirit of Southern effort; on behalf of what is honest and fair, and capable of being done in a way that can hardly offend anyone. And accomplishment will be immediate, and visible, and will reflect credit rightly on whatever group seeks the interview.

I wish we could supply them for free, but we have a printers' bill to meet, and must charge fifteen cents each for the pamphlets. But they have already been bought in blocks of 500 and 1000 by life insurance companies (to send out to policyholders), by Churches, by Bishops, by ministerial associations, by fraternal bodies, and so on.

Please see what arrangements you would think possible, and let us know. We are most anxious to have your help in getting this benefit out. Rightly used, it can undoubtedly change the whole Southern press in a matter of a year or two.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

October 22, 1949

Mr. R. L. Cousins
State Department of Education
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cousins:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make exact that movement.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has sent it to all their member papers. It has been bought in good big blocks by various groups of teachers, ministers, and by one or two of the larger Negro life insurance companies to mail out to policy holders.

The next step is to get it widely into the hands of conscientious and interested people. Many of them may feel moved to arrange visits to their local editors in the interest of the rules laid down in the little green book.

The Council will be particularly pleased if the Jeanes teachers could receive RACE IN THE NEWS. Very possibly many of the regular teachers would be interested in it.

We have it in good supply at fifteen cents a copy. We are too poor to send

it out for free. Would you be good enough to see whether this or that small treasury could buy enough to distribute -- perhaps the association of Jeanes teachers or some such similar group?

You will see that it is written constructively and with every allowance for the special circumstances in which each editor finds himself. We believe that with thoughtful follow-up work in towns and cities across the South, the little pamphlet can do a lot to improve the practices of southern papers on matters of race.

I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in Georgia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 24, 1949

Mr. Ed McCuistion
State Department of Education
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. McCuistion:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make exact that movement.

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I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

October 24, 1949

Mr. Sam B. Taylor
State Department of Education
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Taylor:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make exact that movement.

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I would be most grateful for a letter telling me whatyou think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 24, 1949

Mr. L. L. Kilgore
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make exact that movement.

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I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 24, 1949

Mr. W. C. Strahan
State Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Strahan:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make exact that movement.

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I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 25, 1949

Mr. Thomas T. Hamilton, Jr.
State Department of Education
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make more exact that movement.

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I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 25, 1949

Mr. J. B. Rutland
State Department of Education
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Rutland:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make more exact that movement.

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 25, 1949

Mr. Clifford Powell
State Department of Education
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Powell:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make more exact that movement.

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 25, 1949

Mr. C. J. Martin
State Department of Education
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Martin:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

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I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 26, 1949

Dr. N. C. Newbold
Director of Negro Education
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Newbold:

Here is a copy of a letter we sent to the other state agents. You know all about this already.

I do hope you will help on it if you can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Flemming SRC RACE IN NEWS

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

1133 BROADWAY WAtkins 4-0505 NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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AFFILIATES IN
56 CITIES IN
29 STATES

SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October
Twenty-sixth
1949

Dear George:

Thanks so much for sending me a copy of your pamphlet dealing with race relations in southern newspapers. I plan to carry a note about it in one of our weekly releases to local Urban League executives throughout the country.

Unfortunately, we have no funds here which could be used for the purchase of any quantity of these and thus help you defray expenses, although we sympathize with the position in which you find yourself. Believe me, we can quite understand!

While my memorandum will go to all of the local executives, including those in the southern area, a word to Nelson Jackson might underline this for those located in this region, if you have not already done so.

With the kindest of personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Maurice

R. Maurice Moss
Associate Executive Director

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RMM/m

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes

55"

SRC - Race in the News

October 26, 1949

Mr. Samuel B. Kidd
825 Tunis Place
Dayton 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kidd:

That was kind of you to write. We are particularly interested to have your information about the Dayton papers.

I send you a copy of RACE IN THE NEWS. We are supposed to charge fifteen cents for it, and perhaps you can be kind enough to send us back that much in stamps.

The pamphlet is going very well indeed. It has already been sent out to southern papers by their own publishers association. My next job is to get follow-up action by local people in towns and cities across the South. If that is done, I am convinced a big dent will be made in the southern press.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

cc: Mrs. McKoy

825 Tunis Place
Dayton 8, Ohio

24 October 1949

Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

As an advanced student of journalism at the local university, I was interested in the Time Magazine article (under 'Press') on your recent publication, "Race in the News".

The subject has interested me for a number of years and since moving to this community have studied, although superficially, the techniques of the local papers in handling racial news-stories. A great improvement in the bias-free presentation of news can be seen ever since Publisher James C. Cox (who also owns and publishes the Atlanta Journal) bought control of the local morning newspaper, which formerly slanted its racial news-stories. Presently, his policy of with-holding the racial identity of suspected or alleged criminals, obtains at both the Dayton Daily News and the Dayton Journal-Herald.

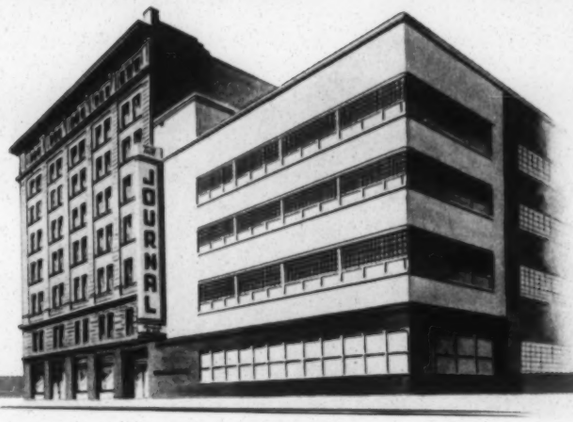
It is to be hoped that newspapers throughout the country will adopt a code requiring the unbiassed coverage and presentation of news concerning minority groups.

May I request that, if available for distribution, you send me a copy of the above-mentioned pamphlet for future study. I am sure it will prove to be a valuable piece of reference material for any research project or survey I may be required to make during the remainder of my courses.

Yours truly,
Samuel B. Kidd
(Mr.) Samuel B. Kidd

The Atlanta Journal

"COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW"



ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 27, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

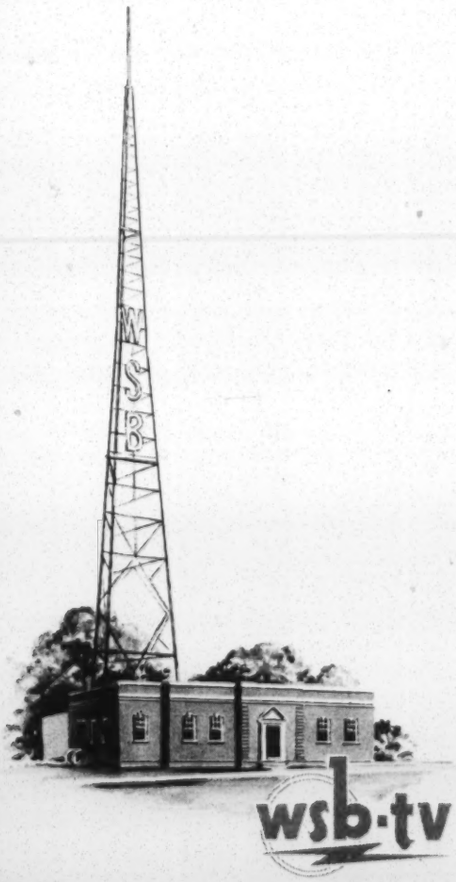
Thank you for your interesting letter of October 26th. We are continuing to give the most careful consideration to the matter which it pictures.

Sincerely yours,

Wright Bryan

Wright Bryan,
Editor

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1949
Southern Regional Council



SRC - Race in the News

October 27, 1949

Mr. John W. Mitchell
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You will have seen that a few weeks ago our Council got out this pamphlet. It has had all sorts of favorable notice: Time and Newsweek and Horace Cayton and Gordon Hancock and so on.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has already sent it to practically every newspaper in the South. They followed it a week later with a reprint of the story from Time (October 3). So the editors have had it.

Now I am doing my darnedest to get interested local readers of the papers to see the pamphlet, read the pamphlet, and take the appropriate action.

In this effort, I have circularized church leaders and school principals and school teachers and lodge officials and policy holders of insurance companies.

I have also sent the enclosed letter to colored supervising agents in the various southern states, including those in what I know to be your territory. I hope that is all right with you.

The thing I am after is one-time committee visits to editors right

across the South, to urge them to bring the papers up to the standards laid out in the little green book. We can both see what very great help your people can be in that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC - Race in the News.

RAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
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CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MAILED TO COLORED SUPERVISING AGENTS OF EXTENSION SERVICE, USDA (about 60)
with copy of RACE IN THE NEWS
and Time reprint

October 27, 1949

Dear Friend:

Our Council is sending you a copy of our latest bulletin, RACE IN THE NEWS.

Through the kind cooperation of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, a copy has already been sent to practically every newspaper in the southern states. So the editors have seen it.

The next thing is to get it widely into the hands of interested citizen readers who will press locally for observance of the simple rules laid down in the little green book. The Council sells the pamphlet for fifteen cents apiece.

This is a local "action program" all in itself.

We will be most grateful for your efforts to get it used.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

October 31, 1949

Mr. D. W. Rich, Jr.,
Chairman, Social Studies Dept.,
The Peddie School
10 Memorial Hall
Highstown, N.J.

Dear Mr. Rich:

Our pamphlet, Race in the News, sells for 15¢ per copy. We shall be glad to send you as many as you need for your social studies course.

For your information our latest publications list is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

McK/hs

The Peddie School
10 MEMORIAL HALL
PHONE 400
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
DONALD W. RICH, JR.

October 14, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are interested in using your RACE IN THE NEWS in our Social Studies course. Will you please let us know what you charge for this booklet.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Rich, Jr.

Chairman, Social Studies Department

DWR:rt

RECEIVED
17 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 31, 1949

Miss Adele Bloom
State Teachers College
River Falls, Wis.

Dear Miss Bloom:

In response to your recent request we sent you under separate cover sample copies of our pamphlet, Race in the News.

These are priced at 15¢ each and we shall be glad to supply you with any number you require.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

McK/hs

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs —

We are most interested in your pamphlet, "Race in the News" and would very much like to use it in our Social Science classes.

Would you be good enough to send us a few and let us know their cost in quantity?

Very sincerely yours,

Adele Bloom
Social Science Dept.

GSM suggests 10.

MEJ

Sent —7

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

October 31, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find 15¢ in postage to cover payment for pamphlet "Race in the News" which you sent us last week.

detached for use MEJ

Would it be possible for you to place us on your mailing list? We are interested in any reports, releases or pamphlets you put out.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Mishkind

Dorothy Mishkind
for NATIONAL GUARDIAN

enclosure

RECEIVED
NOV 2 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 22, 1949

Miss Dorothy Mishkind
The National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Miss Mishkind:

The copy of RACE IN THE NEWS that you requested is being mailed separately. The price: 15¢. Stamps are acceptable.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

October 20, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send us a copy of the pamphlet "Race in the News" published by your organization. If there is any charge for this please bill us.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Mishkind

Dorothy Mishkind
for NATIONAL GUARDIAN

RECEIVED
22 1949
Southern Regional Council

Race in the News

November 1, 1949

Bishop L. H. Hemingway
1535 - 14th Street NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bishop Hemingway:

I do hope you will find opportunity go give earnest consideration to our Council's suggestion that through or on behalf of your ministers you purchase a stock of the pamphlet, RACE IN THE NEWS.

You were kind to give me opportunity to explain it briefly when I was in Washington recently. It is really a magnificent opportunity for local churches to serve helpfully.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

RL RACE IN NEWS

SOUTHERN OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
11 PRYOR STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 1, 1949

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

I am enclosing a joint memorandum issued by the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League on your booklet, "Race In The News."

Copies of this booklet have been distributed to ADL Regional Offices throughout the country, and to Community Relations Councils in leading cities. These offices will serve as focal points for getting the booklet to those places where it will do the most good.

I thought you would be interested to learn of this distribution of the booklet, which has won widespread acclaim.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

Arthur J. Levin, Director
Atlanta Regional Office

AJL/ff

cc: Harold Fleming

Race in the News

November 2, 1949

The Rev. Mr. John H. Marion, Jr.
Committee on Christian Relations
P. O. Box 5094
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Marion:

We lost for a time your letter of September 22 about RACE IN THE NEWS.

I send you with pleasure, though belated, a thousand copies of the flyer about RACE IN THE NEWS. You asked for 2,000, but we haven't got that many. You were going to be kind enough to put them in your next packet going to ministers and other key leaders.

Prepared by GSM

Mrs. Tilly has undertaken to talk with Miss Annie Tait Jenkins about getting the pamphlet, and in particular "The Fellowship of the Concerned" idea, into fullest usefulness with the Committee on Women's Work.

I hear you were in Atlanta lately. I should have found some way to get hold of you so that we could do some more planning together. Do let me know of your next trip hereabouts.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN RELATIONS

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

STUART R. OGLESBY, CHAIRMAN
ERNEST TRICE THOMPSON, TREASURER
FRANK H. CALDWELL
R. A. FARNSWORTH
ANNIE TAIT JENKINS
JOHN S. LAND
LOUIE LOGAN
J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
J. FARRA VAN METER
CARY N. WEISIGER, III
ROBERT R. WILSON
GEORGE H. WRIGHT

JOHN H. MARION, JR., *Director*
P. O. Box 5094
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

September 22, 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for sending me the copy of "Race in the News." It is an excellent job and I am sure it will do a great deal of good. I am enclosing a check for $7.50, for which I would like to have you send me fifty copies of the pamphlet. I think I can place these in the hands of strategic people in our church to good advantage.

Also if you have around 2,000 copies of your flyer that you could spare us, I believe we could include those in the next packet which we send to all of our ministers and to other key leaders. I am also thinking of the possibility of your using a flyer which could be distributed by the Christian Relations Department of our Committee on Women's Work. If you had a small flyer advertising the pamphlet and appealing to the Southern Christian woman's sense of courtesy and fair play, it is possible that Miss Annie Tait Jenkins of our Committee on Women's Work would be able to include such a flyer in one of her packets. She is over at the Henry Grady Building and you might talk with her about the possibility on the telephone.

Ever cordially yours,

Jack Marion

John H. Marion, Jr.

JHM/r
Enc.

November 2, 1949

Dr. Ralph Purcell
Department of Political Science
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Dr. Purcell:

Please accept our sincere apologies for not sending you earlier the enclosed leaflets with membership blanks attached. Copies of Race in the News have been sent, as you requested, to the persons listed in your letter of October 6; but, for some unaccountable reason, the second half of your request was overlooked.

We greatly appreciate your interest in the Council and promise to serve you more promptly in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

October 6, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In reply to a query made over the telephone this morning you stated that copies of your Race in the News would be posted from your office at the cost of 15¢ a copy. I am enclosing stamps for 60¢ to cover the cost of 4 copies to be mailed to the following individuals:

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Erdman
910 Cornell Court
Madison, Wisconsin

Mr. and Mrs. Fayette Taylor
121 S. Hamilton Street
Madison, Wisconsin

Professor Henry Hart
3905 Euclid Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cutlip
University Houses
Eagle Heights
Madison, Wisconsin

60 + stamps
MFS

Will you please send me membership blanks (4) that I may include with letters to these individuals. Possibly two or three of them will join.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Purcell

Ralph Purcell

RECEIVED
T 10 1949
RECEIVED
thern Regional Council

November 5, 1949

Mr. A. S. Reynolds
Stephens-Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Raynolds:

Mrs. Jarnagin has written that she gave me your name in error as the school principal to whom the package of copies of RACE IN THE NEWS should be mailed. She now tells me that correctly they should be sent on to Mr. Tolliver.

They have not yet gone out from this office, and will duly be sent on to Mr. Tolliver, to whom I am writing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

cc: Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESS OF
COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS, INC.

1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

October 27, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After receiving your letter I realized I had given you the wrong name for our host school to the convention next month. Mr. Reynolds is a principal there also, but we would like for you to send the pamphlets to:

Mr. Frank A. Toliver, Principal
Stephens-Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

If convenient it may be well to send along copies of "Singers in the Dawn," and perhaps one or two others you feel might be of interest to a parent-teacher group.

I regret this error and trust it has not inconvenienced you. We are always happy to support and cooperate in any project of mutual benefit to both organizations.

Very truly yours,

Ada Jarnagin

(Mrs.) D.M.Jarnagin
Executive Secretary, NCCCPT

RECEIVED
2 1949
Southern Regional Coun

cc: Mrs. McKoy

October 21, 1949

Mr. A. S. Reynolds
Stephens Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I had an opportunity in conversation this week with Mrs. Ada Jarnagin to explore the possibilities of getting circulation for this new little pamphlet when the PTA's meet in Asheville November 26 - 27.

Here are a couple of copies for you. You will already doubtless have seen some of the remarkable press and magazine notice the pamphlet has had. I am sure you will quickly see also its possibilities in the hands of local community leaders. A one-time committee going to see the local editor, little green book in hand, can accomplish near miracles.

Mrs. Jarnagin said I should send you a hundred copies, soonish, to be held for the meeting. She will undertake the bother of selling them at the meeting. They cost fifteen cents apiece.

This, then, is some advance notice and a request for your kind cooperation when in early November we do send up the package of a hundred.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
cc: Mrs. Ada Jarnagin

November 5, 1949

Mr. Frank A. Toliver, Principal
Stephens-Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Toliver:

A couple of weeks ago I was in Raleigh and, in conversation with Mrs. Jarnagin, explained the possibility of getting circulation for this new little pamphlet when the PTA's meet in Asheville November 26 - 27.

Here are a couple of copies for you. You will already doubtless have seen some of the remarkable press and magazine notice the pamphlet has had. I am sure you will quickly see also its possibilities in the hands of local community leaders. A one-time committee going to see the local editor, little green book in hand, can accomplish miracles.

Mrs. Jarnagin said I should send you a hundred copies, soonish, to be held for the meeting. She will undertake the bother of selling them at the meeting. They cost fifteen cents apiece.

This, then, is some advance notice and a request for your kind cooperation when in mid-November we do send up the package.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
cc: Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin

TO BE SENT TO ~~MRS. JARNAGIN~~ MR. TOLIVER NOVEMBER 11:

100 RACE IN THE NEWS
10 SINGERS IN THE DAWN
10 AMERICA'S TENTH MAN
50 YELLOW LEAFLETS
20 SELF SURVEY LEAFLETS
20 SRC: WHAT IS IT?

Mr. Frank A. Toliver, Principal
Stephens-Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

November 5, 1949

Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin
1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jarnagin:

All straight now, and thank you very much. I will get off the package about mid-November.

Many thanks indeed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Filled by GSM
11/12/49

THOMAS D. BAILEY
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TALLAHASSEE

November 9, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of October 24. My reply is tardy due to my continuous absence from the office. May I suggest that you request the Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council to handle and finance the distribution of "Race in the News". I regret that we cannot handle this. We are so restricted in our operation that I am not able to mimeograph and distribute my own materials. This condition is general for the State Department of Education due to the fact that the appropriation for the present biennium was not increased over the former biennium.

Sincerely yours,

D. E. Williams

D. E. Williams
Director of Negro Education

DEW:CDL

October 24, 1949

Mr. D. E. Williams
State Department of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Williams:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make exact that movement.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has sent it to all their member papers. It has been bought in good big blocks by various groups of teachers, ministers, and by one or two of the larger Negro life insurance companies to mail out to policy holders.

The next step is to get it widely into the hands of conscientious and interested people. Many of them may feel moved to arrange visits to their local editors in the interest of the rules laid down in the little green book.

The Council will be particularly pleased if the Jeanes teachers could receive RACE IN THE NEWS. Very possibly many of the regular teachers would be interested in it.

We have it in good supply at fifteen cents a copy. We are too poor to send

it out for free. Would you be good enough to see whether this or that small treasury could buy enough to distribute -- perhaps the association of Jeanes teachers or some such similar group?

You will see that it is written constructively and with every allowance for the special circumstances in which each editor finds himself. We believe that with thoughtful follow-up work in towns and cities across the South, the little pamphlet can do a lot to improve the practices of southern papers on matters of race.

I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia
November 10, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I appreciate your letter of October 27. I did not reply because at that time I had not seen a copy of, "Race in the News", that you referred to in your letter. On my return to the office this morning I found this bulletin. I appreciate very much receiving this and I will be glad to do anything I can to urge the colored supervising agents in cooperating with your request in your letter.

I trust things are going well with you.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Mitchell
p

John W. Mitchell
Field Agent

JWM/p

RECEIVED
12 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 27, 1949

Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent
Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I greatly appreciate your kind letter of October 14 about RACE IN THE NEWS.

I have written to Mr. John W. Mitchell, and am sending out today the attached letter to the various supervising agents.

That was very kind of you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
October 14, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have read with much interest reviews of "Race in the News" in both NEWS WEEK and TIME magazines, also in several newspapers here in the South. This pamphlet gives us all something to tie to in our daily public contact.

I am attaching a list of the Colored Supervising Agents in the South for your use in further spreading the gospel.

Feel free to call on me for anything I can do.

Yours truly,

T. M. Campbell

T. M. Campbell
Field Agent

Enc.

cc Mr. A. L. Holsey
Miss Mildred H. Esgar

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

(Revised) Sept. 21, 1949

10/27/49
Copy of Race in the Press
with mimeo letter
sent to these.
MEJ

LIST OF COLORED SUPERVISING AGENTS

IN THE

SOUTHERN STATES

ALABAMA

Mr. W. B. Hill, State Leader, Tuskegee Institute
Miss R. L. Rivers, District Agent, Tuskegee Institute
Miss Clemmie N. Martin, District Agent, Tuskegee Institute
Mr. C. A. Williams, District Agent, Tuskegee Institute
Mr. T. R. Agnew, State 4-H Club Agent, Boys, (on leave), Tuskegee Inst.
Miss Norine Laye, State 4-H Club Agent, Girls, Tuskegee Institute
Mr. Joseph Bradford, Asst. Extension Editor, "The Negro Farmer", Tuskegee Inst.

ARKANSAS

Mr. H. C. Ray, District Agent, 610½ W. 9th Street, Little Rock
Mrs. Fannie Mae Boone, District Agent, " " " "
Mr. T. R. Dotton, District Agent, " " " "
Mrs. Ella P. Neely, District Agent " " " "
Mr. L. L. Phillips, State 4-H Club Agent" " " "

FLORIDA

Miss Floy Britt, District Home Dem. Agent, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee
Mr. Joseph A. Greshma, District Agent, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee

GEORGIA

Mr. F. H. Stone, State Agent, Georgia State College, Savannah, Georgia
Mr. A. S. Bacon, Asst. State Agent," " " " "
Miss Camilla Weems, Asst. State Agent, " " " "
Mr. Alexander Murse, State 4-H Club Agent, " " "
Mr. Augustus Hill, Asst. State 4-H Club Agent, " " "

KENTUCKY

Mr. Louis L. Duncan, Jr., District Agent, 408½ S. Main St., Hopkinsville

LOUISIANA

Mr. R. J. Courtney, Asst. State Agent, Southern Branch Post Office, Baton Rouge

MARYLAND

Mr. Martin G. Bailey, District Agent, Box 5302, Seat Pleasant
Mr. L. H. Martin, District Agent, Princess Anne

LIST OF COLORED SUPERVISING AGENTS

IN THE

SOUTHERN STATES (cont.)

MISSISSIPPI

Mr. M. M. Hubert, State Leader, Men's Work, 1308 Lynch Street, Jackson
Mr. W. E. Ammons, Asst. State Leader, Men's Work, " " "
Mrs. Daisy M. Lewis, District Agent, Jackson College, Jackson
Mrs. Alice Carter Oliver, District Agent, Clarksdale
Mr. G. C. Cypress, State Boys' 4-H Club Agent, 1308 Lynch Street, Jackson
Mrs. Virlie Moody Lindsay, State Girls' 4-H Club Agent, Jackson College, Jackson

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. R. E. Jones, State Agent, Box 68, A. & T. College, Greensboro
Mr. J. W. Jeffries, Asst. State Agent, " " " "
Mr. Otis Buffaloe, District Agent, " " " "
Mr. J. A. Spaulding, District Agent, " " " "
Mr. R. L. Wynn, Dairy Ext. Spec. " " " "
Mr. W. C. Cooper, 4-H Club Spec. " " " "
Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe, District Agent, " " " "
Mrs. Ruby C. Carraway, District Agent, " " " "
Miss Wilhelmina R. Laws, District Agent, " " "
Miss Bessie B. Ramseur, Subject Matter Spec., " "
Miss Genevieve M. Kyer, Subject Matter Spec., " "

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Paul O. Brooks, District Agent, Langston University, Langston
Mrs. H. H. Hewlett, District Agent, " " "

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. E. N. Williams, State Supervisor, Agri. Ext. Work, State College, Orangeburg
Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State Supervisor, Home Dem. Work, " " "
Mr. Wayman Johnson, Asst. State Supervisor, Agri. Ext. Work, " "
Miss Willie E. Price, Asst. Supervisor, Home Dem. Work, " "

TENNESSEE

Mr. W. H. Williamson, Assistant State Agent, Box 543, Nashville
Miss Bessie L. Walton, " " " , Box 1171, "

TEXAS

Mr. W. C. David, State Leader, Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View
Mr. M. V. Brown, Adm. Asst., " " " " " " "
Mr. J. E. Mayo, Acting District Agent, " " " " " "
Mr. H. S. Estelle, District Agent, " " " " " "
Mrs. Pauline R. Brown, Supervisor & District Agent, " " "
Mrs. J. O. A. Conner, District Agent, Prairie View A. & M. College, Box 516
Miss M. E. Garrett, District Agent, " " " " "

 (Revised) Sept. 21, 1949

LIST OF COLORED SUPERVISING AGENTS

IN THE

SOUTHERN STATES

VIRGINIA

Mr. Ross W. Newsome. State Agent, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Mr. S. E. Marshall, District Agent, " " " "
Miss B. D. Harrison, District Agent, " " " "
Mrs. T. T. Hewlett, Asst. District Agent, Ashland

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. L. A. Toney, State Leader, W. Va. State College, Institute
Mrs. Tanner J. Livisay, District Agent, Princeton, West Virginia

---

Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

omit in mailing special letter to him

Mr. John W. Mitchell, Field Agent, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia

Mrs. D. D. Allen, Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

SR1 - Race in the News

November 10, '49

Mr. John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis,

Thank you for the order of November 7 for a copy of ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE NEGRO TO THE SOUTH. In that form the pamphlet is now out of print, but we had it completely rewritten, brought more nearly up-to-date, and reprinted last year (same author) under the title THE NEGRO IN OUR ECONOMY. Price 15 cents, as billed within. I do hope this will be satisfactory.

Bill detached + placed in filled-order basket MEJ

Please notice RACE IN THE NEWS, a copy of which I send free for your consideration. I don't know what the problem is in West Virginia in getting impartial newspaper attention to Negro matters, but you know what it is needed hereabouts. I am most anxious to get a follow-up by local one-time committees that will go to see editors, little green book in hand, and ask for editorial change! It has worked wonders already in a good many Southern towns. Any help you can give toward getting thepamphlet known and used in West Virginia will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 November 1949

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you be kind enough to send me immediately one copy of The Economic Value of the Negro to the South by Dr. W. Hardin Hughes. Send me an invoice covering cost of this publication.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dorn
+ Fields

RECEIVED
10 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Race in the News

November 12, 1949

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Bethune:

We appreciate your letter of November 10.

We are sending separately a few folders describing RACE IN THE NEWS and the Council's program. Even though you are not able to sell literature at your meeting, it will be helpful if these can be made available to your delegates.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
Founder-President

JEANETTA WELCH BROWN
Executive Director

National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

(Affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States, Inc., and International Council of Women of the World)

1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.
Telephone: COlumbia 4491

November 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of recent date calling attention to the booklet which you have for release. We do hope that our group will be able to secure copies, however we cannot promise sales since we shall not be permitted to make any sales whatever in the governmental building in which our meeting is to be held.

Perhaps the announcements can give our delegates an idea as to where they may secure these booklets at some other time.

Sincerely yours,

Mary McLeod Bethune

Mary McLeod Bethune
Founder-President

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

November 4, 1949

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Bethune:

You very kindly wrote us September 27 that at your annual conference November 15-18 you would try to see how many copies of RACE IN THE NEWS could be placed in the hands of your delegates.

We are most anxious to get them out to your group.

Would you like me to send you a quantity? I would, of course, prefer to sell them outright to you, but I will be willing to send them on consignment, any unsold overplus to be mailed back to me.

It is a good pamphlet, as you know, and can greatly increase its usefulness by getting into the hands of your members.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

September 30, 1949

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Bethune:

Thank you warmly for your letter.

Here are grand stories from Time and Newsweek, October 3, about Race in the News. We do hope you can order a good batch.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
Founder - President

JEANETTA WELCH BROWN
Executive Director

National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

(Affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States, Inc., and International Council of Women of the World)

1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.
Telephone: COlumbia 4491

September 27,1949

Dr.George S.Mitchell
R.432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr.Mitchell -

Our Council is holding its annual conference, November 15-18. I shall be happy to see how many booklets can be placed in the hands of our delegates.

I realize that they should be of great service and will do my best.

God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

Mary McLeod Bethune

Mary McLeod Bethune

Founder-President
National Council of Negro Women

Founder, President Emeritus
Bethune-Cookman College

MMB/d

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

Race in the News

November 14, 1949

Mr. W. E. Turner, Director
Division of Negro Education
State Department of Education
230 War Memorial Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Turner:

Thank you warmly for your letter of November 3.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has its offices in Chattanooga. The director is Mr. Walter Johnson. At their request, we sent them 425 copies of RACE IN THE NEWS. I would suppose, therefore, that a good many county papers are among their members.

Except for such distribution as may have been achieved through the social action programs of several of the leading southern church denominations, I don't know of any direct distribution in Tennessee of RACE IN THE NEWS. I am most anxious for it to get out widely in the state, and should be grateful for whatever can be done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

230 War Memorial
Building

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER
NASHVILLE 3

November 3, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of October 25, attached to which was the excellent pamphlet, "Race in the News." In your letter you say that the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has sent this pamphlet to all their member papers. I presume this includes all of the big dailies in Tennessee. I am not acquainted with this association. I wonder if it included county papers as well.

At the next meeting of the Jeanes Supervisors, I shall discuss this pamphlet with them and ask them to discuss possibilities of getting it in the hands of individuals who would be interested in reading it. I shall also discuss it with college groups and others.

I think during the year we can get a rather wide distribution of the pamphlet. It would help me to know what organizations or individuals in Tennessee have received copies of this pamphlet.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. Turner

W. E. Turner, Director
Division of Negro Education

WET:nh

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 25, 1949

Mr. W. E. Turner
State Department of Education
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Turner:

This is a pamphlet of some importance.

You will be fully aware of the movement which has been growing for some time in the South for the papers to be fairer and fuller in their coverage of news about Negro matters. RACE IN THE NEWS is an effort to swell and make more exact that movement.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has sent it to all their member papers. It has been bought in good big blocks by various groups of teachers, ministers, and by one or two of the larger Negro life insurance companies to mail out to policy holders.

The next step is to get it widely into the hands of conscientious and interested people. Many of them may feel moved to arrange visits to their local editors in the interest of the rules laid down in the little green book.

The Council will be particularly pleased if the Jeanes teachers could receive RACE IN THE NEWS. Very possibly many of the regular teachers would be interested in it.

We have it in good supply at fifteen cents a copy. We are too poor to send

it out for free. Would you be good enough to see whether this or that small treasury could buy enough to distribute -- perhaps the association of Jeanes teachers or some such similar group?

You will see that it is written constructively and with every allowance for the special circumstances in which each editor finds himself. We believe that with thoughtful follow-up work in towns and cities across the South, the little pamphlet can do a lot to improve the practices of southern papers on matters of race.

I would be most grateful for a letter telling me what you think can be done with it in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

November 14, 1949
Dict. November 12

Mr. Frank A. Toliver, Principal
Stephens-Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Toliver:

I have sent off a bundle of pamphlets to you today.

I understand these are on consignment for sale by Mrs. Jarnagin at the meeting coming up in late November.

For your information, the following are the prices:

RACE IN THE NEWS	.15
SINGERS IN THE DAWN	.10
AMERICA'S TENTH MAN	.10

The others are free.

I shall be most grateful for your kindness in receiving these and making certain that they reach Mrs. Jarnagin and are displayed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
cc: Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin

To be prepared for mailing

MR. TOLIVER
TO BE SENT TO ~~MRS. JARNAGIN~~ NOVEMBER 11:

100 RACE IN THE NEWS
10 SINGERS IN THE DAWN
10 AMERICA'S TENTH MAN
50 YELLOW LEAFLETS
20 SELF SURVEY LEAFLETS
20 SRC: WHAT IS IT?

Mr. Frank A. Toliver, Principal
Stephens-Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

November 5, 1949

Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin
1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jarnagin:

All straight now, and thank you very much. I will get off the package about mid-November.

Many thanks indeed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Anti-Defamation League
330 Seybold Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Oscar Cohen

Gilbert J. Balkin

November 14, 1949

Last night, November 13, we in Florida received a rare treat through an address delivered by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at the Florida State Conference of Social Work Annual Meeting held in West Palm Beach.

I am attaching hereto news clip from this morning's Miami Herald reporting Dr. Bunche's address.

Dr. Bunche spoke at the outdoor Wright Field in West Palm Beach. Innumerable difficulties were placed in the path of the Arrangements Committee in setting up this affair. The Florida State Conference of Social Work was unable to arrange for the meeting to be held on an unsegregated basis. However, a number of whites, largely from the Miami area, sat in the delineated Negro section, thus affording non-segregation in practice if not in policy.

Dr. Bunche's message was most stirring, and the audience's reaction was tremendously enthusiastic. I would estimate more than 2,000 persons were present, perhaps equally divided between white and Negro.

As noted in the attached article, Dr. Bunche placed great stress in his talk on bettering intergroup relations. His emphatic statement that the United States must eliminate racial and religious bigotry everywhere in the nation and practice as well as preach democracy if our country is to maintain world leadership as a democratic power was most fundamental and impressive.

Following his talk, Dr. Bunche was besieged by enthusiastic listeners, who clamored for his autograph. This was the first time I had seen adults mobbing a speaker for an autograph a la Frank Sinatra bobby sox style.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction with the seating arrangements on a segregated basis at the meeting. A few moments ago I spoke with Bert Collier, the Miami Herald reporter who wrote the attached article. I suggested to Bert that the Herald might run an editorial pointing out that Dr. Bunche, as an official of the United Nations, represents all men, that he should have been received as a man, and that the persons who came to hear him should have come as individual human beings and citizens. Bert said that he would endeavor to stimulate a Herald editorial along the lines of my suggestion.

Dr. Bunche was introduced at the meeting by Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, President of the University of Miami. Dr. Ashe's introduction was horrible. He apparently felt compelled to let the audience know that Dr. Bunche was a Negro, without coming right out and saying so. He accordingly referred, in not very subtle manner, to Dr. Bunche's "origin in Africa" and the hypothetical illusion that Dr. Bunche's ancestors were roaming around the forests of Africa, when his (Ashe's) ancestors were roaming around the forests of Northern (sic)

COPY

Oscar Cohen

Gilbert J. Balkin

November 14, 1949

Europe. In some vague manner not obviously clear to the persons assembled, these references were presumed to relate to the unity of mankind.

In spite of the bigotry and accompanying tension which overhung the arrangements and in some respects execution of this affair, Dr. Bunche's personality and the depth of his remarkable address were so outstanding that I believe they overcame all obstacles, leaving an overall encouraging note with those fortunate enough to be present.

In view of Dr. Bunche's great courage in speaking out as he did against racial and religious bigotry and segregation (by name) on this occasion, and I assume he does so in connection with his many other talks, I would like to recommend that very serious consideration be given to awarding Dr. Bunche the ADL America's Democratic Legacy Medal on the next occasion for the presentation of our ADL awards. He certainly justifies receiving such recognition.

GJB

GJB:dda
Enclosure

cc: Benjamin R. Epstein
Nat C. Belth
Alex Miller

COPY

Bunche Urges Better Race Relations

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

WEST PALM BEACH — Dr. Ralph Bunche made a plea for support of the United Nations and for better race relations in the South in an address here Sunday night.

The former United Nations mediator who adjusted Arab and Israeli differences in the Palestine dispute spoke to a crowd of several thousand at an open meeting in Wright field which launched the Florida State Conference of Social Work.

"I believe that through the United Nations all existing differences that threaten world security can and will be settled by peaceful means," he said.

Pointing out that many believe war is inevitable, the Negro lawyer said, "There is too much of this kind of dangerously loose thinking."

The United Nations, he added, is not "a government or a super state. It is an international service organization that reflects the universal longing of war-weary people of all races, creeds and nationalities for a feeling of security against future war.

"The voice of the United Nations is being increasingly heard and felt for a just world, a good world, a world fit to live in for all people, a world in which racial and religious bigotries are universally outlawed.

"The United Nations needs your faith and confidence and your active support. With it the United Nations cannot fail. In this dangerous age we dare not let it fail."

Dr. Bunche said he spoke on race relations in a personal vein rather than as a United Nations representative.

"The problem of race relations is a sore one in the American South," he said. "This is not merely a Southern problem. It is a national, indeed, an international problem.

"That race relations are improving in the South and elsewhere cannot be doubted, but they still remain in a dangerous state that are a liability to the South and to the nation."

Throughout the country and in the South, particularly, Dr. Bunche said, human resources, both Negro and White, are being recklessly squandered "in interracial conflict, prejudice, animosity and mistrust among groups."

"Better it is to make sacrifices now for a world of peace and justice than later to fight an unwelcome war for sheer survival because we lack both realism and vision," he said.

The conference, which continues through Wednesday, will hear this morning about plans for the mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth in 1950. Melvin A. Glasser, executive secretary of the White House conference, is to speak.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, former mediator of the United Nations in Palestine, is greeted by Miami Mayor Robert Floyd as he stepped off an Eastern Air Lines plane here Sunday. He was en route to West Palm Beach where Sunday night he addressed the Florida State Conference of Social Work.

Danish Prisoners Learning To Box

COPENHAGEN —(AP)— The inmates of the Danish prison camp of "Moegelkjaer" will learn how to defend themselves on gloves. A. E. Abildgaard, a former Danish district boxing champion, will teach them.

Water Costs More Than Oil In Brazil

Miami Herald-Chicago Daily News Wire

BAHIA, Brazil — Like other Latin American countries, Brazilian business enterprise insists on large profits.

British and American oil companies are able to produce, refine and market gasoline from Texas, Venezuela and Trinidad in Bahia for about 32 cents a gallon.

A Brazilian company gets mineral water out of the ground six miles from Bahia and charges 64 cents a gallon for its product. It sells for $1.28 a gallon in hotels.

Oil company officials contend they are in the wrong business.

Cartoonist, 75, Outlives Doctors

HOLLYWOOD, Cal.—(AP)—Artists and newspaper friends helped Jimmy Swinnerton, veteran cartoonist and painter of desert scenes, celebrate his 75th birthday Sunday night.

Preparing for the party, Swinnerton, creator of "Little Jimmy" and "Canyon Kiddies," recalled that nearly a half-century ago he was sent to Palm Springs, suffering from tuberculosis. Doctors gave him a month to live.

"The three doctors are all dead," Swinnerton observed.

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Don't just suffer from agonizing pain and constant burning of stomach ulcers, indigestion, gas, heartburn, other distress caused by excess stomach acid. Pfunder's Tablets are guaranteed to bring amazing quick, soothing relief of such acid stomach distress — OR MONEY BACK! Formula of F. H. Pfunder, Ph.G., contains medically-proved ingredients. Acid ulcer sufferers have bought over 100,000,000 Pfunder's Tablets in past 36 years. Get Pfunder's Tablets today.

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Pimples, rashes* start to clear up in just 7 days
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1 Block North of N. W. 79th St.

The Chattanooga Times

November 15, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Walter Johnson's SNPA list does not include weeklies but about 400 Southern dailies. I really don't think the weeklies, at least so far as we know them in Tennessee, could do very much with "Race in the News". So many of them are full of what we call "boiler plate", that is, canned stuff. However, it is useful to have the most extensive coverage possible.

The story John Popham had in the Sunday edition of The New York Times should certainly be most productive of results.

HCFJ

No better service has been rendered public opinion in the South than the pamphlets you all have put out during the past two years.

I hope to get down to Atlanta for a one-day visit before long and want to come by and talk with you.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

November 14, 1949
Dict. November 12

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

We have wondered some whether Mr. Johnson's SNPA includes most of the county weeklies. If so, then presumably they got RACE IN THE NEWS. If not, they haven't had it.

Can you easily find the approximate facts on this?

If the county weeklies by and large didn't get it, I could make up a project of our mailing it to all the county weeklies with a letter. Perhaps I could persuade somebody to float the project.

We were sorry not to have you the other day at the meeting. Things went well enough, considering our financial stringency. If we can get through the next few months, I think we will do all right.

We greatly enjoyed having Miss Shadow. I am only sorry that because the program was so crowded and she had to leave early, we got no opportunity to have her talk to the group. But I got acquainted with her, and thought her a particularly attractive person.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC - Race in News

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

16 November 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I hope the inclosure will be found responsive to your kind letter of November 10, 1949.

We shall continue to be interested, for whatever improves the civilian climate, facilitates our particular work with the military.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Evans

James C. Evans
Civilian Assistant to the
Secretary of Defense

RECEIVED
18 1949
Southern Regional Council

16 November 1949

Mr. Dowdal H. Davis, President
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association
1715 East 18th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Davis:

You may have seen a copy of a very instructive study, "Race in the News", recently published by the Southern Regional Council, Inc. We have made good use of this study in some of our operations here.

I am bringing this to your attention since it occurs to me that this effort, like so many others in its category, may tend to reach the people who don't need it while meeting with difficulty in getting through to those who need it most. The Association may be interested in exploring this proposition from the racial aspect as well as from the more general journalistic aspect.

Our Negro press serves as an escape mechanism from some of the opprobrium analyzed in "Race in the News". Possibly the Negro press can go further in efforts to eliminate such opprobrium by bringing this study in large quantities to the attention of those who offend either directly or through their clientele. Such will have a bearing upon our national strength, safety, and security.

Sincerely yours,

JCE

James C. Evans
Civilian Assistant to the
Secretary of Defense

SRC - Race in the News

Washington - November 14th 1949

Mr George S. Mitchell
Southern Reg. Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr Mitchell
I received the copies of your Race News - which I enjoyed reading very much.
Why I have delayed in writing you, I wanted to meet with my lodge, and present your publication, for their consideration - according to same procedure, the lodge would not approve of your proposition to handle the Race in the news - wishing you much success.

Sincerely
Wesley Johnson

RECEIVED
16 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Race in News

November 18, 1949

Mr. J. H. Calhoun
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

I do hope you and Dr. Penn concluded that it would be worthwhile for the Fraternity to get some copies of RACE IN THE NEWS and get them out to local chapters. Do let us know what happens.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

11/21/49

GSM:

You gave me this list in connection with mailing out RACE IN THE NEWS.

met

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

JUN 21 1946

to

Columbia report + sig to: First class

— Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Hyde Park, N.Y. ✓

— Mr. Morgan Blake
Atl. Journal ✓

— Dean Raimundo De Ovies ✓
Atl. Journal ✓

— Mr. Tom Stokes ✓
United Press Bur.
Natl Press Bldg. (address in file) Wash. D.C.

— Estes Kefauver ✓
Member Congress from Tenn.
House Office Bldg.
Wash. D.C.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. George N. Shuster
695 Park Ave.
N.Y.C.

Norman Thomas
20 Gramercy Park
N.Y.C.

Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle
1810 Hinman Ave.
Evanston, Ill.

Carl Van Doren
41 Central Park West
N.Y.C.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Oswald Garrison Villard ✓
20 Vesey St.
N.Y.C.

Judge James H. Wolfe ✓
Supreme Court
Capitol Bldg
Salt Lake City, Utah

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson
Howard Univ. ✓
Wash – D. C.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones
Haverford College ✓
" , Pa.

Horace M. Kallen ✓
66 West 12 St.
N.Y.C.

Miss Helen Keller ✓
Westport, Conn.

Paul Kellogg ✓
Ed., Survey Graphic
112 East 19 St.
NYC

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Frank Kingdon

122 East 42 St.

N.Y.C.

Miss Freda Kirchway

3 Claremont Ave.

N.Y.C.

Dr. John Howland Lathrop

50 Monroe Place

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence

70 Bowdoin St.

Springfield, Mass.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Walter Earl Ledden ✓
666 Madison Ave.
Albany, N.Y.

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper
297 4th Ave. ✓
N.Y.C.

Dr. Alain Locke ✓
Dept. of Philosophy
Howard Univ.
Wash, D.C.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell ✓
150 5th Ave.
N.Y.C.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Karl Menninger ✓
Menninger Clinic Bldg.
Topeka, Kans.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer
1225 Park Ave. ✓
N.Y.C.

Carl Murphy ✓
Editor Baltimore Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Harold Elliott Nicely
12 Buckingham St. ✓
Rochester, N.Y.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
99 Claremont Ave.
NYC.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
1514 Beacon St.
Brookline, Mass.

Bishop Edwood L. Parsons
2901 Broderick St.
San Francisco, Cal.

The Rev. Polfrey Perkins
35 Chestnut St.
Boston, Mass.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Ralph Barton Perry ✓
985 Memorial Drive
Cambridge, Mass.

Rabbi David Philipson ✓
270 McGregor Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot ✓
Milford, Pa.

Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat ✓

? — Colgate Divinity Sch Poteat
— Rochester N Y

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W 125th St. N.Y., N.Y. 27
Rm 30

see file

Dr. Guy Emery Shipler
425 4th Ave.
NYC

Prof. James T. Shotwell
Columbia Univ.
NYC

SRC - Race in the News

Nov. 21, '49

Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter
National Trade and Professional School
Lincoln Heights,
Washington 19, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Carter,

Many thanks for the dollar you so kindly sent, to cover some copies of RACE IN THE NEWS and as a giftie.

Here are some other things, with a list of all we have.

Why don't you join the Southern Regional Council? Membership blank in the brown-map leaflet. We would liketo have you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, *President*

NATIONAL TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL
FOR
WOMEN AND GIRLS

LEARN TO DO AT LEAST ONE THING SUPERBLY WELL

LINCOLN HEIGHTS
WASHINGTON 19, D.C.

Nov. 15, 49

Southern Regional Council
Room 432, Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

1.00 to Bank Nov 21

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen,

I am deeply grateful to you for four copies of Race in the News. I am enclosing (1.00) one dollar which is not pay for the copies but to let you know I register you as among my valued friends.

I shall be glad to have anything you release on the race question & bill me for the same.

Very respectfully your
Mrs. Jannie Coff Carter.

SRC - Race in News

Louisville Urban League

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

418 So. Fifth St. -:- Louisville 2, Ky. -:- Telephone: JAckson 3516

CHARLES T. STEELE
Executive Secretary

November 21, 1949

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NOV 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

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James Wolfe

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Sent, 11-23-49
JPS

Maurice Moss informed me that you have a pamphlet on the "Handling Of Race Relations In The Daily Press", I am enclosing 15¢ in stamps ~~for a copy.~~ detached for use & noted for AMcK.

I imagine that Dr. Parrish has gotten in touch with you and informed you of the latest developments in our Police Training School.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles T. Steele

Charles T. Steele
Executive Secretary

1-Encl.
CTS/c

SRC - Race in News

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

mailed to the people on the attached list.

November 22, 1949

Dear Sir:

This pamphlet has been remarkably successful in the southern USA in bringing to the attention of editors and other newspaper people the opportunity to improve race relations by a more careful treatment of news involving race.

I have the honor to send it to you, at the request of Mr. Rufus Greene.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Rev. Percy Ibbotson
Federated African Welfare Societies.
Mimosa House
9th Avenue
Bulawayo S. Rhodesia.

S. H. Veats Esq
The Editor
Bulawayo Chronicle
Ninth Avenue Bulawayo
S. Rhodesia.

C. S Manning Esq
The Editor
The Sunday News
Ninth Avenue
Bulawayo.

Colonel FERRIS
The Editor
The Herald
Salisbury S. Rhodesia

The Editor
The Umtali Advertiser
Main Street
UMTALI
S. Rhodesia.

The Editor
The Gwelo Times
GWELO S. Rhodesia.

Mr Eric Tikili B.A.
St Columba's School.
Bulawayo. S. Rhodesia.

Headmaster African School.

S. V. le Grange Esq.
P.O. Box 779
Bulawayo S. Rhodesia

Headmaster Coloured School.

Mr J. G. Stuhardt
The Moffat School
Salisbury S. Rhodesia

Headmaster coloured school

Mr Rathebe
c/o The National Y.M.C.A Council
Johannesburg.

SRC - Race in News

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

mailed to 10 people in Southern Rhodesia. List is attached to file copy.

November 22, 1949

Dear Sir:

This pamphlet has been remarkably successful in the southern USA in bringing to the attention of editors and other newspaper people the opportunity to improve race relations by a more careful treatment of news involving race.

I have the honor to send it to you, at the request of Mr. Rufus Greene.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Tallahassee, Florida

November 22, 1949

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dr. George S Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This acknowledges your letter of November 17.

I appreciate the prompt response to my request for material. I am finding much that I can use for a report which I must make in the near future.

You may be assured that those of us connected with the Florida A and M College will use every opportunity we have to foster the proper interpretation of the race in news releases.

Respectfully yours,

H. Manning Efferson

H. Manning Efferson
Acting President

HME:acbb

November 23, 1949

Mr. Marion L. Sellers
5027 W. 125th Street
Hawthorne, California

Dear Mr. Sellers:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to answer your letter requesting a copy of "Race in the News."

I am sending separately a copy of the pamphlet. It costs fifteen cents, for which either stamps or coin are acceptable.

Enclosed is a complete list of our publications, some of which you may find of interest. If we can be of further help, let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosure

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
DAILY TROJAN
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
3518 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIFORNIA

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

RICHMOND 4111, EXT. 227

Mr. Marion Sellers,
5027 W. 125th street,
Hawthorne, Calif.

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am a student in journalism at the University of Southern California, and am currently engaged in writing a term paper for our senior ethics course.

I have selected racial prejudice in the news as my research subject. I read an account of your pamphlet, "Race in the News," in the October 3 issue of Time magazine, and am very interested in obtaining a copy of it for purposes of my research work.

I have been greatly impressed by the constructive work of some of the groups in the South, but it is very difficult to obtain material evidence here of either the advances made or the work yet to be done. Your pamphlet sounds like perhaps the most pertinent material I could get.

May I ask you to please send me a copy of the pamphlet? If there is any charge or other expenses connected with sending it, please let me know. Thank you very much for your kindness.

Sincerely,

Marion L. Sellers

Marion L. Sellers

SRC - Race in the News

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
RICHMOND, 16

November 29, 1949

RECEIVED
7 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am referring the material announcing the pamphlet, RACE IN THE NEWS, to the Negro Supervisors' Association. This group will probably be interested in securing many copies of this pamphlet. You will, no doubt, hear from them very soon.

Very truly yours,

Thomas T. Hamilton

Thomas T. Hamilton
Director of Secondary Education

/ec

December 2, 1949

Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin
1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jarnagin:

How did you come out with the sale of literature at the Asheville Meeting?

We are grateful for whatever your efforts were and will be hopeful of proceeds.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

December 2, 1949

Mr. W. L. Greene
115½ Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Greene:

What did you figure out about Race in the News?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

October 21, 1949
Dict. October 19

Mr. W. L. Greene
115½ Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Greene:

I greatly enjoyed our conversation yesterday. I do hope it will be possible for you to work out some arrangement whereby the Association or some other source can lay in 500 or so copies of RACE IN THE NEWS to be got out to principals and others widely scattered over the state.

We will be anxious to help you in any way.

Meanwhile, I send you five copies, as of possible assistance to you in persuading others.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

December 2, 1949

Mr. Fred de Eady
Box 9
Pineland, South Carolina

Dear Mr. de Eady:

Thanks a lot for your useful fifteen cents. Do come ahead and join the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

Box 9

Pineland, South Carolina

November 14,1949

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Aveneu, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mi chell;

I've found RACE IN THE NEWS to be most interesting. I think it will do one of the greatest jobs since Reconstruction.

Enclosed you will find fifteen cents in stamps. detached for use MEJ

I hope the organization will be successful in whatever it endeavors.

I will be a member in the near future.

I thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Fred de Eady

Fred de Eady

December 5, 1949

Mr. Hodding Carter, Editor
The Delta Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

I found out lately that the S.N.P.A. does not include the county weeklies. S.N.P.A. sent out 425 copies of Race in the News, but hardly any of them can have reached county weeklies.

I figure there are roughly twelve hundred county weeklies in the southern states, exclusive of West Texas and Oklahoma.

I would dearly like to get Race in the News into the hands of those weeklies,(You will remember that the last chapter of the pamphlet relates to weeklies) but the Council simply has not got the money to send them out. However, I have found somebody in Atlanta who will be able to pay the postage which amounts to some $36.00. The pamphlet costs me, in bulk, about five cents each, and the clerical cost of mailing out 1200 of them is considerable. It would take another hundred dollars besides postage for me to get them out with a mimeographed letter to the county weeklies. I have the lists of these county weeklies.

Query: Could you send us one hundred dollars to let us do this job? If you know a bett r way for us to get them out, tell us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

December 5, 1949

Mr. J. P. Barbour, Editor
National Baptist Voice
Chester, Georgia

Dear Mr. Barbour:

Recently, at the meeting of the Alabama State Convention in Dothan, I had the opportunity to talk with a representative of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches. My interest was this little pamphlet, Race in the News.

We have had it in print now about three months. Various church, educational and business organizations have bought the pamphlet in quite large blocks for distribution.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association sent it out a couple of months ago to all the dailies in the South. We have been trying variously to get local follow up one time citizen committees to go and see the editors, carrying the little green book with them. We know that the resulting conversations produced sharp change for the better.

Several of the Methodist groups have taken large numbers. The Southern Baptist Convention is distributing fifty to their various denominational papers through their Social Service Commission in Louisville. The Southern Presbyterians are doing the same thing.

My request is that you do what you think f feasible in the way of urging ministers and lay people throughout your group to get some copies of the pamphlet and go and call on the local editor. I know that remarkable improvement can happen right away.

If we can get the thing known and acted on in towns straight across the South, it will, within a years time, bring about a situation in which the newspapers are examples of fairness rathern than of prejudice.

I would appreciate your kindness in writing me as to what you think it may be possible for you to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

December 5, 1949

Mr. Perry Howard
IBPOE
1813 Vernon Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Howard:

I don't suppose Mr. Wilson has got back into harness as yet.

In any case, I write you to see if the Elks would not be interested in getting widespread distribution of this pamphlet Race in the News .

It has been out now two or three months and has already been remarkably useful in changing the way the papers are handling things.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association sent it out a couple of months ago to all the dailies in the South.

We have been trying variously to get local follow up one time citizen committees to go and see the editors, carrying the little green book with them. We know that the resulting conversations produced sharp change for the better.

The task now is to get more such committes in more towns. If the IBPOE would buy five hundred or a thousand and get them out to local lodge members, all kinds of good would result.

Mr. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual bought a thousand. Bishop Wright of the A.M.E. Church here bought five hundred. Various other church and educational bodies have distributed it in their own spheres in this way in large blocks.

I do wish you would bring the matter to a decision and see if the Elks could help us and themselves and everybody by buying a thousand or so for this use. It costs fifteen cents a copy.

Sincerely,

GSM:wg

December 5, 1949

Mr. Don Belding, Executive Director
Freedoms Foundation, Inc.
Valley Forge, Pa.

Dear Mr. Belding:

I have carefully saved from the June 2, 1949 New York Times the clipping about Freedoms Foundation.

I submit as a competitor for notice this pamphlet. We printed it about three months ago. The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association promptly sent out copies to every daily in the South. Time and Newsweek both gave it good mention. In my travels about the South, I have seen and heard much evidence of Negro citizens that the pamphlet has made quite a substantial dent in the lives of leading Southern papers. In a great many communities, citizen readers have visited the editor, little green book in hand, and have asked for greater conformity by the paper to the rules laid down in the book, and practically always sharp imppovement has come.

Place in the news

The whole matter has made no fuss. Nobody has been angered, but, in town after town, day after day, when colored people open the paper they are now finding cause for pride and trust in the fairness of American civilization.

Suggestion: Send out somebody to find out for himself what the little book has done.

As to our Council, I could send you reams. Mr. E. R. Embree of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City has followed our history intimately and could tell you as much as you might wish to know about us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

Executive Director

11/3

STAFF:

Anybody know what this is about?

met

no. def
no - jrs

TICKLER November 1, 1949 E. TAYLOR

NY Times article of June 2, 1949

December 6, 1949

Mr. Warren R. Cochrane
Y. M. C. A.
Butler Street Branch
22 Butler Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cochrane:

I am most grateful for your kindness the other day in giving me the $1.20 collected for sale of copies of Race in the News at the recent meeting.

It was kind as could be of you and others to do this personal kindness for us, and I am most appreciative.

You also told me to bill you for the remaining 52 copies, bill herewith enclosed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

December 6, 1949

Mr. Sheldon J. Karlan
Dean's Office
School of Journalism
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Mr. Karlan:

I am sending separately a complimentary copy of "Race in the News" and listings of our other available publications. We should be glad to have your order for any that might be helpful to you.

Several Southern schools of journalism are using "Race in the News" as a textual aid in their courses. We should be happy to add the University of Missouri to that list.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

December 1, 1949

Would like to receive, if possible, a copy of " Race in the News " plus information concerning other publications of yours. Please place me on mailing list. Thank you.

Sheldon J. Karlan
Dean's Office, School of Journalism,
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

RECEIVED
5 49
Southern Regional Council

December 8, 1949

Mr. Thomas T. Hamilton
State Board of Education
Richmond 16, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am most grateful for your letter of November 29.

We will look forward to word from the Negro Supervisors' Association.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

December 10, '49

Mr. J. Finley Wilson
IBPOE
P. O. Box 1824
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wilson,

I am glad to hear that you are back at your work!

While you were ill I called at your residence and tried to leave word about the enclosed pamphlet. The Southern Regional Council is hopeful that your Order will buy a good stock of them, and circulate them to lodges.

You will see that it has had important National publicity. It has already worked wonders in a good many Southern (and some Northern) cities, in bringing the Press around to courteous and impartial coverage of news arising in the Negro community.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has sent it to every daily in the South, officially, and they followed that with the reprint of the Time Magazine article. So it has reached the editors. Now the next step is to get it into the hands of local citizen readers, who will follow up with the editors by visiting them, and urging the importante of following the rules laid down in the book.

We've sent it out widely, but need a much greater circulation for it to be of most use. Mr. Spaulding bought a thousand, and sent them to his policyholders. Various Church bodies have bought in this way five hundred, and so on.

They are sold for 15 cents apiece. It would help America, and help Negro Americans, and help plain decency, if your great Order could take a good block and get them out to individuals and lodges who would spread the word.

Sincerely,

HODDING CARTER
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

JOHN T. GIBSON
GENERAL MANAGER

The Delta Democrat-Times

Greenville, Mississippi

December 13, 1949

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have just returned from a short speaking trip and find your letter of December 5 on my desk.

Unfortunately, I am not able at this time to give you the whole amount that you need for the printing cost of Race in the News. I am, however, enclosing my check for $50.00 and I hope you will be successful in finding somebody to give the other half. If you have already raised the money for that particular pamphlet, I would appreciate your still using this check for the work of the Council.

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter

HC:IB

Hodding Carter

50 to Anne 7L Dec. 15, 49.

File: Race in the News

From a letter by Mrs. Helen Cohen, New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, December 16, 1949:

"You will notice that the local papers all carried his (Dr. A. W. Dent, president, Dillard University) picture. The Item had decided to do so two or three weeks before he came, but when it appeared in the Item Wednesday morning the Picayune got a photographer out to Dr. Dent's home at Dillard where a press conference was held. I am sending clippings to Ralph McGill too, because we feel that the combination of the two speakers has been responsible for this definite change of newspaper policy here."

December 16, 1949

Mr. Hodding Carter
The Delta Democrat-Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

How kind of you that was to send us your check for fifty dollars toward getting Race in the News out to the county weeklies. I will try to find some one here in Atlanta who will give us the other fifty needed, and, at the beginning of January, we can get the pamphlet out.

Our warmest appreciation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRL - 8 - 3

December 16, 1949

Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin
1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Jarnagin:

We do greatly appreciate the check for fifteen dollars for pamphlets we presume sold at the Asheville meeting. It was a great help to us though I am sure a lot of trouble for you.

We will appreciate having the pamphlets listed in the next bulletin. They are good things, and they ought to get out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

December 16, 1949

Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Statesboro, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

We have mailed out the enclosed letter to forty-one Conference Secretaries in the South, along with Race in the News, the little green flyers, and a list of our most important publications.

Many thanks for your cooperation. Please call on us if we can help you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

SRC - Race in the News

November 14, 1949

Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Statesboro, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

I greatly appreciate your helpful letter of November 1. We have been very busy with the annual meeting, or I would have answered sooner.

I believe we did send out to you some copies of the flyer about RACE IN THE NEWS. We will get out letters to the individual secretaries, as you kindly suggested.

GSM:
Perhaps you should handle with Mrs. Tilly.
MEJ

The little pamphlet is doing the biggest job of anything we have ever printed. In town after town I find Negro citizens in smiles about recent changes in the paper.

Sincerely,

mailing list returned to Mrs. Tilly
12-16-49
eH

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Treasurer
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1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tenn.

Vice President
MRS. E. V. PERRY
Rolling Fork, Miss.

President
MRS. E. U. ROBINSON
235 Washington Avenue
Cookeville, Tenn.

Recording Secretary
MRS. JOHN HOYLE, JR.
29 West Fort Street
Marion, N. C.

Promotion Secretary
MRS. R. M. HOWELL
804 Fourth Avenue, West
Birmingham, Ala.

SECRETARIES

Foreign Work
Mrs. J. M. Johnston
2429 Rosalind Ave.
Roanoke, Va.

Home Work
Mrs. Charles Henderson
2029 Nelson Ave.
Memphis 4, Tenn.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Statesboro, Ga.

Missionary Education
Mrs. C. P. Hardin
14 Nokomis Circle
Knoxville, Tenn.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. James B. Hughes
213 W. Main St.
Louisa, Ky.

Student Work
Mrs. David J Cathcart
1330 LaSalle St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Youth
Mrs. Dwight L. Fouts
Hertford, N. C.

Children
Mrs. Charles H. Robeson
3532 Roxboro Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Stanley Wilson
2212 15th St.
Meridian, Miss.

Supply Work
Mrs. J. W. Harbison
911 North Washington St.
Shelby, N. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. W. M. Alexander
1800 Primrose Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.

Status of Women
Mrs. Marvin D. Eblen
425 S. Elm St.
Henderson, Ky.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. V. P. Patterson
Chester, S. C.

Chairman of Research
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
Brundidge, Ala.

Chairman of Public Relations
Mrs. J. Roy Jones
5618 Colonial Drive
Columbia 3, S. C.

SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

15¢ in stamps detached for use MEJ

RECEIVED
4 1949
Southern Regional Council

November 1, 1949

My dear Mr. Mitchell,

Please excuse my belated reply to your letter, but I have just returned from a week's absence from the city.

Thank you for your information concerning Races in the News. We shall certainly be glad to cooperate in any way with putting this material to active use.

As you perhaps know, our work through Secretaries in each conference and they are the ones to promote its use on the local level. I shall incorporate your suggestions in my next letter to them. If you care to circularize them about it also, I think it would be only that much more emphasis. I presume you have their names available.

Sent 11/4/49 JPS

If you will send me more of the letter green flyers I shall include them in letters to other Jurisdiction officers.

Please let me know if you have other means of promotion to suggest.

Sincerely

Blanche Henry Clark Weaver

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

I have corresponded with Mrs. Herbert Weaver, Secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the WSCS, and she has asked me to write on directly to each Conference Secretary.

The matter is this booklet, lately printed by our Council. It has been acclaimed as something capable of making a big change in race relations in the South, and in a good many towns it has already done so.

It has been sent by the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association to the dailies all over the South, officially. Now the job is to get local follow-up. The best plan seems to be to have three or four people, (some of each race) read the pamphlet, and then call on the editor, little green book in hand. They can impress on him their concern that matters of race be treated with even-handed care, and express their anxiety that the paper come 'round the maximum compliance with the rules laid down in the pamphlet. In many places this has already produced remarkable change in the paper, with smiles of pleasure and new pride all around.

This is an ideal project, calculated only to help matters, and proved by experience. I do hope you can get some more copies, (15 cents a piece from this office) and work out plans with the local groups to take advantage of this in towns and cities throughout your area.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

December 16, 1949

Mrs. F. R. Brown
4645 Kennerly Avenue
St. Louis 13, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Brown:

We are sending you separately a copy of "Race in the News". The price is fifteen cents, which you may send in stamps or coin.

You are perfectly welcome to use the material in the pamphlet in any way you like. On the chance that we may have other materials of interest to you, I enclose a complete publications list.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

4645 Kennerly Ave.,
St. Louis (13) Mo.
Dec. 14, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

In an article entitled "Improvement Noted in News of Negroes" appearing in Editor & Publisher for September 24, 1949 reference is made to a study reported by you entitled "Race in the News". I am very desirous of obtaining a copy of this study, in full. I am a graduate student writing my dissertation in this area expecting to compare to some degree the St. Louis Post Dispatch with Southern papers on the presentation of material about Negroes.

I will be most happy to use such information (detailed) as you permit according to your terms. Will defray any expense or reimbursement.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Florence R. Brown

SRC - Race in the News

ATLANTA BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT

OF COLORED PEOPLE

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
December 16, 1949

Mrs. Kathryn H. Jett
273 Lawshe Street, S W, Apt. 520
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jett:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of December 12, 1949, and the enclosures covering your conference with officials of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and THE ATLANTA JOURNAL. We, note that there has been considerable improvement in the treatment of "race in the news" by both of these publications and the committee is to be congratulated upon this achievement.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Calhoun, Executive Secretary
Atlanta Branch, NAACP

December 23, 1949

Mr. Don Hollenbeck
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hollenbeck:

The enclosed pamphlet, "Race in the News", was recently published by our Council and widely distributed among Southern newspaper men and lay people. It has already had a remarkable effect on Southern newspapers in their handling of Negro news.

It occurred to us that you would find the booklet of interest and perhaps worth some mention in your broadcast reviewing the press.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encls

Race in News
Time-Newsweek Reprint

12/23/49

COUNTY WEEKLIES - BY STATE (Counted - National Directory of Newspapers and Audited Weeklies, 1947 Edition, pub. by Newspaper Advt. Service, Inc. in coop. with National Editorial Association, Chi.)

Alabama	146
Arkansas	141
Florida	130
Georgia	206
Kentucky	150
Louisiana	109
Miss.	111
North Carolina	166
Oklahoma	~~237~~ 189
S. C.	75
Tenn.	120
Texas	~~590~~ 343
Virginia	123
Total	2354

1868 - actually sent

Western States
Ark
Tex
Okla.

jps

130
141
109
380

TEXAS

(343)

(115) Counties to which RACE IN THE NEWS is to be sent.

Anderson
Angelina
Aransas
Austin
Bastrop
Bee
Bell
Bexar
Blanco
Bosque
Bowie
Brazoria
Burleson
Burnet
Caldwell
Calhoun
Camp
Cass
Chambers
Cherokee
Clay
Collin
Colorado
Comal
Cooke
Coryell
Dallas
Delta
Denton
DeWitt
Ellis
Erath
Falls
Fannin
Fayette
Fort Bend
Franklin
Freestone
Galveston
Goliad
Gonzales
Grayson
Gregg
Grimes
Guadalupe
Hamilton
Hardin
Harris
Harrison
Hays
Henderson
Hill
Hopkins
Houston
Hunt
Jack
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson
Jim Wells
Johnson
Karnes
Kaufman
Kleberg

Lamar
Lampasas
Lavaca
Lee
Leon
Liberty
Limestone
Live Oak
McLennan
Madison
Marion
Matagorda
Milam
Montague
Montgomery
Morris
Nacogdoches
Navarro
Newton
Nueces
Orange
Palo Pinto
Panola
Parker

Polk
Rains
Red River
Refugio
Robertson
Rockwall
Rusk
Sabine
San Augustine
San Jacinto
San Patricio
Shelby
Smith
Tarrant
Titus
Trinity
Tyler
Upshur
Van Zandt
Victoria
Walker
Washington
Wharton
Williamson

Wilson
Wise
Wood

OKLAHOMA

(49) Counties to which RACE IN THE NEWS is to be sent.

(188)

Adair	Love	Seminole
Atoka	McClain	Sequoyah
Bryan	McCurtain	Tulsa
Carter	McIntosh	Wagoner
Cherokee	Marshall	Washington
Choctaw	Mayes	
Cleveland	Murray	
Coal	Muskogee	
Craig	Noble	
Creek	Nowata	
Delaware	Okfuskee	
Garfield	Oklahoma	
Garvin	Okmulgee	
Grant	Osage	
Haskell	Ottawa	
Hughes	Pawnee	
Johnston	Payne	
Kay	Pittsburg	
Latimer	Pontotoc	
LeFlore	Pottawatomie	
Lincoln	Pushmataha	
Logan	Rogers	

December 23, '49

Mr. Hodding Carter
Times-Democrat
Greenville, Miss.

Dear Mr. Carter,

We are preparing to ask the heads of each of our State Divisions or Affiliated Interracial Committees (Texas and Georgia) to send out the copies of RACE IN THE NEWS to the county weeklies in their States.

This is a roughdraft of such a letter as we would ask the State Division Heads (Schaeffer in Miss., Tydings in Ky., etc.) to sign. The mailing would be ffom each such Head.

We think it would strengthen the letter quite a lot if your name can be in it, and you will see that done in the middle paragraph. But we of course ask permission of you!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

PS. Your general advice, please, on anythything about this mailing!

This pamphlet, called RACE IN THE NEWS, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

I am able to send it to you partly through the aid of the editor of the Greenville, Mississippi TIMES-DEMOCRAT, Mr. Hodding Carter, who is one of the Council's Board members.

The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and considerateness in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

December 23, '49

Mr. Hodding Carter
Times-Democrat
Greenville, Miss.

Dear Mr. Carter,

We are preparing to ask the heads of each of our State Divisions or Affiliated Interracial Committees (Texas and Georgia) to send out the copies of RACE IN THE NEWS to the county weeklies in their States.

This is a roughdraft of such a letter as we would ask the State Division Heads (Schaeffer in Miss., Tydings in Ky., etc.) to sign. The mailing would be from each such Head.

We think it would strengthen the letter quite a lot if your name can be in it, and you will see that done in the middle paragraph. But we of course ask permission of you!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

PS. Your general advice, please, on anythything about this mailing!

December 27, 1949

Mr. John Wesley Dobbs
Masonic Temple
Auburn Ave. at Hilliard St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dobbs:

The Council is deeply grateful for your kindness in sending the forty dollars from the Masonic Relief Association to assist in distributing Race in the News to the two thousand county weekly newspapers in the southern states.

It is a great reassurance to us to know that we have had this help from you and your group.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS JURISDICTION OF GEORGIA

X. L. NEAL, D. G. M.
1052 HARWELL ST., N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

L. P. BOHLER, S. G. W.
BOX 232
AUGUSTA, GA.

D. P. NESBITT, J. G. W.
BOX 1242
COLUMBUS, GA.

DUNCAN PRINGLE, G. TREAS.
634 W. 39TH ST.
SAVANNAH, GA.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER
JOHN WESLEY DOBBS
MASONIC TEMPLE
AUBURN AVE. AT HILLIARD ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

SOL C. JOHNSON, G. SECY.
TRIBUNE BLDG.
SAVANNAH, GA.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD
SEC.-TREAS. M. R. A.
MASONIC TEMPLE
ATLANTA, GA.

R. W. GADSDEN, CHR. COM. F. C.
608 W. 36TH ST.
SAVANNAH, GA.

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

December 24, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Exec. Dr. Sou. Regional
Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

In keeping with my promise, you will find enclosed our check for $40. HCK

We are very happy to help you and your associates with the splendid job you are putting over for Better Race Relationship, right here in the South. I am wishing for you much success in 1950.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Dobbs

Grand Master

JWD:ge

HODDING CARTER
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

JOHN T. GIBSON
GENERAL MANAGER

The Delta Democrat-Times

Greenville, Mississippi

December 29, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I think your covering letter is very well prepared and I think that it will call attention to the RACE IN THE NEWS pamphlet. I don't object to your including the reference to me but would suggest that the name of the paper be reversed, in that it should be Democrat-Times and I would prefer the whole title, Delta Democrat-Times. This is minor but newspaper men would know the difference.

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter

HC:IB

Hodding Carter

SRC - Race in News

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

December 30 - 1949.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed are two items recently released which I believe you will find of interest.

Off the record I have just received assurance of Frank Ahlgren (S.R.C.) editor of Commercial Appeal that he will continue to work for the Negro hospital & to capitalize Negro, & their race news unsensationally, & increase items about Negroes - & pictures (not stereotypes) - & to move forward as possible along such lines. Also Mr. Swingler of Memphis World (Negro), is working on an unsensational, factual series on the Sweatt Case & what is involved (& not involved) in the pending U. S. Supreme court decision - by my request - if abolished the decision be that educ. segregation by law is unconstitutional there'll be a major flurry in our any-thing-but-done-cotton!.

Sincerely,

Margaret C. McCulloch

January 4, 1950

Rev. Mr. Emerson Smith
109 Grace Street Room 202
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Smith:

You will see from the enclosed what I am doing with the state divisions and affiliated state committees about Race in the News.

I will be glad to supply you with postage and the manilla envelopes, stuffed with copies of Race in the News for the 123 county weeklies in Virginia, if you will undertake to mimeograph a letter to go out under your signature with the pamphlet. What say?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 4, 1950

Mrs. C. B. Smith
The Methodist Parsonage
Donelson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Smith:

We have just had a letter from Mr. Mynders saying that for reasons of health he must reluctantly resign as chairman of the Tennessee Division. So, I lean on you for arrangements about these.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, 3, Georgia

January 4, 1950

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF EACH STATE DIVISION AND EACH AFFILIATED INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE INCLUDING DR. RUSSELL AND MRS. CRATE:

You will recall that Race in the News had the good fortune to be distributed to all the daily papers in the South by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

It has not yet been sent to the county weekly papers. We have begged a little money from various people to cover the postage and clerical expense of getting it out to them.

This office will be happy to prepare the accompanying mimeographed letters to all of the _____county newspapers in your state. It would be a letter for your signature. A draft which we would approve is enclosed. If you have changes or some other letter you would like to have go out under your name, let me know.

After we prepare the letters we will send them in a bundle to you stuffed in envelopes addressed to the various county weeklies, postage stuck on to each envelope. Your job would be then to mail them.

What I need from you is _____ pieces of your letterhead (if you have any) in order that we may make up the letter.

I do hope you agree on this and can help us put it through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1122 LOWERLINE STREET

NEW ORLEANS 18, LOUISIANA

REV. ALFRED W. HOBART
CHAIRMAN

RABBI EMIL W. LEIPZIGER
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

DR. ALBERT W. DENT
VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. HARRY B. KELLEHER
SECRETARY

DR. HAROLD N. LEE
TREASURER

MRS. IRVING H. COHN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STEERING COMMITTEE

MRS. FANNIE BADJETT
MRS. L. T. BURBRIDGE
MRS. MOISE CAHN
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MISS ELOISE CLARK
MRS. MILDRED CLARK
MRS. MAUDE CROCKER
MR. HASKETT DERBY
MR. BROOKE DUNCAN
MRS. T. JEFF FEIBLEMAN
DR. DAVID FICHMAN
REV. JOSEPH FICHTER
DR. RIVERS FREDERICK
MRS. JOSEPH FRIEND
MR. CLAYTON FRITCHEY
MR. JAMES GAYLE
MRS. MYRTLE GAMAS
DR. HARLAN GILMORE
MRS. ISAAC HELLER
REV. N. A. HOLMES
VERY REV. MSGR. H. J. JACOBI
MISS CARMELITE JANVIER
MR. LUCIUS JONES
MRS. CHARLES KELLER, JR.
MRS. LUCIUS LAMAR
MR. L. E. LASHMAN
MR. CLARENCE LAWS
MR. GEORGE LONGE
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REV. CHARLES MCGAVERN
MR. J. WESTBROOK MCPHERSON
DR. VERNON MILLER
REV. VINCENT O'CONNELL
REV. T. H. PRIMM
MISS MARY RAYMOND
MR. NUMA ROUSSEVE
MR. PAUL SCHULER
MRS. ROGER SHARP
MISS EVA SMILL
MISS FLORENCE SYTZ
MRS. RICHARD THEURER
MRS. E. C. THORNHILL
MR. ROSWELL WEIL
MR. ERNEST WRIGHT

Cac
can you make these corrections on your cards?

January 5, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are very glad that you will be able to come to New Orleans for our annual membership meeting. I called Father Masterson and gave him your message and he said that he would write you directly.

I also received the check for new memberships, as well as the cards which you had printed. Will you tell Mrs. McKoy that the address of Christ Church is 2919 St. Charles Ave., that on page 2 of the list she returned it should be Karlin instead of Carlin, on page 3 the name Ullty is correct, and that it is Father Bezou, not Beson.

1-9-49 ok cac

These were already spelled thus:

About the distribution of Race in the News, we would be very glad to mail it from here to the Louisiana weeklys. It seemed to me that we might try to get it into their hands in such a way as to make it more effective, so I called a newspaper friend of mine. He suggested that it might be discussed at the annual meeting of the La.- Miss. weekly group or if that is encroaching on other territory than ours, to just the Louisiana group. (It seems that all weeklys that have the AP service in the two states hold their annual meeting together.) He is to find out for me when they will meet next. So I would suggest that we hold off for a few days to see if something might be worked out along these lines. What do you think of this?

Ans.

I'd like to discuss with Rev. Hobart what you might speak about before I write you about it so as to be sure I convey exactly the wishes of the Committee. I will write you in a few days about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Helen

Helen Cohn

Race in the News

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

January 5, 1950.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Director of Information,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks so much for sending me the race pamphlet; I know it will be very helpful in our job.

Best wishes for the new year.

Sincerely,

Don Hollenbeck.

DH/jp

January 6, 1950

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

We were delighted with your call this morning.

Here is a letter I have been getting out to the other divisions. In Tennessee's case, I sent it to Mrs. Smith as next best choice. I talked with her by phone this morning so she knows that you are going to stay as chairman.

I remember that you were not too enthusiastic about the project of sending Race in the News out to the county weeklies. Please tell us, therefore, which of any of the following you would prefer:

(a) rather it not go out
(b) Mrs. Smith to send them out
(c) you to send them out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 6, 1950

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

You will see what I am doing in the states where we have more organization than in Arkansas. What do you think would be best to do in Arkansas?

I have the names and addresses of all the county weeklies in your state but it seems much better for the mail to reach them from an Arkansas source. Do you think the Little Rock Interracial Committee could be sufficiently revived to get it to sign such a letter?

Or what else do you think it would be right to do, if anything?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 9, 1950

Mr. Nathaniel S. Brown, Managing Editor
Marshall Traveler
1102 Alvin Street
Marshall, Texas

Dear Mr. Brown:

We will be glad to add the Traveler to our mailing list for press releases.

Meanwhile, I send copies of the two latest issues of our monthly bulletin New South.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures

Marshall Traveler.
1102 Alvin Street
Marshall, Texas

January 5, 1950.

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council.
60 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We are deeply interested in the work you are doing and would like to be put on your mailing list for press releases.

Sincerely,

Nathaniel S Brown.
Nathaniel S. Brown
Managing Editor.

January 9, 1950

Mrs. Helen Cohn
1122 Lowerline Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cohn:

Dr. Mitchell asks that I write you about the matter of getting "Race in the News" to the county weeklies.

The possibility of getting the pamphlet presented to the editors at their annual meeting sounds very good indeed. Let's hope they are meeting soon. If that should work out, we would need to know two things: (1) how many of the weeklies are AP subscribers and, accordingly, will be represented at the meeting; (2) how a list may be had of the non-AP subscribers. I suspect we would still need to mail the pamphlet to a good many papers.

How to prevent overlapping with the Mississippi editors, I don't know. Presumably they would already have received the pamphlet through the mail -- though it wouldn't hurt for them to hear it plugged at the meeting. Maybe you could work out the mechanics of distribution in such a way as to prevent duplication.

We look forward to hearing from you soon and meanwhile will hold up any action on the letters.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

January 11, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It is with real regret that I must pass on to you news of the death of the Rev. E. W. Dixon. He came so near to being the practical ideal for a man's life.

The news department here had handled in a routine manner the notice of his death. When I called Don Shoemaker's attention to this, he immediately wrote the editorial which you will find enclosed. I have an idea that many editors would focus community attention on the good works as well as the passing of such men if some member of the Council in their communities would go with enough reliable information to make them willing to write an editorial.

Good scheme. How about it? GMS.

This carries good wishes for your work. Keep us in touch with what you are doing. I have had a delay caused by changing lithographers before getting my new plant really going well, so will be tied pretty closely for several months. Let me know if you come to Asheville.

Cordially,

George M. Stephens

GMS/j
Encl.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

Published Every Morning Except Sunday
The Asheville Citizen-Times Company
14 O. Henry Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina

Charles A. Webb, 1916 - 1949

Don S. Elias, *President*
D. Hiden Ramsey, *Vice President* W. Randall Harris, *Treasurer*
Don Shoemaker *Editor* Claude Ramsey, *Exec. News Editor*

Subscription Rates By Carrier

Length of Time	Daily & Sunday	Daily Only	Sunday Only
1 Year	$18.20	$13.00	$5.20
1 Week	.35	.25	.12
By Mail in North Carolina			
1 Year	$18.20	$13.00	$5.20
3 Months	3.25	2.60	1.00
1 Month	1.10	.90	.40

Established 1870.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for re-publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

Telephone All Departments Dial 5611.

Tuesday, January 3, 1950

Progress and Pay Rolls

Last year—a year of what it called "progress"—the Tennessee Valley Authority reduced its number of employes from 15,223 to 13,147. If TVA can cut its pay roll by more than 2,000 persons in one year, why can't other government corporations and agencies do the same?

Pay roll padding is a kind of Federal featherbedding. There are still nearly 2 million persons employed by the United States government. Together with their dependents, they could populate a city larger than Chicago and only slightly smaller than New York.

The key to a balanced budget, as Burck's cartoon on this page today suggests, is the reduction of unnecesarry government spending. While the line between "necessary" and "unnecessary" isn't easy to define, still it could be drawn. About three-fourths of our current tax spending is for wars past or future, spending for what Senator Paul Douglas calls "the warfare state." But even in the armed forces it has been possible to define "necessary" and "unnecessary" spending. All of the services have made cuts in their number of civilian employes.

Government economy should have nothing to do with politics but simply with good business in tax expenditures. This is the virtue of the Hoover Report and it is the strength of the hundreds of thousands of citizens who have mobilized themselves behind the significant work of the Hoover Commission. We can still have social and economic progress along with pay roll economy. TVA, doing it voluntarily, has set the rest of government a good example.

China: A Desperate Choice

President Truman is reported to have put his foot down on the sending of American troops to Formosa. That beleaguered island, once a part of the Japanese empire, is the last real stronghold of the Chinese Nationalist government.

The rest of China with very few exceptions is in Communist hands, Nationalist armies and leaders — some of them trained and transported at American expense—have gone over to the Communists lock, stock and gun barrel. Since the conquest of Szechuan and Yunnan provinces, and probably also of Sikang, the Reds have come to control more of China than any Chinese government has ruled at one time since the Manchu dynasty fell in 1911.

America's interest in this struggle is perfectly obvious. Ironically, both sides are using war materials of all kinds—ordnance, aircraft, tanks, ships, agricultural and other commodities — which have gone to China from the United States whole value of these shipments, including materiel turned over to the Nationalists after V-J Day, has been estimated by Hal O'Flaherty of *The Chicago Daily News* at no less than $5.5 billion.

In a sense the Chinese struggle resembles the Spanish civil war. It is probable that Russian officers are instructing and guiding the Chinese Communists. It is reported that some American military men are on Formosa. The question arises: Do we propose to become involved to the hilt in a war which, however dangerous its outcome could be to American interests, is still on the surface a war between Chinese?

A policy decision in this light is difficult. Active American intervention on the one hand would give color to the Communist propaganda that the United States is engaged in military imperialism, especially if we were to make a deal for military bases. On the other hand, can we dare to let Formosa fall into hostile hands?

President Truman is reported to have put his foot down on the sending of American troops to Formosa. That beleaguered island, once a part of the Japanese empire, is the last real stronghold of the Chinese Nationalist government.

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America's interest in this struggle is perfectly obvious. Ironically, both sides are using war materials of all kinds—ordnance, aircraft, tanks, ships, agricultural and other commodities — which have gone to China from the United States since 1937. Much of this equipment has fallen into Communist hands. The docks at Shanghai where the Reds are preparing for the attack on Formosa are American-built. The whole value of these shipments, including materiel turned over to the Nationalists after V-J Day, has been estimated by Hal O'Flaherty of *The Chicago Daily News* at no less than $5.5 billion.

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A policy decision in this light is difficult. Active American intervention on the one hand would give color to the Communist propaganda that the United States is engaged in military imperialism, especially if we were to make a deal for military bases. On the other hand, can we dare to let Formosa fall into hostile hands?

In either case it is probably too late to influence the situation. And the tragedy of our policy-making is that this is too often the real case.

High Hopes for Hospitals

When *The Citizen's* correspondent in Bryson City wrote of Swain County's hopes and prospects for 1950 the other day he listed first of all the completion of a new 20-bed hospital.

This, we think, puts first things first. When the State Hospital and Medical Care Commission reported on hospital beds and bed needs in 1946, Swain was one of 30 counties which did not have a regulation hospital. Like other counties, it has been alert since then to the filling of this need and has moved ahead with building plans.

The new Swain hospital, which will be completed in March, represents a project typical of a growing number of hospital projects in North Carolina. The cost, which in this instance is $160,000 (including equipment), is shared by the local community, the State and the Federal government. Swain county itself raised $35,000 in contributions from individuals and firms.

At least 32 North Carolina counties and cities are building new hospitals or enlarging present structures. In most cases they are taking advantage of the State and Federal aid program. In exceptional cases, such as Asheboro's, they are proceeding with local funds alone.

In every case, we believe, the investment will prove one of the soundeset in time and money which North Carolina could make. When the State program got under way four years ago there was a deficit and a need of 6,000 hospital beds. Slowly but surely—in Swain as elsewhere—the deficit is being overcome and the need is being met.

The Rev. E. W. Dixon, Good Citizen

The unexpected death of the Rev. E. W. Dixon removes from the service of his community and his race a man of good will, high personal integrity and many accomplishments. Pastor of the Hill Street Baptist Church for the past 17 years, the Rev. Mr. Dixon died Sunday shortly after he had conducted morning services.

E. W. Dixon had many friends in both races. He published and edited *The Church and Southland Advocate,* a Negro newspaper which had a high standard of reporting and a keen, well balanced quality of editorial commentary under his direction. He was a moderate in racial relations but his paper always had room for the expression of any viewpoint. He believed in letting his readers, who included many white persons, have all the facts as a basis for individual judgment. In this respect as a publisher and in his gentleness and dignity as a minister Mr. Dixon was always a good leavening influence in Asheville and even beyond his own community. He deserved and won many distinctions, among them a place of responsibility in the Southern Regional Council.

This newspaper has always believed that Asheville owes its happy race relations to sound leadership by men of compassion in both races. The Rev. E. W. Dixon exercised that kind of leadership in his church and in his publishing venture. He was ever a good citizen.

Give Him His Discharge

An AP dispatch from Washington raises the question: "Is Frank Hague still a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee as well as a member?"

No one can answer that one for sure. When J. Howard McGrath took over as chairman he did not reappoint Hague. But it is noted that vice chairmanships have always been a sort of "loose arrangement." Thus Boss Hague was never given his discharge. We would say that it is about time.

Both parties have as hangers-on and even potentates certain big city bosses. Hague's titular affiliation with the Democracy has never struck us as a matter of pride for the party of the second part. The Jersey City machine has quit clanking at last, but even in its hours of greatest efficiency the machine and the little dictatorship it ran were reproaches to any kind of democracy.

Should Boss Hague be given his discharge from the political wars it would make no one mad hereabouts and possibly even thereabouts.

———o———

Always a mystery, in connection with the message to Congress, is why no nice name has been found for taxes—something along the line of "annual membership in the American race."

Race in the News

January 13, 1950

Mr. J. R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

I think the president of the Ministerial Alliance of Greater Little Rock would be the best guy. Do let me know if you can arrange that of if you make some other decision.

Meanwhile, we stand ready to do our part as soon as you tell us what it is.

Gratefully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Race in the News

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS, PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

MRS. R. M. COOPER, BURSAR

OFFICE OF

January 9, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1950
Southern Regional Council

Doctor George H. Mitchell,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Mitchell,

Your letter with enclosures is at hand. The old Interracial Commission is dead. I do not believe that it can be revived. I have a suggestion if it meets with your approval. I believe that I could obtain the signature of the president of the Ministrial Alliance of Greater Little Rock. Or we could obtain the signatures of both the white and Negro ministerial alliance presidents.

While you are considering this matter, I shall be looking for something better if I can locate something.

Sincerely yours,

J.R. Ewbank

J.R. Ewbank

MEMO

TO: GSM

RE: RACE IN THE NEWS TO COUNTY WEEKLIES

DATE: January 23, 1950

	Signature	Labels made	Stationary received	Stencil cut	Stencil run	envelopes stuffed	mailed	
ARKANSAS		X						Eubanks is trying to get head of Ministerial Alliance to sign
ALABAMA	A.D. Beittel	x	x	x	x	x	x	Completed
FLORIDA	Wm Sebles	X	x	x	x	x	X	Completed 2/19
GEORGIA	~~Dr. Russell~~ Dr Clary	X	X	X	~~X~~	~~X~~	X	Completed 2/6/50
KENTUCKY	Victor Portman (~~haven't received~~)	X	X	X	X			wrote for additional copies ~~writing today to get his signature~~ 2/17/50
LOUISIANA	mailed under G.S.M's signature on our letterhead	X	X	X	X	X	X	mailed under GSM 3/3/50 ~~to be held until after meetings of county weeklies in April~~
MISSISSIPPI	H.B. Shaeffer	X	X	X	X	X	X	H.B. Shaeffer said he would write in a couple of days comp. 2/22/50
NORTH CAROLINA	Rev. Leon Russell	x	X	X	X	X	X	comp. 2/21/50
SOUTH CAROLINA	J.M. Dabbs	x	x	x	X	X	X	Completed 1/25/50
TENNESSEE	Alfred Mynders	x	x	X	X	X	X	Completed 2/3/50 Going out on Chatt. Times STAtionary
TEXAS	Mrs. Jas. S. Cole	x	X	X	X	X	X	Completed 1/30/50 (152)
VIRGINIA	Emerson Smith	x					sent 121 of each	Said they will mimeograph. We stuff envelopes with RIN
							1/25/50	sent stamped addressed envelopes 189 - copies RIN - 2/17/50 James Stewart will mimeographed mail.

Oklahoma

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Hohn R. Ewbank,
Philander Smith College,
Little Rock,
Arkansas.

January 13, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Ewbank,

Our pamphlet, Race in the News, has been circulating now for about four months. We have pushed it hard. It has reached all southern daily papers and is about to go out to all the two thousand odd county weeklies.

We have had a great deal of evidence that it has improved the way southern papers have been handling news about Negroes. Still, our evidence is from scattered, hit-or-miss sources.

We would be very grateful if you would sit down and write us a letter and tell us in general terms what you or close friends of yours have observed about change or lace of change in the attitude and treatment by the press of these matters. Specifically, we would be interested in such imaginary reports as I give samples of below:

"Notwithstanding repeated personal and committee requests by citizens in this area that our editor of the Backwater Gazette be fairer in his handling of racial news, the old fellow has been stubborn and entirely unyielding. Indeed, we think sometimes that the paper is worse."

"In mid-October, various of us here began to notice sharp improvement in our morning paper the State's Rights Whistle. It has carried quite a number of pictures of local Negro citizens engaged in worthwhile undertakings and has in subtitles spoken of them with courtesy and respect. It has also begun to give considerably wider coverage of events in the Negro community. Unfortunately, it still prints crime news without any care for the points raised in Race in the News. The afternoon Daily Napper, however, has shown no improvement."

We would be very grateful for your observations and opinion. Any clippings you want to send to buttress your conclusions would be helpful and appreciated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd The Ark. Gazette was very good but has improved. In the death column Negro women are given the title of Mrs. The Ark. Democrat has changed little if any,

J. Ewbank. 1118 I 3rd, LR, Ark.

SRC - Race in the News

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia
January 15, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue , N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have written to the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress along with the original letter. I hope we can derive some benefit from this important contact.

In conversation with our state agent of the U. S. agricultural extension service, Ross W. Newsome, I find that some of the rural newspapers of Virginia are making improvements on the subject of race in the news. He said this is especially true of Farmville in Prince Edward County and Gloucester in Gloucester County. The paper of the former is the Farmville Herald and the latter, the Gloucester News. I am sending you enclosed samples of the Farmville paper.

The Petersburg Progress Index has gone so far in the right direction during the past six months that they have about disarmed me from making any criticism. They have just about taken all Virginia State College news out of the "Colored Dots" column and they report the Negro sports of this section regularly. Like the Times-Dispatch they use courtesy titles always and often run pictures of Negroes.

Will send my ten dollar contribution just as soon as I can. The finances of the Council concern me greatly. I secured five or six memberships from white citizens of Petersburg two years ago. Are they still on our list? If they are not, let me know and I will write or see each of them.

Sincerely yours,
Luther P. Jackson
Luther P. Jackson

SRC - Race in News

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

January 16, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In reply to your memorandum on Race in the News, I have no particular criticism against the daily newspapers in this area that I read. The papers I read most consistently are the Tuskegee Weekly News, the Birmingham News, the Montgomery Advertiser, and the Atlanta Constitution. These papers give excellent coverage to news releases sent out from Tuskegee Institute. I am not too pleased,however, with the so-called "black sheets" in the Advertiser and the Birmingham News. My personal feeling is that the Negro news should appear in the paper under the general categories of the news rather than on a special sheet.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for discussing my work with Mr. Carl Weigman of the Chicago Tribune. It was indeed a pleasure to have the opportunity to share with him some of my personal ideas about the problem of the southern Negro. I am always grateful for any opportunity to help in making this problem known and calling attention again and again that the situation and the solution to the situation cannot be handled by the South alone, but that it is a national problem and must be treated as such.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the statement I prepared for the Sparkman Committee, and a little newsletter that tells something about our Conference of Rural Community Centers.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

ERNEST E. NEAL, Director
Rural Life Council

EEN:mar

P. S. Mr. Albon L. Holsey, for a long time director of public relations at Tuskegee Institute, passed away today.

E. E. N.

aily Newspaper

The N

★ 1-13-56 CHAR

Joe Has His Day and So Do Neighborhood Children

Joe just loves kids. And, naturally, the kids return it.

Whenever those in the neighborhood of the Dock Street theater—on Church street, Queen street, Chalmers street—want to cross the street they call Joe.

When they cut a finger, Joe is there to bandage it and quiet their fears. When a tricycle needs fixing, Joe's the mechanic. When the tots have an argument, Joe is referee. He likes it. He'll do anything for them.

He manages to keep an eye and an ear open for the children—just in case they call him. When they do, he comes running.

Yesterday morning, Joe decided to do something a little different for the kids. He assembled them in front of the theater.

Lined up were three horse-drawn carriages. Joe piled 29 kids, two adults and one dog into the carriages in relays for rides around town. Joe footed the bill. There were candy suckers, too.

The kids were thrilled. And there was a smile of contentment on Joseph Freeman's face as he went about his work as maintenance man for the Dock Street theater and radio station WTMA. You could tell he was pleased.

Southern Whites 'Sick, Confused', U. S. Judge's Wife Says In Speech

The white people of the South are "sick, confused and decadent," Mrs. J. Waties Waring, wife of Charleston's U. S. district judge, declared in a speech here last night.

About 150 persons, many of them whites, were on hand at the Coming street branch (negro) of the Young Women's Christian association to hear the woman whose husband opened South Carolina's primary elections to negroes attack racial segregation.

Following are excerpts from Mrs. Waring's address:

"My very dear friends, it was brave of you to invite me to speak here and brave of all of you to come to hear me, for the white 'powers that be' have done everything underhanded in their power to keep me from speaking to you negro people, even to defaming Judge Waring's and my character.

"But we only feel sorry for them, for their stupidity, as it will hurt them, and not us, for it is apparent to everyone what their real motive is in not wishing me to speak—fear of the judge and me. We to them are like the atom bomb which they are afraid we will use to destroy their selfish and savage white supremacy way of life. And they are quite correct. That is exactly what the judge and I are doing, and they know it and see the writing on the wall. But you know and we know and they should know that there is another use for atomic energy, and that is for building and healing and restoring a civilized way of life. That is what the judge is trying to do for the good of the white people down here as well as the negro.

Force Will Work

"In his famous opinion giving the right to vote to the negroes in the primary elections in South Carolina; my husband said, 'It is time to get in step. It is time for South Carolina to rejoin the union'—that is what he is urging the white supremacists to do of their own volition, but when they resist only force will work.

"His wonderful opinions in the primary and injunction cases ring out in the clear call of the Liberty Bell and only those who are afraid of real freedom for all, of real democracy, have any cause to fear us. It is their guilty consciousness that makes them fear . . . "

Saying that making of speeches is Judge Waring's province, Mrs. Waring declared, "Mine will always be just a simple heart to heart talk with you good friends of ours—that is the only way I have to reach out to you except in your homes and mine at informal gatherings, to share with you my ideas and experiences."

Remarking that the YWCA is a great national organization for true democracy, Mrs. Waring, speaking of the 1946 national convention, said, "I do think it would be wise for all of you to inform yourselves on the stand they took against segregation and discrimination nationally and second secession," Mrs. Waring said.

"Since then, great things have been taking place all over the country and in the colleges in particular. Segregation is now almost dead in the Northern colleges. And the young people are on the warpath to see that it is enforced everywhere. You get so little opportunity to read these advances in our Charleston newspapers here that suppress and censor all news regarding your race that are to your credit . . . .

Reads Editorial

She read an editorial by Walter White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on "Students and the Race Problem," in which he set forth some of the changes in the attitude toward segregation and an article by Richard H. Parke on the opening of a negro collection of art and letters at Yale university.

After touching briefly on negro athletic heroes, she told of briefs being filed in the United States supreme court in two segregation cases coming up.

"But best achievement of all is the Federated Churches resolution against segregation, where it should come from and should have long ago. And they, too, are presenting these views to the supreme court on the segregation cases. That could not be suppressed in your newspapers. . . . .

"There is a new look—not in the skirts—but in the eyes of the negro women I pass on the streets and meet in the homes. . . . Spiritually, you have been way ahead of the white people for you have been living Christ's teaching by the Golden Rule—doing unto others as you would be done by—to the point of guileness (sic), weakness and apathy and defeatism too often.

"But not so now. The general average is up and brave, though still kindly. Do you realize that a new day is dawning—it is here, and don't listen to those timid ones who speak of time as they have for far too long—it is at hand and you must make the final push now or never.

"You negro people will shortly not be spoken of separately but will be human beings with the rest of us with our general and common weaknesses and strength, but we are now at the time for you people to be united as one, just as the country was in 1776.

Glorious Time

"And that is a glorious time in the life of a people. Great spur to growing and helping each other up and over the hurdles. Do you realize that it was only a little over 500 years before our American Revolution, for freedom from the tyranny of England that in 1215 the common man even attained any rights, with the Magna Charta, in England.

"He always had to secure his [illegible] aroused by mention of carpet baggers and scalawags as a reason for white supremacy is like the Versailles treaty propaganda of the Germans as an excuse for Hitler's later atrocities. Poor excuse for the persecution of you negroes—poor excuse for the Gestapo atrocities to the Jews. Ours is a Dixiecrat Gestapo as one returned South Carolina soldier stated to our press . . . "

Saying that the so-called "golden era" is gone, Mrs. Waring said the negroes are picking up the torch where the white people have dropped it and predicted wonderful times ahead of them and close at hand.

"In the Charleston buses, where you negroes sit in shame, segregated to the rear, there is a placard saying, 'Respect the rights of others—'and bear this in mind, in the deep South where no one practices—least of all the bus companies—Christ's command, 'To do unto others as you would be done by'. On this placard is a picture of some Pilgrims in prayer giving thanks for finding the freedom they sought in coming here. Among other things, this placard admonishes 'Freedom is everybody's job.' Let's follow the bus company's admonition—and right now. Yes! Freedom is everybody's job!!"

Mrs. Elizabeth Avery Waring came to Charleston several years ago as a winter resident from Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Waring first was married to Wilson Mills, Detroit lawyer. They had two children, a son and a daughter. Her second husband was Henry A. Hoffman, of Litchfield. They were divorced in 1945.

Judge Waring married Miss Annie S. Gammell, in 1913 and they were divorced in 1945. In June of that year he and the present Mrs. Waring were married.

Judge Waring was born in Charleston July 27, 1880, was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1900 and practiced law here until he was appointed U. S. district judge, eastern district of South Carolina, in 1942.

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Excerpts from a news account of Mrs. Waring's speech were read to the house by Representative Schumacher, of Oconee.

belk's

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NYLON GIRDLE by BESTFORM

no finer fit at any price

Feather-light, yet good and firm when it comes to controlling unruly waist and hips. Bestform's nylon girdle has wonderful nylon elastic panels for smoothest lines. Boned diaphragm. Side talon zipper. Easy to launder . . . dries in minutes! 14" and 16" sizes in white.

Wednesday at Belk's ---------- $5.95

PIECE GOODS DEPT.

WOVEN (NOT PRINTED)

SPRING COTTONS

We made a lucky purchase of these premium quality cottons . . . and are passing on the savings! A manufacturer of expensive ready-to-wear had these short lengths left over, and we snapped up the whole kit 'n' kaboodle. Plain and iridescent chambrays, plaids, checks and novelty patterns . . . You will find them all! Remember the colors are woven **through and through.** No prints! Three to five yard lengths. Each yard worth twice our low price.

Very Special ---------- Yd. 55c

READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.

ALL WOOL

SPRING COATS

Start the spring season with this remarkable budget-saver! Exactly half on your new spring-into-summer coat. Smartly styled in a wonderful range of colors and fabrics. Sizes 16—44.

Very Special ---------- ½ PRICE

BEAUTIFUL WINTER DRESSES

Our complete remaining stock of lovely winter dresses will be sold Wednesday for only a fraction of their regular price. Many famous brands included in a host of handsome styles and fabrics. Broken sizes from 10 to 20, 38 to 52. All sales final.

Wednesday Only ---------- $5.00

LINEN DEPT.

BELK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR *PACIFIC* TRUTH SHEETS!

These are the smooth, soft, glistening white sheets you've seen advertised in LIFE. Now see them in *real* life! They're the perfect sheets for every bed, for they're made the *balanced* way—luxuriously comfortable and thriftily strong!

81" x 108" **$2.35**

72" x 99" **$1.98**

PACIFIC CONTOUR SHEETS

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Remarking that the YWCA is a great national organization for true democracy, Mrs. Waring, speaking of the 1946 national convention, said, "I do think it would be wise for all of you to inform yourselves on the stand they took against segregation and discrimination nationally and unanimously . . . "

Addressing herself to her subject, "Achievement, the great achievements of the negro race," she said, "It is increasing in its momentum, in its spread and in its speed, not only in the North, where the negro has more opportunity, and where what prejudice remains is not backed by law, as it is in the South, but also right down here in the deep South, where the obstacles are so tremendous that it is amazing that you people can push them over or crawl around them and get your heads above the drag-down (sic) the White Supremacists try to keep submerging you in laws and etiquette to keep you from rising . . "

Great Negroes

She enumerated a list of great negroes, but said "that few of the outstanding ones were educated down here in the deep South . . . "

"The White Supremacist Southerners have done everything to break your spirit but your spirits are forged in the furnace of persecution and shame and have risen triumphant, and all the world is behind you now to establish you in the rights and equality that is already yours, but only needs enforcing . . . .

"A year ago, we suffered a setback by the filibuster on civil rights in the senate. Traitors to your country blocking the expressed will and vote of the whole people in our country for civil rights. Very much like the Communists' behavior in filibustering all measures to advance human liberty in the U. N., this alignment of revengeful Republicans with the fanatical White Supremacy Dixiecrats . . . . . "

Mrs. Waring told of the work done by Dr. Ralph Bunche as a United Nation's representative in Israel and against segregation, and of an address by Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, president of Morehouse college, of Atlanta, in Charleston at Morris Street Baptist church, where Judge Waring was presented an award for his service to the negroes.

"Dr. Mayes spoke right here in Charleston in the Morris Street Baptist church in this city, Charleston, the cradle of secession, where the Civil war was started and where the same sort of thing is being agitated by our local paper to arouse the white people to a daily, you have been way ahead of the white people for you have been living Christ's teaching by the Golden Rule—doing unto others as you would be done by—to the point of guileness (sic), weakness and apathy and defeatism too often.

"But not so now. The general average is up and brave, though still kindly. Do you realize that a new day is dawning—it is here, and don't listen to those timid ones who speak of time as they have for far too long—it is at hand and you must make the final push now or never.

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Glorious Time

"And that is a glorious time in the life of a people. Great spur to growing and helping each other up and over the hurdles. Do you realize that it was only a little over 500 years before our American Revolution, for freedom from the tyranny of England that in '215 the common man even attained any rights, with the Magna Charta, in England.

"He always had to secure his rights by force, never by time or the fancy word so often misused, 'evolution'. It was revolution that brought about evolution. This time it is a new type of warfare for you as well as the rest of the world, the modern revolution of a cold war to attain the rights you already legally have, to enforce these rights.

"You are in the springtime of your growth, when great achievements are attained. You negro people have already picked up the torch of culture and achievement from the whites down here. They are a sick, confused and decadent people. Like all decadent people, they are full of pride and complacency, introverted, morally weak, and low. You are building and creating. The White Supremacists are destroying and withholding. They are so self-centered that they are drawing the walls around themselves so close and high that they have become completely isolated from the rest of the world and have not considered themselves as a part of the country since the Civil war.

Reconstruction Myths

"So much is myth about that period and particularly the Reconstruction period which has more lies than truth. The phobia and frenzy

was Henry A. Hoffman, of Litchfield. They were divorced in 1945.

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Excerpts from a news account of Mrs. Waring's speech were read to the house by Representative Schumacher, of Oconee.

Wise then said "I'm sure she will be answered in due time by a Southerner. We need no words such as hers from a Damyankee."

Mrs. Waring originally is from Connecticut.

You Take No Risk When You Take BQR For Cold Symptoms

BQR Gives Relief With No Drowsiness or Bad After Effects. Now At All Dealers.

Here is the answer to the problem of relief for those symptoms often associated with bad colds. If you feel a cold coming on, or even if the cold has developed, you may expect prompt relief from cold symptoms by using BQR. All dealers now have BQR in stock. Ask your dealer for BQR, use as directed for bad cold symptoms and be assured of no ill after effects, but rather a more or less improved systemic condition generally. (adv.)

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ALL WOOL
SPRING COATS

Start the spring season with this remarkable budget-saver! Exactly half on your new spring-into-summer coat. Smartly styled in a wonderful range of colors and fabrics. Sizes 16—44.

Very Special ---------- ½ PRICE

BEAUTIFUL WINTER DRESSES

Our complete remaining stock of lovely winter dresses will be sold Wednesday for only a fraction of their regular price. Many famous brands included in a host of handsome styles and fabrics. Broken sizes from 10 to 20, 38 to 52. All sales final.

Wednesday Only ---------- $5.00

SPORTS, TEEN-AGE

LOVELY DRESSES

Close-out prices prevail Wednesday on our complete stock of smart winter dresses in sizes 9 to 15, and Teen-age sizes 10 to 16. Excellent choice of one and two-piece styles, all bearing important brand names. Original price range to $16.50.

All Day Wednesday ---------- $4.77

LACE TRIMMED
RAYON SLIPS ---------- $1.98
VALUES TO $7.95. SIZES 9 TO 15, 32 TO 36.

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPT.

BEAUTIFUL TIES --- 59c—2 for $1.00
VALUES TO $1.50

ALL SILK TIES Regular $3.00 -- $1.50

CARDIGANS — SLIPOVERS
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WERE	WEDNESDAY
$3.98	$2.65
$4.95	$3.30
$5.48	$3.65
$5.95	$3.97
$6.95	$4.63
$7.95	$5.30
$8.95	$5.97

REDUCED
MEN'S QUALITY PAJAMAS -- 25%

BOYS' JACKETS
ALL WOOL • CORDUROY • MELTON
LINED ZELAN TREATED WINDBREAKERS
Sizes 2 to 16

WERE	WEDNESDAY
$2.98	$1.98
$3.98	$2.98
$4.95	$3.95
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Telephone Your Order . . . Free Delivery
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BELK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR PACIFIC TRUTH SHEETS!

These are the smooth, soft, glistening white sheets you've seen advertised in LIFE. Now see them in *real* life! They're the perfect sheets for every bed, for they're made the *balanced* way—luxuriously comfortable and thriftily strong!

81" x 108" $2.35

72" x 99" $1.98

PACIFIC CONTOUR SHEETS

DOUBLE BED SIZE	$2.89
TWIN SIZE	$2.48
CRIB SIZE	$1.59

2 FOR $3.00

PACIFIC PILLOW CASES

42" x 36" -- TRUTH QUALITY -----49c
42" x 36" -- EXTRA STRENGTH ----59c

ALL WHITE
TERRY TOWEL 20" x 40" ------- 69c
2 FOR $1.25

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

GIRLS' AND BOYS'
SPRING COATS

Enjoy economy prices Wednesday at Belk's when you buy the small fry their new spring coats. Dozens to choose from in pastel colors, navy, and red. All wool and wool-rayon fabrics in youthful checks and becoming solid colors. Many have matching bonnets or caps. Sizes 1 to 4. Values to $9.95.

Very Special ---------- $3.00

BARGAIN TABLE

KNIT SUITS — ROMPERS
PAJAMAS — DRESSES
ROBES — "T" SHIRTS

Your Choice $1.00

PRE-TEEN DRESSES

Designed especially for the hard-to-fit pre-teen agers, these one- and two-piece cottons are a special value at this Wednesday price. Solid colors and smart plaids in sizes 10 to 14. Values to $7.95.

Wednesday Only ---------- $5.00

Belk-Robinson Co.
232-236 KING STREET

THE CHARLESTON EVENING POST
134 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C., TELEPHONE 5522

Byrnes Tosses His Hat

The sheer weight of his name is likely to carry James F. Byrnes into the gubernatorial mansion at Columbia.

The man who but for the devious ways of politics would today be President of the United States enters the gubernatorial race with advantages which at this writing give promise of victory.

Byrnes is the most prominent South Carolinian of many decades. His fame is not confined to his native State, nor, for that matter, to the United States. He is a figure of worldwide renown, due not only to the many responsible posts he has filled, but to the manner in which he discharged the various duties that have devolved upon him. He was, or at least seemed to be, logically in line for the Vice Presidential nomination which instead went to Harry S. Truman. Had he been other than a Southerner, he, and not Truman, would have gone to the White House when President Roosevelt died.

There were times when it was thought that Byrnes had cut loose from predominant political sentiment in this State, but his recent utterances indicate that he holds views acceptable to most South Carolinians. More light will be shed on this matter as the campaign develops and he presents those views. His personality, the prestige of his name, his experience and his known ability are likely to prove the deciding factors. Mr. Byrnes is familiar with the inside of South Carolina politics and even if he has good grounds for confidence, he will probably take nothing for granted, and will campaign vigorously.

Others who had announced their candidacies say Byrnes' decision to offer for Governor will not affect their plans. Nothing can be put down as certain in politics not even a Byrnes triumph at the polls. The other aspirants are at a disadvantage in the shadow cast by the towering figure of a

consumer, but for the government. The public, through forced prices and taxes, foots a heavy bill—the usual consequence of subsidies and handouts of any nature.

There is something fundamentally wrong in tackling an economic problem on a political basis.

"We have a lot of work to do if our distribution system is to be able to absorb agricultural abundance at fair prices to farmers and consumers," Mr. Brannan said.

One thing we have to do to attain that end is to give our "distribution system" a chance and not shove it aside in favor of our political system.

Carrying The Ball

Athletic teams of The Citadel have never been nationally important and, in recent years, the military college's football teams have had trouble getting State recognition.

But last week The Citadel was in the national spotlight and, as a result of its bold stand, some of the hypocrisy of collegiate football may be eliminated.

Back 15 or 20 years ago, when subsidization of college athletes was entering the realm of big business, South Carolina's military college continued to use unsubsidized students as football players. Gradually, the Bulldogs found themselves being pushed farther and farther into the gridiron background.

The Citadel, like many another small institution, finally decided that it must compete with money or get out of football entirely. Full football scholarships were established and once again The Citadel was in the market for athletes.

The so-called sanity code of the National Collegiate Athletic Association forbids full athletic scholarships. The Citadel and a few other Southern college were accused of violating the sanity code and were threatened with expulsion from the NCAA at its annual meeting in New York last week.

Seems To Be Pretty Well Settled

National Whirligig:

Morale In Military Machine Now At Low Ebb

By RAY TUCKER

THE MORALE OF THE TOP MEN and downbelow personnel of the nation's military machine was never lower than it is right now as a result of President Truman's utter disregard of war experts' advice on future size and strategy of the army, navy and air force.

The silence enforced upon them through the disciplining of dissenting naval officers in the unification row may be broken soon, however. Friends of "Steve" Early, undersecretary of national defense, hint that he may talk freely on the breakdown of our military forces when he returns to private business in a few weeks. They say he is getting out in protest.

The men in the Pentagon complain chiefly because control of the three fighting branches has been taken out of their hands and turned over to civilians. Secretary Johnson and the joint chiefs of staff, they grouse, have been overruled on foreign policy and defense needs by Secretary of State for a few experimental pieces), mortars and machine guns. They are using World War II ammunition. And forces are widely scattered.

THE MARINES HAD TWO excellently trained divisions until recently. But under the new economy program, despite early Pentagon denials, their 11 battalions will be reduced to only six by summer. Four of their aircraft squadrons will also be deactivated. Each marine division will be down to 6,750 men in a few months. Wartime strength is 20,000 each.

The air force program has been pruned by the White House and budget bureau from 70 to 48 squadrons over the protest of Secretary W. Stuart Symington. It has insufficient funds for experimentation with jet planes and guided missiles, although Russia is said to have begun large-scale production in these fields.

While On That Subject

By STRONG CIGAR

FIRESIDE CHAT

We would not have an ever-expanding government if the people were conscious of the taxes they are paying to the federal government.

J. F. BYRNES.

ITS FIRST SLIP

Last Sunday the Savannah Morning News published a mammoth special edition in celebration of its 100th anniversary.

It was an impressive achievement, getting out a paper of some 200 pages; but curiously enough this edition contained the first and only error in facts in the News' long history.

A headline over a feature article read: "Savannah Is Leading South Atlantic Port."

Oh, well, it only omitted the word "Second" after "Is."

CROWDING 'EM

It was pretty tough on the other gubernatorial aspirants for James F. Byrnes to get in on the act and steal the show from them.

AN ERA ENDS

Well, China has been added to the list of places from which nobody in this country will receive a post card saying, "Having wonderful time, wish you were here."

FRAIDY CATS

The folks in charge of that "Southern Democratic Solidarity" gathering to be held in Charlotte didn't invite Governor J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, or Governor Fielding Wright, of Mississippi. It would be highly awkward, at a meeting of yes-men, to have a couple of nay-men around.

"I claim it's just a cold, my wife insists it's the flu."

Personal Health

By WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

When I call a reader "old timer" or any similar name I always think of Charlie Bradburn. Charlie was the boy who used to turn airsprings on the Main Street lawns on the way to and from school, in Canandiagua. He could do some other stunts that no one else had the nerve to try. Charlie was easily the outstanding boy on Chapel Street. He was absorbed in a game of three-old-cat in the now sainted Miss Berner's school yard one day when his mother called him: "Cha-ar-lie!" Charlie didn't answer. His mother called again: "Cha-ar-lie!" This time Charlie answered hastily: "Yes, Mam.' Then he apologized to the rest of us for the error. "Hah! Hear me, , saying Ma'm to my mother!"

Bartlett and Stevenson both muffed it—I hope readers will identify the author—some one compared the human mind with plaster of Paris: after it sets it will no longer take new impressions. That's the trouble with most victims of premature old age. Trying to teach them how to prolong youth and postpone the cold gradations of decay, degeneration, decline, is like trying to work with plaster of Paris after it has set.

Just for instance, though not that it is as important as other factors, take the Somersaultauqua—for an invitation send stamped, self-addressed envelope and ask for it in writing. The late great Luther Burbank made the news reels rolling them on the lawn on his 75th birthday anniversary. All of which leaves you poor old stiffs of forty, fifty or sixty in a precarious state if you have forgotten how to roll teach them the way to preserve the charaateristics of youth and stave off the encroachment of senility? Certainly not by haranguing about oncoming age—they are never interested in that fantastic notion until they make the horrible discovery, each in his own way, that old age is creeping.

I have come to the conclusion that it is too late to teach the old folks how to regain their youth, the young folks how to prolong theirs. So I postponed indefinitely publication of the booklet I had nearly ready about "The Forgotten People"; I decided that senility is a subject which a real doctor could handle more effectively than I could. Instead of trying to buttonhole young and middle aged people who generally resent the very idea that they are growing old, I devised a more acceptable approach —the booklet "The Seven Keys to Vite", which is available on request if you inclose twenty-five cents and stamped self-addressed envelope. Young, middle aged and old, I find, are all eager to gain or regain vite.

Grandson, 13, has one undescended testicle. Different doctors have given him shots and other medicine without apparent effect. One wants to operate. (M. J.)

Answer—Generally it is wise to wait till the boy is at least fifteen. By then if the testicle has not descended spontaneously operation might be advisable—that is, if the testicle is present in the canal or in the abdomen.

Have been taking a tablespoonful of mineral oil nightly but lately I

that Byrnes had cut loose from predominant political sentiment in this State, but his recent utterances indicate that he holds views acceptable to most South Carolinians. More light will be shed on this matter as the campaign develops and he presents those views. His personality, the prestige of his name, his experience and his known ability are likely to prove the deciding factors. Mr. Byrnes is familiar with the inside of South Carolina politics and even if he has good grounds for confidence, he will probably take nothing for granted, and will campaign vigorously.

Others who had announced their candidacies say Byrnes' decision to offer for Governor will not affect their plans. Nothing can be put down as certain in politics not even a Byrnes triumph at the polls. The other aspirants are at a disadvantage in the shadow cast by the towering figure of a man who does not have to be introduced to the people. That should stimulate them to greater vigor in conducting their bids for the governorship. The entrance of several candidates should serve to bring all the relevant issues and considerations into the open for a thorough airing.

The odds just now seem well in Byrnes' favor, but if he wins, it should not be by default. He himself expects a fight, and he ought to get it from those who feel the honors should come their way.

An Everlasting Headache

Why is it that after so many years of varied governmental aid, America's agricultural problems seem to be as critical as ever?

From all that is said on the subject, at least in political circles, one gets the impression that our farming industry is in a state of perpetual crisis, with one emergency after another calling for one cure-all after another.

For a long time the Democratic and Republican parties have vied in their bids for farm votes. They have encouraged many farmers to expect all the benefits of "free enterprise" without assuming commensurate responsibilities or incurring the risks in our economic system.

The issue just now is not so much the extent of financial aid to agriculture as the form it is to take—the existing price support system or the Brannan plan. The chief difference between the two is that the latter seeks to blind the people to the great drain on their pockets arising out of a political approach to farm problems.

Recently Secretary of Agriculture Brannan said: "Though I believe that a realistic price and income stabilization program is essential to continuing prosperity, no price program takes the place of adequate markets."

Then why does the government continue a program that actually constricts the market for farm products? It maintains prices at artificially high levels, and thus automatically forces many consumers out of the market. Government warehouses are bulging with "surpluses" that consumers are unwilling or unable to buy. Many farmers have been encouraged to produce not for the

zation of college athletes was entering the realm of big business, South Carolina's military college continued to use unsubsidized students as football players. Gradually, the Bulldogs found themselves being pushed farther and farther into the gridiron background.

The Citadel, like many another small institution, finally decided that it must compete with money or get out of football entirely. Full football scholarships were established and once again The Citadel was in the market for athletes.

The so-called sanity code of the National Collegiate Athletic Association forbids full athletic scholarships. The Citadel and a few other Southern college were accused of violating the sanity code and were threatened with expulsion from the NCAA at its annual meeting in New York last week.

The Citadel beat the NCAA to the draw by resigning. The college admitted quite frankly that it was offering scholarships and that it planned to continue the practice. Such boldness theoretically shocked the NCAA, but the organization's thrashing around must have been amusing to the football public.

In the field of subsidizing athletes, The Citadel still is in the minor leagues. What it spends each year to give free board and tuition to athletes would hardly pay the "salaries" of a bigtime college backfield.

The Citadel has thrown off the blanket of pretense. It has admitted doing something everybody knows virtually every college in the country does.

Back in the old days of amateur professionalism, athletes were paid in divers ways. One method adopted by a coach in the South was at least unique. At regular periods each month, the coach would call on his paid players. He would lay a broom on the floor and bet each player $50 or $100 he couldn't jump over the handle. The player accepted the wager, jumped over the handle and won his board money, and perhaps a few pennies for spending.

Lately high-powered alumni groups have relieved many colleges of this burden. In post-war bidding for football talent, new convertibles, expensive wardrobes, furnished apartments and fabulous expense allowances have been used to lure athletes to certain schools.

Not long ago a prominent high school player in the State was approached about entering The Citadel. His terms were rigid. He wanted a full scholarship for himself, living quarters, a scholarship to Winthrop for his sister and employment for his father. He didn't come to Charleston.

Just what Choo-Choo Justice was paid for his last season's work at North Carolina is a matter of much speculation. Estimates have run as high as $20,000, plus other emoluments. But the N. C. University was not among those accused by the NCAA.

Of course there are ways of subterfuge. But The Citadel has decided not to have any more of that. Just what effect The Citadel's stand will have on college football will not be realized until at least a year has passed.

National Whirligig:

Morale In Military Machine Now At Low Ebb

By RAY TUCKER

THE MORALE OF THE TOP MEN and downbelow personnel of the nation's military machine was never lower than it is right now as a result of President Truman's utter disregard of war experts' advice on future size and strategy of the army, navy and air force.

The silence enforced upon them through the disciplining of dissenting naval officers in the unification row may be broken soon, however. Friends of "Steve" Early, undersecretary of national defense, hint that he may talk freely on the breakdown of our military forces when he returns to private business in a few weeks. They say he is getting out in protest.

The men in the Pentagon complain chiefly because control of the three fighting branches has been taken out of their hands and turned over to civilians. Secretary Johnson and the joint chiefs of staff, they grouse, have been overruled on foreign policy and defense needs by Secretary of State Acheson.

Mr. Johnson, whose relations with Mr. Truman have grown increasingly cool, deliberately absented himself from the White House showdown on Formosa to register his objection to that decision.

THE THREE MEN HANDLING military purse strings with tight fists are Budget Director Frank Pace, Jr., and the remaining two members of the president's economic advisory committee, Leon H. Keyserling and John D. Clark. They persuaded Mr. Truman to slash army-navy-air requests by from five to seven billion dollars. None of the three are military experts.

Resentment is directed especially against Messrs. Keyserling and Clark. Periodically they appear at Pentagon sessions to insist that the military planners reduce their demands. Their principal argument is that a nation cannot defend itself unless it is healthy, socially and economically.

The generals and admirals agree with that thesis. But in view of troubled world conditions, which seem to be getting worse instead of better, they think that these two economic advisers should curtail some of their "fair deal" expenditures—public works, farm subsidies, power authorities, even aid to health and education—until the costs of the "cold war" and foreign aid decline.

THE MILITARY MEN say that it is almost impossible to describe how weak the United States is at the present moment on land, on the water and in the air. Despite the withdrawal from China and Formosa, they warn that they cannot even make good the commitments which President Truman and Secretary Acheson have made in western Europe, Greece, Turkey, the U. S. German zone and the Middle East.

The army has only 10 fairly full divisions. But they are not equipped with weapons to match Russia's. They lack modern tanks, the new .75s (except for a few experimental pieces), mortars and machine guns. They are using World War II ammunition. And forces are widely scattered.

THE MARINES HAD TWO excellently trained divisions until recently. But under the new economy program, despite early Pentagon denials, their 11 battalions will be reduced to only six by summer. Four of their aircraft squadrons will also be deactivated. Each marine division will be down to 6,750 men in a few months. Wartime strength is 20,000 each.

The air force program has been pruned by the White House and budget bureau from 70 to 48 squadrons over the protest of Secretary W. Stuart Symington. It has insufficient funds for experimentation with jet planes and guided missiles, although Russia is said to have begun large-scale production in these fields.

THE NAVY IS WEAKER in the Pacific than it was at the time of Pearl Harbor. It is true that the Japanese fleet has disappeared, but Russia's new schnorkel subs will be a menace to our commercial and defense lifelines.

It would be difficult for us to supply such outposts as Japan, the Philippines and Okinawa, especially if the Reds obtain bases on Formosa. Incidentally, we lag far behind in development of postwar underwater craft.

On top of this material weakness, the navy has lost such experts as Admirals Denfeld, Bogan, Halsey, Nimitz, King, Leahy, etc. Secretary Francis P. Matthews of Kansas City, although a newcomer to the post, is building a command out of men who did not enjoy their broad experience in the recent conflict.

These developments explain why Chairman Carl Vinson of the house armed services committee plans an exhaustive inquiry into the "true state of the national defense."

GENERAL DOUGLAS A. MACARTHUR would be forced to retire from active service if the White House dared to shelve such a nationally-known and distinguished officer. He gets full blame for the Republican flareup over the Formosa issue and our general policy in Asia.

General MacArthur would probably not deny the charge. When prominent members of the senate foreign relations committee visited and questioned him, he gave his views on the strategic importance of the offshore island, which differ completely from the Truman-Acheson contention that they have no military value. MacArthur declared that Formosa could be transformed into another Gibraltar.

The fact is that our supreme commander in Tokyo would be glad to be summoned before a congressional committee on this question. But he cannot come home unless recalled by the commander-in-chief, President Truman, or unless he resigns.

No Peace For Leander:

Every Day In 1950 Is Already Reserved

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN

F. LEANDER MOORMAN, of Peachtree street,, Douglas, Ga., is my boy and I'm all for him. But I'm afraid he's losing the good fight for just one little week a year during which he'll be pestered by nobody.

The long-suffering Leander, you may remember, staked out the first seven days of April as "National Leave Us Alone Week." That was about three years ago, and the idea was that nobody would ask anybody else during the week to buy milk for Hottentots, eat apricot pie, soak his feet in epsom salts, contribute to the welfare of cats, wear a paper flower in his lapel, or go to bed at night in boxing gloves. Peace, it was going to be wonderful.

NOW COMES THOMAS J. DAVIS, of the marketing division, office of domestic commerce, U. S. department of commerce, to report that Leander's beautiful dream has turned into a nightmare of eat-more - popcorn-be-kind-to-owls-wear-topaz breastpin days, weeks and months. Davis didn't put it in so many words; he just reported the facts. There is not one single day left in 1950 that a man, including Leander, can call his own.

Coming up is Idaho potato and onion week, large-size week (which has to do with the big economy package), the fig festival, apple day, butter day, cheese festival and Hollywood salad bowl month.

This is March, and if the American Dairy Association of Chicago has its way everybody (you, too, Leander) is going to eat peaches and cottage cheese.

EN ROUTE IS CRANBERRY WEEK; the idea is to make you eat 'em long before Thanksgiving. Daughter's day is coming up; sponsoring this (I'm inserting no comment of my own) is the National Cedar Chest association.

The National Federation of Grandmothers Clubs wants to glorify grandmothers on grandmother's day. Two associations of feline lovers have two separate cat weeks, which come almost simultaneously. I can't help hoping that my friend, Leander, is a cat hater.

The National Cat Week of the American Feline Society, Inc., of New York, designed to help save cats, starts on November 5. The National Cat Week of National Cat Week, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., intended to promote appreciation and understanding of cats, begins on November 7.

THERE IS A NATIONAL bow tie week to get everybody to wear the kind of neckwear that President Truman favors. There's also a plain old national necktie week, during which mankind is supposed to wear a cravat, nature unspecified.

We've got National Smile Week, which coincides with National Table Tennis Week, National Save Your Vision Week, and bird day in California. National Sew and Save Week will be along soon. So will National Hot Tea Week, National Iced Tea Week, National Peanut Week, National Trimmed Dress Week, National Cutlery Week, National Pickle Week, National Sweater Week (starts on October 25, a day to remember), Save the Horse Week, National Automatic Merchandising Week and National Restaurant Week. There's going to be a National Raisin Week, too, but the California raisin advisory board of Fresno has not yet decided when it will commence.

POOR LEANDER. He's got to observe Sleep Week, the Ice Cream Fiesta, Wine Week, National Kraut and Frankfurter Week, and poetry day in Pennsylvania What makes his defeat more bitter still is that his own week, in which he had hoped to enjoy his ease without one single solicitor ringing his doorbell, has been taken over by a number of competitors.

These include National Laugh Week, which is not to be confused with National Smile Week; Perfect Shipping Month, National Negro Health Week, and Army Day. I think Leander had better flee to Patagonia. I'll be waiting for him.

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Miss Berner's school yard one day when his mother called him: "Cha-ar-lie!" Charlie didn't answer. His mother called again: "Cha-ar-lie!" This time Charlie answered hastily: "Yes, Mam.' Then he apologized to the rest of us for the error. "Hah! Hear me, saying Ma'm to my mother!"

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Just for instance, though not that it is as important as other factors, take the Somersaultauqua—for an invitation send stamped, self-addressed envelope and ask for it in writing. The late great Luther Burbank made the news reels rolling them on the lawn on his 75th birthday anniversary. All of which leaves you poor old stiffs of forty, fifty or sixty in a precarious state if you have forgoteen how to roll 'em.

As I explain in detail in the pamphlet, "Young Folks and Old Folks"—also available on written request if you provide stamped self-addressed envelope; if you ask for both pamphlets inclose ten cents for the second—the effect of shortages of three minerals and three vitamins through the years. These nutritional deficiencies are the main causes of premature old age, in my opinion.

But what good does it do to tell you old fossils so after you have achieved the chimney corner? To you my teachings are nonsense and I'm nutty.

On the other hand, how can I possibly catch and hold the interest of the young 'uns long enough to teach the young folks how to prolong theirs. So I postponed indefinitely publication of the booklet I had nearly ready about "The Forgotten People"; I decided that senility is a subject which a real doctor could handle more effectively than I could. Instead of trying to buttonhole young and middle aged people who generally resent the very idea that they are growing old, I devised a more acceptable approach—the booklet "The Seven Keys to Vite", which is available on request if you inclose twenty-five cents and stamped self-addressed envelope. Young, middle aged and old, I find, are all eager to gain or regain vite.

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Answer—Generally it is wise to wait till the boy is at least fifteen. By then if the testicle has not descended spontaneously operation might be advisable—that is, if the testicle is present in the canal or in the abdomen.

Have been taking a tablespoonful of mineral oil nightly but lately I read that it may cause kidney or bladder gravel . . . (B. M. O.)

Answer—It interferes with assimilation of essential vitamins and minerals from your food. Send twenty-five cents and stamped, self-addressed envelope for booklet 'The Constipation Habit and Colon Hygiene." It will tell you how to use wholesome flaxseed instead of mineral oil and how to restore automatic regulation.

Signed letters, not more than one page, or 100 words long, pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease, diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady, if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be written in ink No reply can be made to inquirer not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of The Charleston Evening Post.

Questions And Answers

By HASKIN

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Charleston Evening Post Information Bureau, 316 Eye St., N. E., Washington 2, D. C. Please enclose three (3) cents for return postage.

Q. Who originated the idea of establishing the Baseball Hall of Fame? C. M. C.

A. The National Baseball Hall of Fame was suggested by Ford Frick in 1935 and formally opened on June 12, 1929, at Cooperstown, N. Y. Frick has been president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs since 1934.

Q. How high up in the atmosphere does the aurora borealis extend? H. C. E.

A. Measurements by Professor Carl Stormer of the University of Oslo, Norway, have indicated that the aurora exists at heights as great as 600 miles.

Q. How many European countries abolished capital punishment? H. E. W.

A. Beginning with Belgium in 1863, a number of European nations abolished the death penalty. They were: Portugal, the Netherlands, Switzerland (in 15 cantons), Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, Spain (restored for some offenses by the Franco government) and Denmark. Those which abolished and reinstated it are Italy, Austria and Rumania. Finland abolished the death penalty December 2, 1949.

Q. Can nylon fabrics be ironed safely? J. T. S.

A. Many nylon products need no ironing, or at best only a little touching up at the seams or hems. However, nylon fabrics may be ironed with a moderately hot iron, using the setting for "Rayon" on irons with automatic adjustment.

Q. Are fewer people riding on street cars and buses than formerly? M. C. M.

A. Statistics compiled by the American Transit Association show that the number of passengers on street cars, trolley coaches, buses and subways decreased last year by 11 per cent from 1948.

Q. How much space do the biggest steamships require to turn around? L. T.

A. A 1000-foot vessel needs almost half a mile of free space in which to turn around.

Q. What state besides Pennsylvania is named for the family of its founder? G. W.

A. No other state bears the family name of its founder. The fact that Pennsylvania does, was not William Penn's doing. He chose the name New Wales. In a letter to a friend, dated January 5, 1681, Penn said: " . . . this day my country has confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania; a name the king (Charles II) would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country, but Penn being Welsh for 'a head' . . . "

Q. How long has vegetarianism been practiced? G. Y.

A. It was known in ancient India, and was advocated by Plato and Plutarch. It became a cult in England under George Cheyne in 1671.

READ A CHAPTER A DAY

If someone stopped you on the street today and asked what God has done through you during the past year; what would you say? What service have you rendered for God's cause? Has God used you to bless others.

The Charleston Bible Society points to the Bible as the great inspiration and guide in your service of God. Read Acts 14 today. Memorize verse 27.

THE CHARLESTON EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED 1894. Published every afternoon except Sunday by The Evening Post Publishing Company at 134 Meeting street. Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice of Charleston, S. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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No responsibility will be assumed by the publishers for omissions, or errors occurring in advertisements, but corrections will be made at no additional cost in the next issue following

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1/17/50

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I talked with Mr. Victor Portmann, Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Press Association and he has agreed to sign the letters to the Kentucky editors providing he likes our letter, a copy of which I am mailing to him today.

Under the circumstances you might hold up the Kentucky letter until we hear from Mr. Portmann.

Please express my thanks to Miss Simpson for the material she sent me on the Home Town Self-survey Program.

Enclosed also is a check from Mrs. L. B. Fouse for her membership in the Southern Regional Council.

You will be interested to know that we have received consents to serve from almost all of the advisory directors elected in our December meeting. Some of these are important leaders in our State and we are planning to list their names on our stationery when we receive it from you.

I am tempted to hold up the letters to the Kentucky press until the list of advisory directors is complete because it will show the country editors, who are very important people themselves, that the Kentucky Division of SRC includes in its membership respected leaders of the State.

Your advice will determine what we should do.

Cordially yours,

J. M. Tydings

JMT:ohg

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

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McK.
aac has this

General Library
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
Fayetteville, Ark. January 18, 1950

Gentlemen:

The Library of the University of Arkansas herewith acknowledges with many thanks receipt of the following publication which you have kindly sent us as a gift:

~~as exchange~~ Race in the news. 3 copies.

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JAN 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely yours,

Marvin A. Miller,
Director of Libraries

UA-2

SRC-Race in News

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF DURHAM, N. C.

District Office Charleston, S.C.

January 18, 1950.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir,

As concerns your current inquiry about treatment of news dealing with Negroes we sincerely feel that there has been a definite improvement in our local papers in the past few months. In both the Charleston News and Courier and the Evening Post there has been tangible evidence of less racial feeling in reporting this or that happening covering our group.

I am attaching an item clipped from the News and Courier's front page of Sunday January 15th. Any number of persons read this and did not know that the Joseph Freeman that was mentioned herein is a Negro,. Of course it is to be understood that there are still areas for continued improvement but we do think that the trend has been recently in the right direction, especially when one compares the handling of news items connected with our group of a year ago with current reporting.

There is also enclosed a report of a significant address made here Monday night January 16th by the wife of Judge J. Waites Waring. May I add for background that the Main Y.W.C.A. made a strenuous effort to get the Branch Y.W.C.A. not to have Mrs. Waring to address their Annual Meeting.

"There has been a definite improvement in the handling of news items as concerns Negroes in both of our local papers--the News and Courier and the Charleston Evening Post. The atheletic programs of our Negro High Schools, other events connected with Negro groups are being more favorably presented; even though they have not yet gotten to the point of printing pictures of individual accomplishing Negroes, but even in this there have been pictures of farm groups and labor groups published to point up some news story. Our feeling is that the tendency to improve such reporting is in the right direction."

With every good wish.

Respectfully,

A. S. Clement, Jr.

R— Race in the News

Janaury 18, 1950

Rev. B. J. Johnson
1304 Hunter St., S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

When I called at your home Friday to pick up copies of "Race in the News", I was told that you would like us to let you know what our records show. I am glad to do so.

You initially had 500 copies of the booklet. You have already given Dr. Mitchell a check accounting for 100 of them, and I picked up about 300 copies on Friday. That leaves 100 copies apparently sold by you. If you could send us twelve dollars for those, that would settle us up satisfactorily.

We greatly appreciate your help in getting "Race in the News" to interested people.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

1/13/50

MEMO

SUBJECT: Rev. B. J. Johnson & Race in the News

TO: GSM

When I arrived at Mr. Johnson's home this morning, his (presumably) daughter told me he had been called away on important church business. She gave me the copies of Race in the News and said Mr. Johnson wanted a "statement" of his indebtedness to us.

I haven't been able to find any written record of how many copies were originally given Mr. Johnson. He returned 294 copies. Can you figure the difference?

HCF

They gave me a check for about $11.75 (?) back in November, to "cover" 100 copies.

294 = 300

that 100

400

balance 100 for which we would be glad to take $12.00.

OK?

"Many thanks"

EPM

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

10/25/49

Mrs. McKoy:

11.25

This check for $11.25 is first-fruits of the 500 RACE IN THE NEWS I left on consignment with the Rev. Mr. B. F. Johnson, Jr., of Atlanta.

He told me it represented "75". I don't know whether shortfall in nickels and dimes accounts for the lesser amount than $15.00, but I wasn't disposed to quarrel.

He has sub-consigned a hundred to Mr. Borders and a hundred to the Rev. Mr. Pinkston, and he and his church secretary continue to sell individual copies. I am to approach him next Monday for further winnings.

GSM

January 19, 1950

Miss Jeannette Harris
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Harris:

I regret to say that, because of our small budget, we have had to discontinue all quantity discounts on our pamphlets. Accordingly, we have to ask fifteen cents each for "Race in the News", regardless of the number ordered.

I wish we could afford to be more generous, especially to our sister agencies.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JEANNETTE HARRIS
EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

January 18, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Please send us the price quotations for RACE IN THE NEWS in quantities of 25, 50, 100 and 150 copies.

Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Jeannette Harris

Jeannette Harris

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

JH:er

January 20, 1950

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Several days ago Dr. Mitchell wrote you about sending out Race in the News to the county weeklies in the state of Texas. We are anxious to get this accomplished. Won't you let us have your answer on this just as soon as possible.

If you have already answered Dr. Mitchell's letter and it should cross this one in mails, please ignore this one.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Winona Dawkins
Secretary

January 23, 1950

Mrs. Othella Hickman Green
The Lincoln Foundation
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Green:

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to be forwarded to Mr. Portman for his signature. We will change the title to read "Secretary of the Kentucky Press Association". Let us know if this is not his correct title.

Mr. Portman's signature will be mimeographed along with the letter. The material to be sent to the county weekly papers will be addressed, stamped, and ready to mail when you receive them.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

January 23, 1950

Mr. A. D. Beittel
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Beittel:

We are mailing you Race in the News which you agreed to send to the Alabama county weeklies. The covering letter is enclosed in the envelope along with the pamphlet.

It will not be necessary for you to sign each individually since your signature has been mimeographed. The letter has been dated January 30to allow sufficient time for mailing, and all that remains is putting them in the mail box then.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

January 24, 1950

Judge Hueston
1915 Fourteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Judge Hueston:

I have not been able to get any answer from Mr. Wilson about Race in the News. I have written him again today.

Do see if the Elks can't come through with buying 500.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 24, 1950

Mr. J. Finley Wilson
1813 Bernard Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I have written you a couple of times and have stopped by to see Judge Hueston in a effort to get the IBPOe to buy 500 or so copies of the Council's pamphlet, Race in the News.

We think it would be richly worth the Elks while to get the pamphlet out to lodges and members.

We are struggling just now to mail it out ourselves to the 2,000 county weeklies in the thirteen southern states.

At fifteen cents a piece, the 500 would cost the Elks $75.00.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

ADL ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL OFFICE · 212 N. THIRD STREET · HARRISBURG, PA.

DIRECTOR
FRED GROSSMAN

NATIONAL COMMISSION

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JEFFERSON E. PEYSER
EDMUND WATERMAN
Vice-Chairmen

RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
Executive Vice-Chairman

JACOB ALSON
Treasurer

BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director

January 25, 1950

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am sorry I did not have the opportunity just before we left to bump into you so that the tradition that we had established could be broken. Thus, you would have cocked your head inquiringly and you would have thereby asked, "Sold your house yet?" and I would have been able to reply with a vigorous affirmative nod.

At any rate, we are now old settlers in the great metropolis of Harrisburg, proud possessors of a brick packing case referred to as a house, a postage stamp of grass covered brown dirt referred to as a lot and an office - a very busy one I might add. (My secretary herewith frowns indignantly at my slurring references to her hometown) Actually, we are very comfortably set. It feels as though we have been part of this community for much longer than the three weeks - maybe even as much as a month and a half.

With which prelude may I make a request or two of you. One of the things that struck me almost immediately was the truth in your oft reiterated declaration, "it ain't a southern problem alone". Delaware for example is a Jim Crow state despite its exaulted northern location nor will the newspaper in Harrisburg publish the picture of a Negro, I was informed yesterday. In fact, the only copy of the booklet RACES IN THE NEWS that I own is on its way now to one of the newspapers. I am, therefore, asking if it will be possible for you to send me a few additional copies of RACES IN THE NEWS.

Could you put me on the mailing list for the stuff you send out? I would like to keep in touch with what goes on in the south - and what better source is there than yourself?

Cordially,

Fred

Fred Grossman, Director

FG:ic

MEMO

TO: Mrs. Tilly

FROM: Norma Huff

RE: Project of sending RACE IN THE NEWS to all the County Weeklies in Georgia

DATE: January 25, 1950

We are sending RACE IN THE NEWS to 206 County Weekly newspapers in Georgia. Dr. Russell agreed to sign the covering letter. Probably the Georgia Committee will want to designate someone to sign this.

Will you please present this to the Committee as soon as possible. I am attaching a copy of the letter which was all ready to be mailed.

January 25, 1950

Reverend C. Emerson Smith
Room 202
109 West Grace Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Reverend Smith:

It is our understanding that you would mimeograph the covering letter to be mailed out with Race in the News to the 121 county weeklies in Virginia.

We are sending you the stamped, addressed envelopes and the copies of Race in the News. The letter can be folded in half over the cover of the pamphlet. It will not be necessary to seal the envelopes but merely to fold them under.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

January 25, 1950

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

We are sending you the 75 copies of Race in the News with the covering letter signed by you.

The letter is dated Monday, January 30th and it remains for you to mail them then.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

SRC - Race in the News

January 25, 1950

Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr.
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. of
Durham, N. C.
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Mr. Clement:

I did greatly appreciate your encouraging report from Charleston. I also appreciate the opportunity to read Mrs. Waring's address which had not to me.

Your company is one which I honor. Mr. Spaulding as you probably know recently bought a thousand copies of Race in the News and sent it out to policy holders.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 25, 1950

Mr. Louis L. Jaffe
The Virginian-Pilot
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Jaffe:

Mrs. M. E. Tilly who works with us lately had occasion to be in company with Mr. Channing Tobias.

Mr. Tobias was overjoyed with the full warm understanding coverage by newspapers in the Hampton Roads area of the Hampton occasion when Mr. Tobias was lately there (Mr. Moron's inauguration?). He mentioned particularly the Virginian-Pilot as having carried the news in a way quite unprecedented in Mr. Tobias' experience.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 26, 1950

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

In the preparation of sending out Race in the News to the county weeklies we find that you have not sent enough of your letterhead stationary.

We will need about 65 more sheets. It will not be necessary to send envelopes also because the pamphlet requires a special size which we have ordered. We are sending back those envelopes which you first mailed us.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

January 26, 1950

Mr. Hodding Carter, Editor
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

We are well along with mailing out Race in the News to the county weeklies. The bundles of addressed envelopes with letters from state division heads enclosed with copies of the pamphlet have already been sent out to Virginia, Alabama, and South Carolina and are nearly ready to go out in several other states. In Louisiana, the proposal is that special steps be taken to get the pamphlet publicized in the meeting in April of the Louisiana-Mississippi county weekly editors. We expect Mr. Schaeffer in Jackson to complete arrangements in a few days for mailing the pamphlet out to the Mississippi editors.

I think that within the next ten days, it will have been got out to all but a few hundred of the 2,000-odd weekly papers in twelve of the thirteen states.

We are mighty grateful for your kindness that played the major part in letting us do this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 27, 1950

Mr. John Wesley Dobbs
330 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dobbs:

This is a progress report on the mailing out of Race in the News to the county weeklies, which you so kindly assisted.

They have already gone out in South Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia and within the next ten days, we think will be out in all of the southern states except Louisiana where it has seemed wisest to hold the material for the opportunity to reach a convention of weekly editors of Mississippi and Louisiana coming up in New Orleans in April.

In each case, the pamphlet is being mailed within the state, accompanied by a letter from an official of the Council's appropriate state division or affiliated interracial committee.

We are as grateful to you and to your group as can be for making this possible.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NEW YORK OFFICE
1 EAST 57TH STREET

CHICAGO OFFICE
325 WEST HURON STREET

Kingsport Press, Inc.

Complete Book Manufacturers

KINGSPORT
TENNESSEE

January 27, 1950

Mr. Thomas F. Byrd
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Byrd:

I enclose the January 19 issue of the T.E.C. NEWS, which portrays their Negro workers, also a copy of our plant paper for August, which portrays our colored housekeeping force. I will see that you get any additional material of this sort which comes to me.

Cordially yours,

E. W. Palmer

E. W. Palmer
President

EWP:me

Enclosures

Kingsport

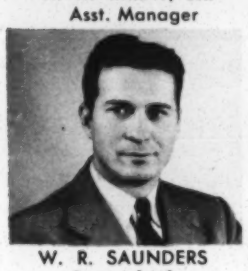
T.E.C. news

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TENNESSEE EASTMAN

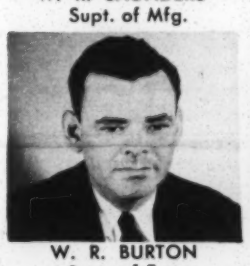
Thursday, January 19, 1950 Volume 5, No. 3 *Copyright 1949, Tennessee Eastman Corporation* Kingsport, Tennessee

DAVID C. HULL
Manager

H. H. IMRAY, JR.
Asst. Manager

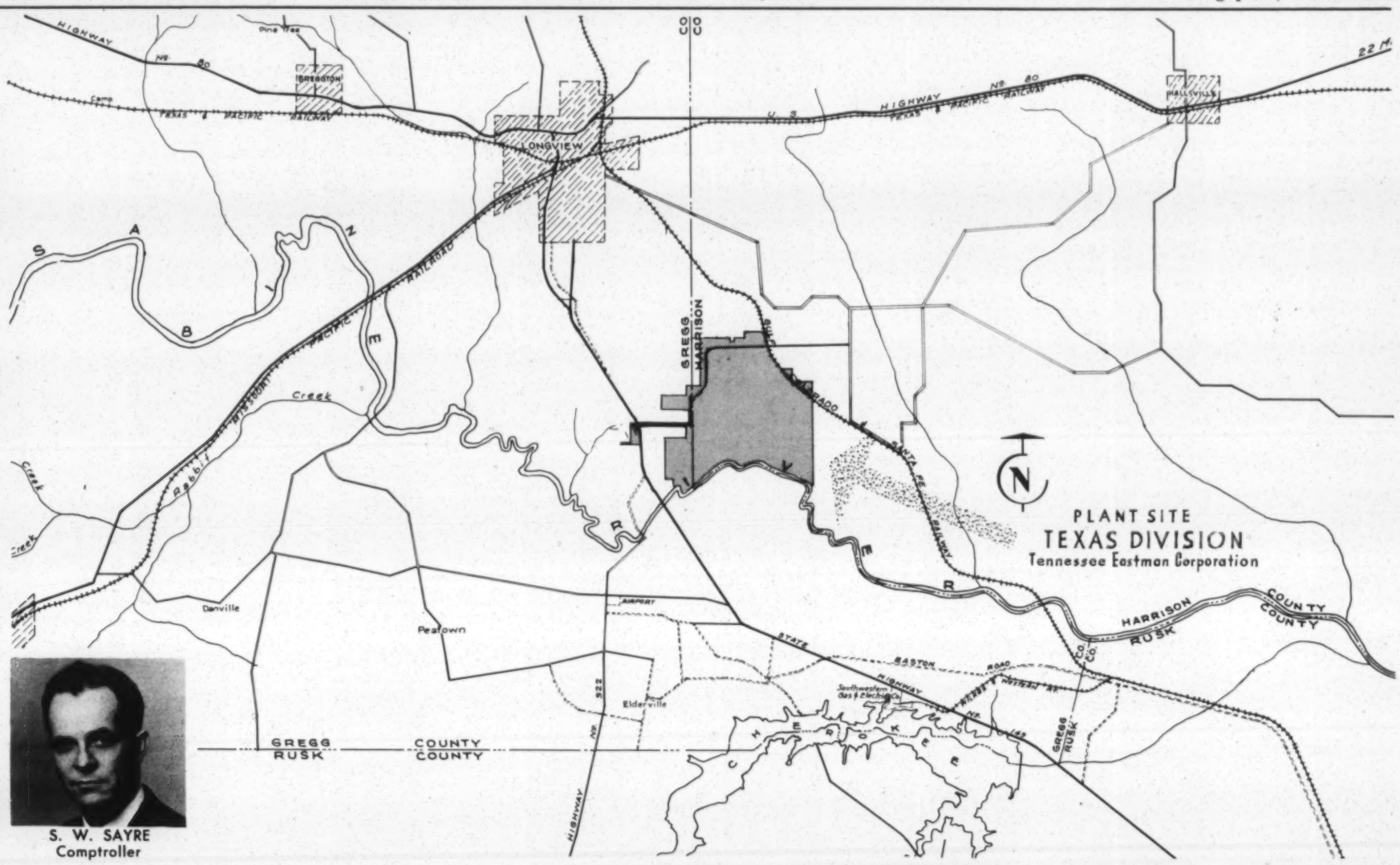


W. R. SAUNDERS
Supt. of Mfg.



W. R. BURTON
Supt. of Eng.

S. W. SAYRE
Comptroller



THE SHADED AREA in the center right portion of the above map shows the location of the Texas Division plant site at Longview, Texas. The managing personnel group of the new division is also pictured. See other pictures on page 8.

CREDIT UNION MEETING

Annual meeting of the Credit Union will be held Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 7:30 p.m., in the Foremen's Room, Employees Bldg.

Officers for the coming year will be named and the annual report will be made. All members are urged to attend.

ROAD GRADING, SPUR TRACK STARTED TO LONGVIEW SITE

Initial work on preparation of the Texas Division plant site near Longview, Texas, is under way. Gregg County has started grading for a 22-foot hard surfaced road from Highway 149 to the property, a distance of one mile. The Sante Fe Railroad recently began laying a one-mile spur track from its main line to serve the plant.

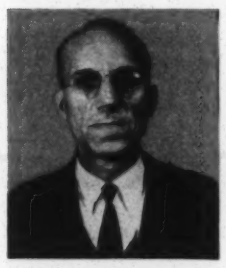
Tennessee Eastman is putting up a perimeter fence around that portion of the 2400-acre tract, where the new chemical raw material plant will be built. Construction plans are now being made, and Company officials expect that much of the preliminary construction work will be under way late this year.

The Texas Division site, about 126 miles east of Dallas, is near the rich oil and gas region near the Louisiana border. The Longview plant will provide new facilities for Tennessee

(Continued on Page 8)

IMPROVED METHODS LEAD SUGGESTIONS

T. E. C. people were paid $491 for ideas which were submitted through and approved by the Suggestion System, as announced last week.



H. M. Quillen

Largest single payment of $49 went to H. M. Quillen, Koda and Teca Maintenance Dept., for his Cost Reduction idea. Largest category payment was $153 for a group of Methods Improvement suggestions.

George Bouton, Koda and Teca Maintenance Dept., was the lone winner in the Product Improvement classification, his award being $20.

Others receiving payments are given by classifications:

Name	Dept.	Award
	SAFETY	
Emory Vaughn,	C. E. Maintenance	$12.00
E. J. Walters,	Teca	12.00
William T. Bishop,	Teca	12.00
Homer Forbis,	Misc. Chemicals	6.00
George W. Housley,	Acetic Anhydride	6.00
Noble E. Moore,	Acid Maintenance	6.00

(Continued on Page 8)

BARTHOLOMEW NAMED AIDE TO DR. CONKLIN

Sam W. Bartholomew has been appointed assistant to Dr. F. R. Conklin, assistant works manager. He will perform the duties formerly assigned to H. D. McNeeley, except for certain production planning duties already assigned to W. C. Hale.

A graduate of the University of Tennessee, where he studied factory management, Mr. Bartholomew came to T. E. C. in 1940. He was in the Army during World War II and held the rank of major on his discharge in 1946.

TOM QUINN IS ELECTED TO ART DIRECTORS CLUB

Tom Quinn of Tennessee Eastman's advertising department in New York has been elected to membership in the Art Directors Club, an association whose members are professionally engaged in the creation, direction, and purchase of art as applied to commerce and industry. This honor comes to Mr. Quinn in recognition of his services as art director of Tennessee Eastman, which position he has held since May, 1947, and previous experiences in the field of advertising art.

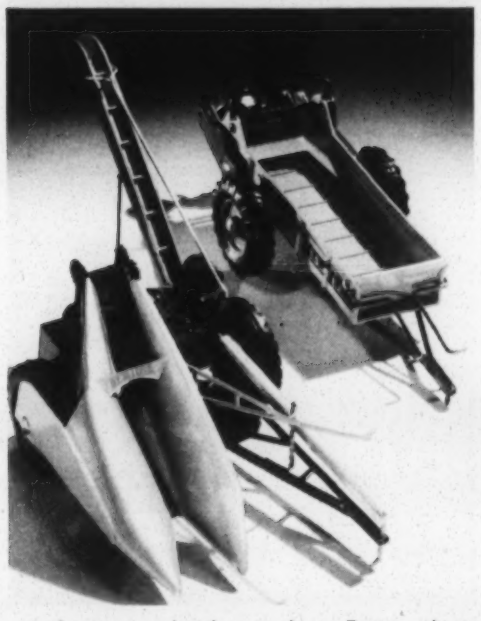
The Art Directors Club engages in activities directly related to the profession, including the bestowal of annual awards for outstanding art direction, the extending of aid to needy students deserving instruction in the arts and sciences, and publication of a yearbook of commercial and editorial art.

LEAGUE ENDS HALF IN THREE-WAY TIE

The first half in the T. E. R. C. Men's Basketball League ended last week in a three-way tie for first place between S. & M., Research, and Acid Concentration. This is the first time that the league has had a "triangle" draw for top place. The three teams will meet at the end of the season in a playoff for the first half title.

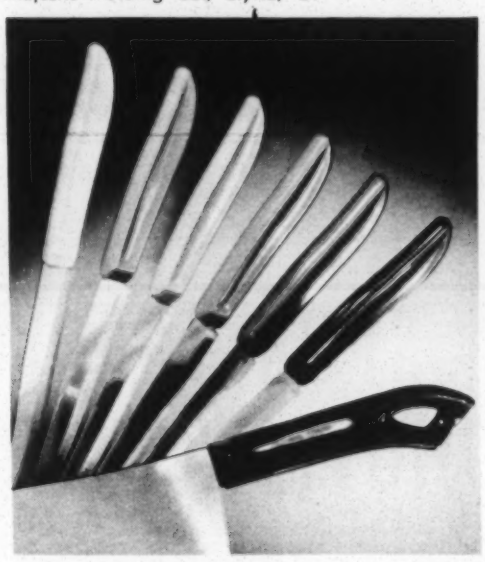
Last week also saw two other records go into the discard pile. Koda won their first game in the Men's League, knocking off Acid Division 39 to 36, and Bldg. 75 lassies won their first game in two years, defeating Winding 31-23. Congratulations to the 75 gals can be sent through their masterminding manager, George "Gabby" Wade.

WHERE CUSTOMERS MEET EASTMAN



Authentic in detail are these Tenite plastic 1/20th scale models of a New Idea corn picker and tractor spreader. The miniatures may be hitched by junior farmers to any toy tractor for work about a make believe farm. They are equipped with some of the essential moving parts which are to be found on real machines.

Predominant colors are the orange and green which identify the New Idea line of implements, which are products of Topping Models, Inc., Akron, O., for New Idea Farm Equipment Co., Coldwater, O. The plastic parts are molded by Majestic Molding Co., Elyria, O.



Useful premium items are these hollow ground steak knives and kitchen cleaver, all of which have handles of virtually indestructible Tenite plastic. The set of steak knives features handles in a variety of six colors and blades of stainless steel. The set comes packaged in an individual gift box.

The cleaver is 10" long and has a 5¼" blade of stainless steel, a convenient size for home use. It is recommended for chopping and slicing, cutting up chickens, pounding and tenderizing meats.

Quickcut, Inc., Fremont, O., are makers of the cleaver and steak sets. Handles are molded by Wilson Plastics, Inc., Sandusky, O.

GRANTED PATENT

David C. Hull and Jerry R. Snodgrass have recently been granted a government patent relating to a method of preparing water-soluble polyphosphates which have especially good insecticidal properties

These phosphates are characterized by having four to 10 ethyloxy groups and two to eight phosphorous atoms per molecule. They are prepared by reacting two mole parts of diethyl ether with one mole part of phosphorous pentoxide under conditions of temperature and pressure to produce a reaction mixture containing a substantial amount of the polyphosphate.

PRINTED EDITION of the shirtwaist dress to choose for spring and summer wear. Its fabric, a cross-checked tissue glace taffeta, woven of 60% Koda estron (cellulose acetate) yarn and 40% viscose rayon, has a cool, floating quality that will feel comfortable under the sun. A wide, pointed collar slants to a V in front; the bodice is slightly bloused in back. Casual unpressed pleats give a graceful flare to the skirt. Shiny round buttons on the bodice pick up the color of the cross-check. Misses' sizes only. Hat from Alfreda. Style from International Dresses, Inc.; fabric from Wechsler Fabrics Co.

THE COSTUME DRESS — versatile fashion to wear 'round the clock. This one is styled for spring through summer in crisp tissue glace taffeta, woven of 60% Koda estron (cellulose acetate) yarn and 40% viscose rayon, and printed with a gay apple design. The softly shaped jacket has rounded revers and collar; interlining accentuates a peplum effect at the hipline. Under the jacket, a low, curving neckline and cap sleeves spark a fitted bodice; a four-gore skirt flares from the waistline. In misses' sizes. Hat from Brandt. Style from International Dresses, Inc.; fabric from Wechsler Fabrics Co.

VISITS EASTMAN

Miss Fannie Mitchell, director of the appointments office at Duke University, was a guest of Tennessee Eastman last Thursday, the visit marking her first to Kingsport.

Since she handles the placement of all Duke graduates, Miss Mitchell was especially interested in making a tour of plant areas at T. E. C. as well as studying the office set-up here.

Local alumni of Duke arranged an informal dinner at Kingsport Inn last Thursday evening in honor of Miss Mitchell.

ACID MAINTENANCE DIVISION WINNER

Acid Maintenance Dept. qualified for top place in the Acid Division's Safety and Housekeeping Contest during the Thirteenth Period, 1949, and received the honor trophy among production units.

Acid Maintenance had a point rating of 976.25 points out of a possible 1,000, while the average for all production departments was 967.31 points. Other departments rated in the following order, ranging downward: Butyric Acid, Materials Handling and Sludge Refining, Acetic Acid, Acetone, Miscellaneous Chemicals, Anhydride and Acetate Dyestuffs.

Acetate Dyestuffs was forced to accept the "Eight Ball" trophy for its low standing as compared to that of the other departments in the division. Dyestuffs had a point rating of 945.10.

Members of the inspection committee for the Thirteenth Period were: L. Daugherty, W. B. Moore, Jr., Jack Hilton and W. L. Bradshaw.

Dye Control Laboratory rated first among Acid Division laboratory units in the Safety Housekeeping Contest during the final period of last year and received the Good Housekeeping Plaque.

Process Improvement stood at the bottom of the list among laboratories and was presented with the "Busted Broom" trophy. Other laboratories rated as follows, on a downward scale: Dye Research, Dye Application, Chemical Development and Analytical Laboratory.

Committee making laboratory inspections was composed of: H. A. Scott, Edna Barrett and J. L. Collier.

Acetone was the only department in the Acid Division with a perfect safety record during the Thirteenth Period and received the Safety Plaque.

INSURANCE REPORT

A total of **$17,952.47** was paid **141** T. E. C. men and women under their Accident and Health Insurance during the Thirteenth Period, 1949, ending Dec. 25.

A breakdown shows: **Sixty-six** new claims were paid **$5,450.38. Seventy-five** claims filed prior to the Thirteenth Period were paid **$12,502.09.**

During the period from Nov. 28 through Dec. 25, **four** employees, due to injuries received on the job during 1949, were paid make-up checks amounting to **$161.39.** These payments by the Company, plus the amount of insurance paid under the Workmen's Compensation Law, gave these people 75 per cent of their normal weekly wages.

BILL TATE, Tenite Dept., is pictured with a group of porkers which he raised this year at his farm home on the Johnson City Highway. They are of Duroc and Poland-China breed and the two large hogs tipped the scales at a little more than 700 lbs. each at 13 months. They are now furnishing the Tates with ham, bacon, sausage and chops.

RESEARCH LIBRARY LISTS NEW BOOKS

Fluorescent lighting. Atkinson, A. D. S. Brooklyn, N. C., Chem. Publ., 1946.

Principles of Electroplating and Electroforming, 3rd ed. Blum, W. and G. B. Hogaboom. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1949.

Principles of Color and Color Mixing. Bustanoby, J. H. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1947.

Gloss, Its Definition and Measurement. Harrison, V. G. W. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chem. Publ., 1949.

The Strength of Plastics and Glass. Howard, R. N. London, Cleaver-Hume, 1949.

Textile Testing, 2nd ed. Lomax, James. London, Longmans, 1949.

A Chemistry of Plastics and High Polymers. Ritchie, Patrick D. London, Cleaver-Hume, 1949.

TRAVELING PHOTO SHOW AT CIVIC AUDITORIUM

Eastman photographic fans are invited to attend the second annual Traveling Salon of Popular Photography Magazine now being shown in the Game Room at the Civic Auditorium, under auspices of Kingsport Recreation Department.

This exhibit of approximately 100 photographs represents the work of leading professionals and amateur photographers. It includes a wide variety of subject material. Technical date on each picture describes the type of equipment and camera settings used in taking the picture.

There is no charge for attending the exhibit, which will continue through this week.

Random Scribblings from Plant Departments

TWISTING DEPT.—Shift 1 welcomes Geneva Arnold, Jo Herndon, Ruth Bright and Anna Dodson back to this department....Carl Ball is welcomed to Sizemore's Shift.

ACID DIVISION—Bill Gignilliat is seeking a cat trainer. Seems as if Bill's cat recently gave him a good scratching....Chemical Development extends a hearty welcome to Joe Greene. Joe comes from Montgomery, Ala., and did his under graduate and post graduate work at Auburn. Mrs. Greene who is also a graduate of Auburn will join her husband shortly. They will be living at 117 W. Sevier St.

SPINNING DEPT.—We wonder who the lucky boy was who received a cap for Christmas. Conway Miller's cap seems to be missing.

WINDING DEPT.—Margaret Barr has resigned to devote her time to housekeeping. She was presented with several gifts on her last day of work....Ethel Christie spent her day off visiting relatives in Carter's Valley....Della Griffie spent a recent week end in Hallie, Ky., visiting relatives. Cpl. Jack Pratt of Fort Knox has been visiting her....Frances Jones and Norma Jean Whitaker were shoppers in Johnson City Wednesday.

SPINNING DEPT. — Macon Coleman had a Christmas vacation which was spent at home.

KODA & TECA DEV.—A cordial welcome is extended to Dr. Raymond E. Donaldson who is a new comer to our department. He received his M. S. and Ph.D at Emory University. Dr. Donaldson was in the Army and spent two years with the Chemical Warfare Div. in the European Theatre. He is a graduate of Berry College, Rome, Ga. He is married and has two daughters. They live at 1533 Kings Rd.....We understand there is one boy named Bob, who is getting tired of being whistlebait....Joel Grossman has returned from a vacation spent in Miami going to the dog races and watching the quaint Cuban game of Jailai. He brought with him Sheila and Jeff who had beaten him to Florida by two or three weeks. Kirk received a gaudy orange chicken from him upon his return....Understand Ray Taylor swapped his car because it needed a change of oil. Apparently there was nothing wrong with it like the affliction which beset Jim Moore's—gravel in the hubcaps....Another newcomer is being welcomed to our textile engineering staff, James Gossett. Jim is from Georgia Tech and is single .... We understand Angus Morehad has luxed that new shirt of his every night since he started batching.

INSIDE SERVICES—Glad to have William Bond in our department and working with some of us in Bldg. 75....Samuel "Shakesnake" Sensabaugh is still in the hunting business. If you are in the market for some fresh game contact him at once.

S. & M. DIVISION—The family of Max Thomason has expressed sincere appreciation to friends in S. & M. and other departments for their kindnesses during his long illness and on the occasion of his death....Guy Bridwell, Electrical Shop, is a patient in the local hospital....We're glad to hear Tom Vaughn is feeling much better and is able to have visitors....It has been told that man does bite a dog occasionally, ask Louis Moore....Riley Millhorn and James Armstrong are back from 1950 vacations. But we also have some who are back from 1949 vacations, among those are: Dick Thomas, Bill Hawk, Bill Williams, Walt Bedford, George Jankey, Berry Rock, Lon Boyd, Joe Pete Stultz, W. F. Leebe, Kent Walker, Bob Russell, Louis 'Fischer, Clyde Hawks, Zeb White, Sherman Crawford, Charlie Banks and Basil Dykes....For an "eye full" collection of calendars make a trip to George Farris' office ....Hugh Wilkerson has a good football story that is worth listening to. However, his wife tells it much better according to Doc Rachel's news reporter....Get well wishes are sent to Ralph Gouge who has pneumonia....Returned to work after recent illnesses—John M. Brooks, W. A. Tobe, Harry Young and W. J. Bishop....A get well wish is sent to Homer Abbott who is a patient in the local hospital.

BOBBIN & CONE TUBE SERVICE—Elizabeth Bellamy and husband visited homefolks in Moccassin Gap, Va. over the week end....Opal Lawson enjoyed the concert at Dobyns-Bennett Saturday night....Margaret Walling spent the week end in Mabe, Va.....Clara Head spent a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. A. J. Erwin in Virginia....Lena Kenny spent the week end with her father in Baileyton....Densil Baxter visited his sister, Mrs. Hazel Pratt at Beartown ....We welcome Dorsie Spoon who was transferred from Shippe's Shift....Lula Conklin and sister Cleo Galloway, made a week end visit to see their sister, Mrs. Bertie Geery of Bloomingdale.

KODA LAB.—Bonnie Lady spent her vacation in Florida....Frankie Egan spent the week end in South Carolina....Golda Stapleton has been transferred to Bldg. 112 ...Ella Sergeant spent New Year's Day at home in Norton, Va.

HAZEL GREEN JONES, Koda and Teca Development Dept., resigned recently to concentrate on home duties. She is shown with a "goodbye" gift from her associates.

'MARCH OF DIMES' FACES GREAT NEED

Infantile Paralysis delivered a "one-year" punch to the nation in the past two years and, as a result, March of Dimes funds—facing the greatest need in history—are at the lowest point ever.

Ed Dennis, 1950 March of Dimes chairman for Kingsport, explained that in 1948 the case toll of 27,908 marked that year as the second worst polio year on record. A relatively light year was hoped for following it. Instead came 1949 with an all-time reported high — upwards of 40,000 cases

MARCH OF DIMES
FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS
JANUARY 16-31

So widespread and intense was the 1949 epidemic that 40 states reported more cases than in 1948. Some states had ten times as many cases.

National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis chapters in state after state saw their funds completely wiped out in providing patient care. Kingsport was lucky in that no new cases occurred during 1949, though several carry-over cases required the expenditure of funds. National headquarters of the polio-fighting organization sent supplementary aid to needy chapters to the tune of over $8,500,000 by mid-November, thus depleting its epidemic reserves.

That is why the 1950 March of Dimes, January 16-31, must go over the top. Remember, every dime and dollar contributed works for YOU, Kingsport might not be so lucky in 1950!

Wonderings From H.D.C. at Area B

As this goes to press, Building 8 has its water cut off. This sad state of affairs developed yesterday morning. One would think that S. O. Price got plenty of water to satisfy him for awhile but seems he didn't. Just before the Building 8 drought, the sprinkler system opened in Price's Lab. leaving his and his lab drenched. After Price got things under control in his lab, he goes to the shower room and removes his soaking wet clothes, puts liguid soap on himself and turns on the water—er, I mean the air. There was no water, just air. Of course Price had already had more than his share of the water so why should he kick? But Price isn't the only sufferer, all Building 8 personnel are finding how thirsty one can get when there's no water to be had. However, there's always the bright side, there's a boom in the soft drink business.

Morgan Carter is about to decide that it will be cheaper to teach his girl friend to drive a car thru a correspondence couse instead of the actual laboratory instruction.

Carl Cardwell says anyone interested in purchasing auto tools to contact him, there is but one catch to the deal, you will have to remove them from the crank case of his car.

James Morton and his wife Irene are the proud parents of twins born January 5. Their names are Charles Roy and Charlotte Ann. Congratulations.

We understand that George McCracken was born with a veil over his face and believe it to mean that he can see into the future. George what have you to say about the New Year we are entering, any predictions?

Fred Triplett has been following the news broadcast on the cold wave in the west, every morning he comes to work wrapped and weighted with clothes expecting the temperature to drop BELOW, and everyday he has been burning down.

Alfred Hyleman's hands have been showing a slight tinge of pink, could it be that they are becoming "dish pan hands"?

Glad to hear Dewey Bailey's little daughter, Judy Lynn, is improving after having been sick.

"Scooge" McConnell has a new car and it is real pretty too. It has been reported that he stopped his car to remove a speck of dust he saw on it while driving along on the road.

B. B. Landreth now has the new car bug. He came panting into the office the morning "Scooge" drove his to work saying, "Have you put the hood down yet? I rushed as fast as I could this morning so I would be here in time."

Y. T. Solomon didn't give us time to get over "Scooge's" new car before he came cruising up in a big black Lincoln. His riders, Dan Bump, J. W. Dishner and Nelle Sproles have decided that they should get big cigars for the gents to smoke and snuff for the lady to dip when they ride with him.

John V. Jenkins was told he should bring out cigars for each new grand child he has. John said he had two new ones last month, it's about 14 now.

KODAK'S DR. STAUD IS A. C. S. SPEAKER

Dr. C. J. Staud, director of Research Laboratory at Eastman Kodak Company, in Rochester, will be principal speaker at the annual ladies' night dinner meeting of Northeast Tennessee Section, American Chemical Society, at 7 p.m., Jan. 23, at the Johnson City Country Club.

Subject of Dr. Staud's address will be "The Rise of Three-Color Photography" and he is expected to review the rise of color photography through various stages and processes. He will outline the improvement in materials and procedures and the broadening scope of color photography in recent years.

A native of Rochester, Dr. Staud has been with the Kodak organization since 1924. His activities there have embraced cellulose chemistry, emulsion research and color photography. He is a graduate of the University of Rochester and did graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Weddings

Miss Margaret Nunnely, Twisting Dept., to **Estelle Reece,** Dec. 23.

Miss Helen Lady, Koda Lab., to **Sidney Darnell,** Dope Dept., Dec. 24.

To hear complaints is wearisome alike to the wretched and the happy.

'TOYLING' BECOMES PRIDE OF RUSSELLS

"Toyling," the Pekinese pup which has recently been added to the household of Bill Russell, S. & M. personnel man, is shown here in two different poses which may well be tagged "Then" and "Now."

Mr. Russell purchased the female "Peke" pup from Vance Hale, also an S. & M. man, and she has become the pride of the Russells in a few short weeks. There were only two pups in the litter, the other one being sold to B. Carroll Reece, of Johnson City.

At the tender age of 24 hours, Toyling was hardly a handful for Mrs. Hale, as one can see by the snapshot above.

But at 10 weeks, Toyling has developed into quite a handsome, frisky pup, as Billie Jo Russell, pictured with her, can testify.

——Then

——Now

Uniform Servings Assured

Salads To Your Taste—Approximately 2400 Salads are prepared daily

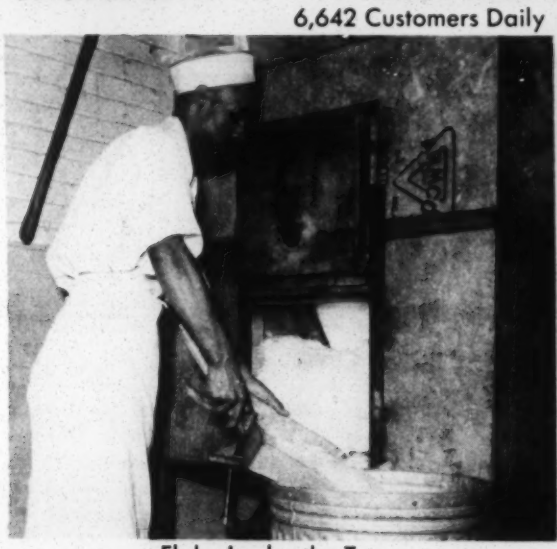
Fresh Salad Preparation

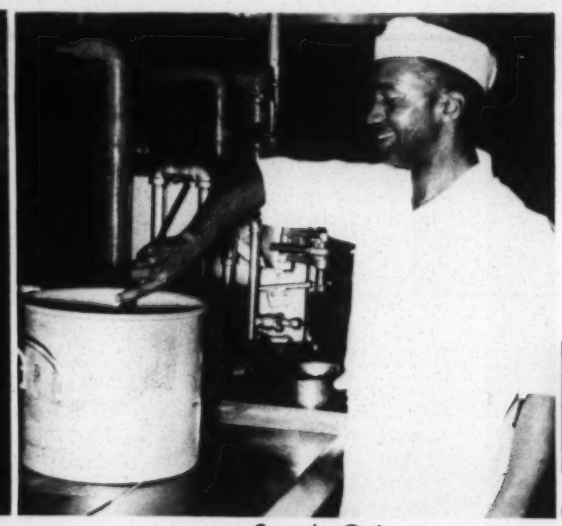
What's On

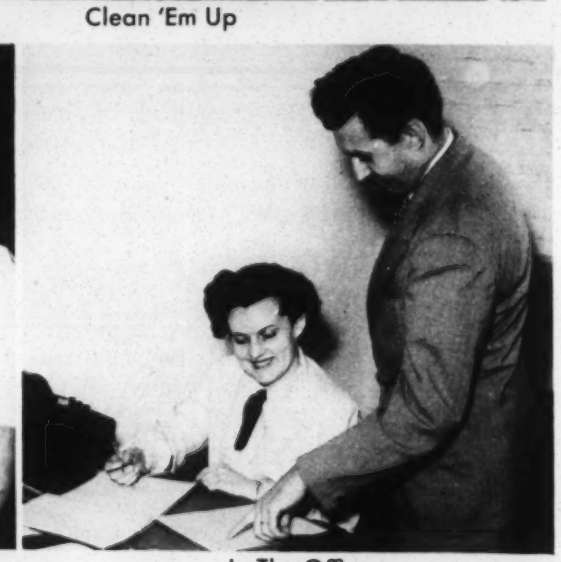
Come And Get It! The Three Eastman Cafeterias Serve Approximately 6,642 Customers Daily

Clean 'Em Up

Clean-Up Crew In Action


Flake Ice by the Ton


Soup's On!


In The Office

Around with the C at Eas

Bushels of Vitamins

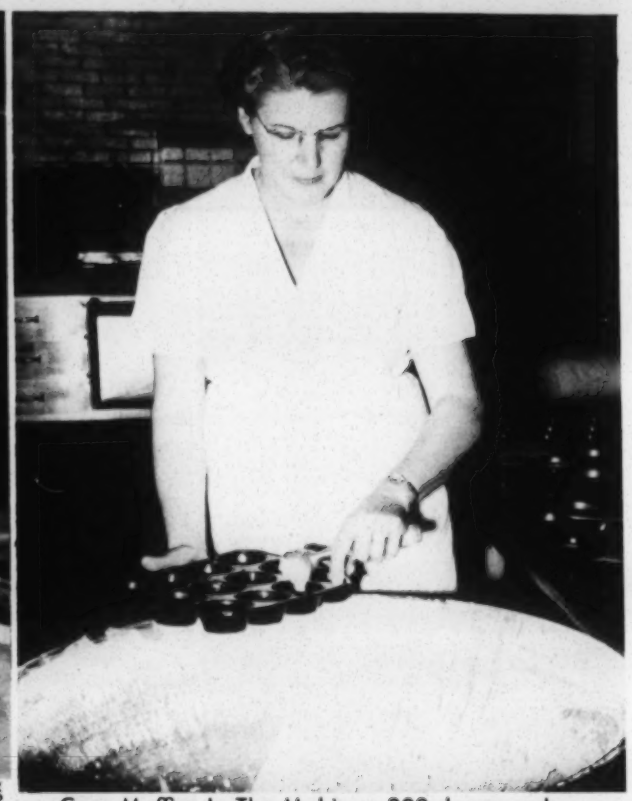
Food In Preparation

Snack

The Menu

Stock Room Inventory

Fresh Doughnuts Daily—Plain or Fancy—a day's demand is between 80 and 100 dozen


Corn Muffins In The Making—320 dozen a day

Umm! Mashed Potatoes

Store Room Supplies

Checking Menu. Meals Are Planned Two Weeks In Advance

the clock
afeterias
tman

Ham On White Or Rye

Cakes Baked Fresh Daily

arr

Have A Cup Of Coffee? Eastman people drink over 700 pounds of coffee weekly

Sanitary Glass Washing Machine

NEWLY ELECTED officers of T. E. C. Junior Engineers Club are pictured here, with the exception of Arthur Smith, treasurer. Shown are, from left: W. E. Gift, advisor; John Sands, secretary; P. Carroll Underwood, vice-chairman; Robert Petrey, chairman; T. F. Reid, membership chairman; Klinton Arnold, chairman of executive committee; and H. Andrew Scott, program chairman.

COUNTRY GIRLS TAKE SMART CITY SLICKERS

Bridge — according to Webster — a card game derived from whist and superseded by auction and contract bridge.

The girls in Building 75 take their bridge seriously, every noon hour several games progress. A week ago, due to a misunderstanding, an argument arose over the correctness of a certain bid. The general concensus was that girls from the country did not know the science of the game, and were thereby challenged by the city slickers, who knew all the rules.

The city girls were represented by Phyllis Minnich and Mary Moody, the country girls Louise Carrier and Martha Smith.

Friday was the day set to settle all questions, the climax so to speak. Culbertson, Blackwood, Sims and all the other experts books were at the finger tips of the city girls. Their system of bidding was perfect, one over one, jump bids, pre-emptive bids, take outs, doubles and the works, they could not lose.

The game progressed, there was silence, the world might have awaited the outcome. Yes, you have guessed the end of the story—the country girls took the city slickers to the well known cleaners.

Overheard after the game — from the losers—they had the cards, they were lucky, one game does not prove anything, we want another chance. The country girls were quiet, but smiled knowingly that the bridge as played in Blountville and Bluff City is not so bad.

There's plenty of room at the top because someone always goes to sleep and falls off.

WHY, HOW, WHAT CAMERA QUERIES

Q. How would you calculate the f number for a homemade pinhole camera?

A. The f number of a lens is arrived at by dividing the focal length by the lens diameter. In your pinhole camera, assume that the camera is 6 inches long and the pinhole diameter 1/32 of an inch. Six divided by 1/32 gives you an aperture of f/192.

Q. Can a camera shutter be set between the indicated speeds, — for example, between 1/50 and 1/100 — to try to get about 1/75-second exposure?

A. No. Better shutters work from a stepped speed cam; and, therefore, you'd better stick to the indicated speeds.

Q. How many photoflood lamps can be used on an ordinary household electrical circuit?

A. You can use up to six No. 1 photofloods or three No. 2 photofloods on any one 15-ampere fused circuit. But if you are using the maximum number of bulbs at one time, the regular household lights, radio, etc., on that circuit should be turned off.

Q. Are the batteries in a photoflash unit affected by cold temperatures?

A. By extreme cold, yes. If you are out taking flash pictures in temperatures down below zero, you may have to warm the batteries occasionally. An inner pocket should keep them sufficiently warm until you are ready to use them.

Father: "Mabel, that young man of yours stays too late when he calls. Hasn't your mother said anything to you about it?"

Mabel: "Yes, father—mother says men haven't changed a bit."

PROCESSING OF RAYON & SYNTHETIC FIBERS CLASS TO MEET FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 7

First meeting of an entirely new T. & I. Evening School course in Processing of Rayon and Synthetic Fibers will be held tonight at 7 o'clock at Dobyns-Bennett High School. It will continue for 10 weeks, with a two-hour session each Thursday evening. A repeat class has been arranged for shift people on Tuesday evenings following each Thursday session.

Purpose of the course is to furnish a broad, general view of the manufacture and processing of synthetic fibers by presenting material covering the entire textile field in a non-technical manner.

A series of topics will be discussed by experts in the various subjects, each of whom will have a wide choice in presentation of his particular phase of the course. Visual aids will be used in many of the class sessions.

J. W. Dickert is chairman of the committee which has planned the course, other members being W. G. Faw and R. L. Beard. Mr. Faw will be in charge of the final class session which will feature a discussion of "Future Trends", in which he plans to include the following: comprehensive mill conditioning, modern materials handling, applying power at the point of use, higher controlled speeds, finer quality control, continuous processing, new electric tools and new processing methods.

Other sessions will include the following topics, which will be presented by the various specialists, as indicated:

Pilgrim

History of Textile Fibers, lecture by Dr. F. D. Pilgrim—primitive textiles, early machinery development, industrial revolution, natural fibers and their classification, description, properties and uses.

Schneider

Synthetic Fibers, lecture by P. H. Schneider — manufacture: viscose, acetate, nylon, protien, glass and miscellaneous; comparison of properties, physical and chemical; end uses, continuous filament and staple fiber.

Crawford

Yarn Preparation-Staple Fiber, lecture by R. T. Crawford—producer: preparation, staple lengths, denier, quality and uniformity; mill process: opening and conditioning, tinting, blending, picking, carding, drawing, fly frames and spinning.

Yarn Preparation-Continuous Filament, lecture by P. J. Burns—producer: textile processing (twisting, coning, beaming, skeining, inspection, packing and shipping); mill process: throwing (soaking and tinting, drying and conditioning, winding and twisting, setting, combination yarns); warping (supply packages, tension control, speeds); slashing (slight detail of equipment, functions of warp sizing, sizing materials); quilling (purpose, equipment).

Burns

Weaving and Knitting, lecture by G. W. Snyder — weaving: fundamental principles of looms-most important motions (picking, shedding, beat-up); type of looms —cam, doby, jacquard; fabric design-plain, twill, satin; cloth inspection-quality defects; knitting: fundamental principles, types-circular, full fashion, warp knit.

Snyder

Dyeing and Finishing, lecture by D. G. Carmichael—history of dyeing, modern dyes (classification and manufacture); finishing processes (desize, scouring, bleaching, dyeing, printing, special finishes, tentering and drying, miscellaneous finishing, shrinkage control); chromspun colors.

Carmichael

Testing and Quality Control, lecture by G. W. Hakanson —philosophy of testing; quality control in the rayon plant (types of tests, inspection, uses of statistics in quality control, special tests); effect of yarn quality on customers' acceptanec; quality control in textile mill.

Hakanson

Earnhardt

Sales and Service, lecture by C. F. Earnhardt — sales distribution (by fabric types, by customers, geographical); function of sales department; function of service staff (organization, service to customers, mill trials, complaints).

Fabrics and Garments, lecture by Gilbert Conway, A. M. Tenney Associates — fabrics (design, classification, uses); converters (function, styling, marketing, garment manufacture); promotional fabrics, market development.

Aunt — "Can you explain radio to me, Arthur?"

Arthur—"Well, if you had a very long dog, reaching from New York to Chicago, and you trod on its tail in New York, it would bark in Chicago. That's telegraphy; and radio is precisely the same only without the dog."

Births

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hill, a daughter, Martha Ann, Jan. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Long, a daughter, Shirley Ann, Dec. 29.

Bill: "Very few women have any knowledge of parliamentary law."

Joe: "You don't know my wife. She's been a speaker of the house for twenty-five years."

CONDENSED STATEMENT

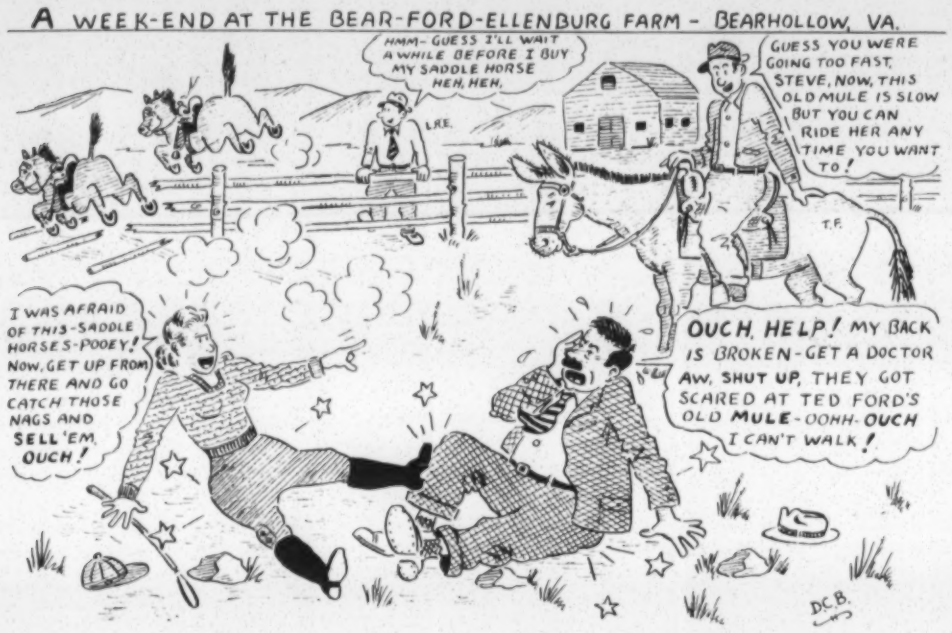
TENNESSEE EASTMAN CREDIT UNION

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

December 31, 1949

ASSETS	
Cash in First National Bank, Kingsport, Tennessee	$ 44,220.66
Petty Cash Fund	600.00
Bonds, U. S. Government Securities and Shares of Federal Savings and Loan Association	1,019,460.74
Loans and Advances to T. E. C. Employees	554,125.72
Expenses paid in advance	146.64
Interest Earned but not received on investments	1,823.94
	$1,620,377.70

LIABILITIES	
Shares	$1,449,429.78
Shares Unclaimed	35.50
Interest Received in Advance	23,242.66
Reserve for Outstanding Checks	67.69
Bills to be paid	2,985.42
Tennessee Eastman Corporation	50,000.00
Guaranty Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Earnings	69,616.65
	$1,620,377.70



BASKETBALL

GIRLS

Bldg. 75, 31; Winding, 23

Bldg. 75	Pos.	Winding
Wheeler 14	F	Cradic 17
Horton 6	F	Bragg 3
Scott 0	F	Davidson 0
Vaughn 0	G	Owens 3
Bales 0	G	Starnes 0
Mays 2	G	Hobbs 0

Subs. for Bldg. 75: Moody 9, Mullins 0, Rowe 0. For Winding: Jeno 0, Burchette 0.

Score by quarters:

Bldg. 75	6	11	22	31
Winding	7	15	20	23

Twisting, 34; Spinning, 25

Twisting	Pos.	Spinning
I. Carter 7	F	C. Carter 12
Falin 0	F	Barnes 6
Salyer 16	F	Stevens 4
Horton 16	G	Neal 2
Overbay 1	G	Harkleroad 0
Johnson 0	G	Hendry 0

Subs. for Twisting: Stump 0, Penley 4, Rhoten 0, Kendrick 0, Starnes 0, Reed 0. For Spinning: Bailey 1, Hunley 0, Price 0, Greene 0.

Score by quarters:

Twisting	10	15	26	34
Spinning	5	13	19	25

MEN

Koda, 39; Acid Div. 36

Koda	Pos.	Acid Div.
Tranbarger 14	F	Hughes 10
Morelock 3	F	Fleenor 4
Carter 6	C	Peterson 11
Calhoun 2	G	King 3
Grey 0	G	Harvey 0

Subs. for Koda: Davis 13, Smith 1. For Acid Div.: Grills 4, Mellons 0, Studt 2, Hunley 2.

Score by quarters:

Acid Div.	9	17	30	36
Koda	8	20	27	39

Research, 39; S. & M., 24

Research	Pos.	S. & M.
Knowles 5	F	Fish 1
Martin 9	F	Hensley 3
Booker 16	C	Jackson 6
Breeding 7	G	Moore 7
Berntsen 0	G	McCulley 0

Subs. for Research: Davis 2, Keller 0, Williams. For S. & M.: Duncan 2, Webb 0, Jonee 5.

Score by quarters:

Research	9	12	26	39
S. & M.	4	8	15	24

Acid Con., 72; C. E. Div. 37

Acid Con.	Pos.	C. E. Div.
Stapleton 17	F	Wykle 9
Mitchell 13	F	Light 4
Morris 20	C	Gilliam 7
Harvey 4	G	Sells 5
Phillips 12	G	Cox 2

Subs. for Acid Con.: Beggley 6. For C. E.: Jones 0, McConnell 10.

Score by quarters:

Acid Con.	14	27	45	72
C. E.	5	14	22	37

Acid Con., 43; S. & M., 39

Acid Con.	Pos.	S. & M.
Stapleton 9	F	Duncan 8
Mitchell 6	F	Moore 4
Morris 8	C	Jackson 7
Phillips 12	G	Hensley 6
Harvey 6	G	Webb 4

Subs. for Acid Con.: Crawford 0, Begley 2. For S. & M.: Fish 4, Jones 6, McCulley 0.

Score by quarters:

Acid Con.	8	16	23	43
S. & M.	12	22	30	39

C. E. Lab., 46; Koda, 36

C. E. Lab.	Pos.	Koda
Wykle 9	F	Tranbarger 17
Jenkins 0	F	Morelock 8
Light 15	C	Carter 2
Cox 6	G	Burgess 4
Sells 6	G	Calhoun 3

Subs. for C. E.: McConnell 10. For Koda: Gray 0, Smith 2.

Score by quarters:

C. E.	6	25	33	46
Koda	11	16	26	36

Most men seem to like a polka dot tie. It isn't especially pretty, but one more spot doesn't matter.

Research, 34; Acid Div., 31

Research	Pos.	Acid Div.
Keller 2	F	Hughes 15
Martin 12	F	Peterson 2
Knowles 8	C	Fleenor 4
Breeding 6	G	King 1
Berntsen 4	G	Harvey 0

Subs. for Research: Booker 2. For Acid Div. Hunley 2, Barrett 7, Grills 0.

Score by quarters:

Research	8	15	21	34
Acid Div.	7	20	23	31

CAGE STANDINGS

End of First Half

MEN

Team	Won	Lost
S. & M.	12	3
Research	12	3
Acid Con.	12	3
C. E. Lab.	5	10
Acid Div.	3	12
Koda	1	14

GIRLS'

Team	Won	Lost
Twisting	8	1
Spinning	7	2
Winding	2	7
Bldg. 75	1	8

CAGE SCHEDULE

MEN'S LEAGUE

Games start at 6:30 p.m.

Mon., Jan. 23: Acid Con. vs Research; Acid Div. vs C. E. Lab.; Koda vs S. & M.

Wed., Jan. 25: Research vs S. & M.; Acid Con. vs C. E. Lab.; Acid Div. vs Koda.

GIRLS' LEAGUE

Games start at 7 p.m.

Tues., Jan. 24: Twisting vs Bldg. 75; Winding vs Spinning.

BOWLING

TOP TEN

NATIONAL

Results thru Jan. 9

Player	TP	NG	AVG.
Hagemeyer	7250	42	173
Phlegar	6033	36	168
Saylor	6284	39	161
Patterson	6912	43	161
Rathbun	5063	32	158
Michael	4728	30	157
Range	6074	39	156
Stringer	5305	34	156
Johnston	4656	30	154
Mallory	5899	38	155
Newman	6503	42	155
Dorton	6819	44	155

AMERICAN

Results thru Jan. 10

Player	TP	NG	AVG.
Cross	6520	36	181
Anz	8553	48	178
P. Murrell	8525	48	178
Castle	5320	30	177
M. Reams	5270	30	176
Shipley	7809	45	174
F. Altom	5719	33	173
Smith	5185	30	173
Meade	5856	34	172
Cookenour	6518	38	172

NATIONAL

Team	POINTS W	POINTS L	GAMES W	GAMES L	AVG.
Chemical Dev.	8	0	4	2	779
Dope Dept.	6	2	4	2	766
Engineers #2	5	3	4	2	761
Tenite #2	5	3	4	2	732
Store Rooms	3	5	2	4	713
Acid Concentration	3	5	2	4	701
Electric Shop	2	6	2	4	703
P. Z. Dept.	0	8	0	6	703

AMERICAN

Team	W	L	W	L	AVG.
Tenite #1	8	0	6	0	864
Engineers #1	4	4	3	3	796
S. & M.	3	5	2	4	842
Research	3	5	2	4	800
Sheet Metal	1	7	1	5	774
C. E. Div.	1	7	1	5	745
Bldg. 75	Postponed				
Power	Postponed				

LOST:

BRACELET — Rhinestone, lost in Recreation Room, Bldg. 93 on Dec. 22. If found please return to Paul Ketron, Twisting Dept., Shift #1.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE:

BEDROOM SUITE—3-piece Waterfall bedroom suite, good condition. Call 2572-W.

HAY—75 bales Lespedeza hay. See Paul Hamblen, Glen Alpine Rd., Sullivan Gardens.

HEATER—Dixie Warm Morning type heater, 100-lb. capacity. Cost $139.50 and used 3 months. Price $48.50. Call 1507-R.

HOUSE—4½-room modern house with bath, built-in cabinets, inlaid linoleum, utility room, closets, oil furnace, venetian blinds, select hardwood floors. Small down payment. See at 1632 Jefferson Ave., Belvue Addition.

HOUSE—6-rooms, hardwood floors, lights, 5 acres land, less than 1 mile from Johnson City limits. Close to school and churches. Priced to sell. See Frank Hurst or call 621-J in Johnson City.

HOUSE—4-room house with green asbestos shingles, large and new. Located on a good lot in Twin Oaks. Has a full bath, full-size concreted basement, wired for stove, electric water heater, cabinet sink and closet space. Hardwood floors and will install furnace if desired. Small down payment, approximately $500, balance like rent. T. E. Mays, 445 Virgil St., Lynn Garden.

LOTS—Several business and residential lots, located in Blountville adjacent to grade and high schools. See Ross Kenny, 2220 Sherwood Rd., or call 2477-J.

LOTS—Three cleared high lots, North side of Second Rd. in West Ridge near Area B. Good price. Phone 2793 or 1806-J.

MISCELLANEOUS—Marion electric range, excellent condition, $98. Maytag washing machine, $45. Allen parlor furnace, heater type, $20. Zerone Anti-Freeze, 25¢ quart. Call H. B. Grills, 1507-R.

MOTOR BIKE—'48 Whizer motor bike, good condition. 221 E. Wanola St.

PIANO—Warfield self player piano. See Roy McAmis, Rt. 5, Kingsport.

REFRIGERATOR—7 cubic foot used Coldspot refrigerator, $75. Call 2859-W or see at 2121 Sherwood Rd.

TRUCK & TRAILER—'46 model pickup truck and house trailer which sleeps four. Call 1203.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:

HOUSE—6-room house, practically new, hardwood floors, built-in-cabinets in kitchen, complete bath. Full concrete basement, furnace, electric water heater, laundry facilities. Extra large corner lot, well landscaped. Priced at $6,950 with only $900.00 down, or will accept good used car of equal down payment. Property located in Hoovana Courts, one block off Bristol Highway. Call 3358-L anytime.

FOR RENT:

HOUSE—6-room house, lights, water in kitchen, wired for electric stove, place for garden, chickens, pigs. Just off highway on Cook's Valley Rd., first house on right. Convenient bus service. Low rent. Leland T. Smith, phone 2586-L.

HOUSE — 6-room house with built-in bath and kitchen cabinets, wired for electric stove, located on large level lot one block from grade school, church and city bus line. See Jim Fleenor or call 2592-L.

HOUSE—7-room house. For further information call 2153 Blountville.

NOTICE:

INCOME TAX ADVICE—Assistance in completing returns by college trained man. Returns typed. Available evenings and week ends. 1617 Newbern Road or call 3135-J.

SEPTIC TANK CLEANING—Disinfected and recharged, our work guaranteed. H. C. Harding, Blountville.

WANTED:

RIDE—Ride from Sander's Grocery on Bloomingdale Rd., to Eastman on 8-5 shift. Contact A. K. Ashby, extension 354 or outside 1126-W.

ALEXANDER'S BAND AT T.E.R.C. FEB. 3

Stan Alexander and his popular dance band will pay a return visit to Eastman Friday evening, Feb. 3, when they will play for another T. E. R. C. dance.

Alexander

The dance will take place in the Employees' Bldg. Auditorium between the hours of 9 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Members of T. E. R. C. who have obtained 1950 passes may attend the dance without cost. This applies also to family members included on passes and to one guest of individual pass holders.

Other guests may attend at $1 each, if accompanied by T. E. R. C. members.

MOVIE PROGRAM FOR T. E. R. C.

SATURDAY (Jan 21)—Charles Starrett and Smiley Burnett are featured in a popular western feature "Phantom Valley". A Columbia picture.

SUNDAY (Jan. 22)—"How Green Was My Valley," starring Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara, was chosen as the best picture of its year and received a total of six Academy Awards. It is based on Richard Llewellyn's prize novel of the same name. An M-G-M picture.

THURSDAY (Jan. 26)—Columbia Pictures presents another of the popular "Blondie" pictures, starring Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake, with Larry Simms. This time its "Blondie's Anniversary."

REEL EVENTS

BLDG. 89:

Thurs., Jan. 19: Noon movie from 11:50 a.m. to 1 p.m. with cartoon, comedy and news. Night feature "Rachel And The Stranger" with Loretta Young and Robert Mitchum. Short subjects at 6:30 and 8:34 p.m. Feature begins at 7:01 and 9:05 p.m. Organ interlude at 6:00 to 6:30 p.m., Harold Line, Organist.

Fri., Jan. 20: Noon movie from 11:50 a.m. to 1 p.m. "Album of Animals" and "Tea For Two Hundred" and "Brooklyn Makes Capital."

Sat., Jan. 21: Horse Kricker Klub from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Feature, "Phantom Valley" also two cartoons and Chp. 4 "Batman With Robin." Special program at 9:33 a.m.

Sun., Jan. 22: Feature, "How Green Was My Valley" with Walter Pidgeon. Features shown at 12:30 and 2:38 p.m.

Tues., Jan. 24: Noon movie from 11:50 a.m. to 1 p.m. Chp. 6 "Bruce Gentry" and news.

Thurs., Jan. 26: Movie from 11:50 a.m. to 1 p.m. with cartoon, comedy and news. Feature shown at night, "Blondie's Anniversary" with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Short subjects at 6:30 and 8:07 p.m. Feature begins at 7 and 8:37 p.m. Organ interlude at 6 and 6:30 p.m. Jim Henry, Organist.

BLDG. 93:

Mon., Jan. 23: Noon movie from 11:50 a.m. to 1 p.m. Chp. 11 "Master Key."

Wed., Jan. 25: Noon movie from 11:50 a.m. to 1 p.m. "Glimpses from Oregon State Park."

Fri., Jan. 27: "State Parks Recreation" will be shown from 11:50 a.m. to 1 p.m.

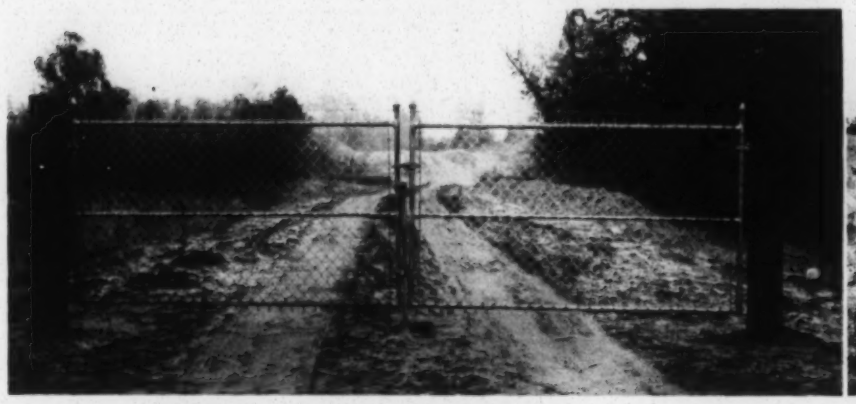
HIKING CALENDAR

Date	Destination	Leaders
Jan. 29	A. T. Scouting Trip	C. Johnson, B. Pugh
Feb. 10-12	Grandfather Mt.	The Chapmans
Feb. 26	High Knob, Powell Mt.	E. Hofferbert, T. Gallavan

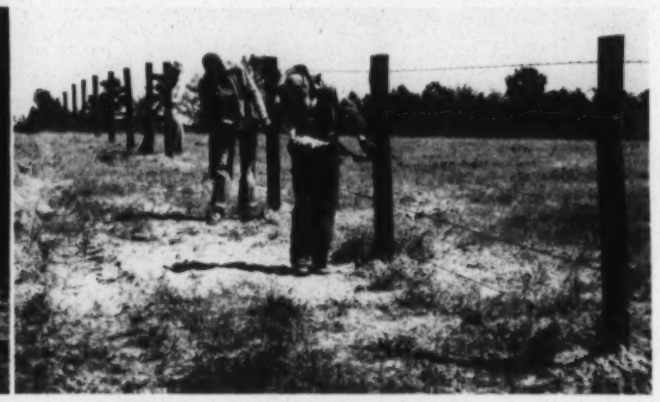
Photo by F. Nila Studio—
OIL WELLS at Kilgore, Texas, 10 miles west of Longview.

A PORTION of the road Gregg County is building to the T. E. C. site.

STARTING the new spur track from the Santa Fe main line into T. E. C.



ENTRANCE into the property on the north side.



A CREW busy fencing the Eastman acreage.

IMPROVED METHODS LEAD SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry A. Robinette, Guards	6.00
E. R. Vermillion, C. E. Control Lab.	6.00
James H. Morris, C. E. Materials Hdlg.	6.00
Hugh L. Everhart, Tenite	6.00
Charles V. Haga, C. E. Maintenance	6.00
Arthur O. Morehead, Dope Labor	6.00
Grover M. Williams, Dope Operators	6.00
R. E. Templeton, Spinning	6.00
Charles F. Edwards, Teca Quality Control	6.00
F. M. Phillips, Koda & Teca Maintenance	6.00
CONVENIENCE	
James J. Clark, General Storeroom	$35.00
Clifton Ford, Acid - Materials Hdlg.	12.00
E. L. Steadman, Jr., C. E. & P. D.	6.00
Cecil M. Gillenwater, Acid - Materials Hdlg.	6.00
William L. Barrett, Jr., Acid Analytical Lab.	6.00
Anne K. Gilliam, Acid Analytical Lab.	6.00
Thomas H. Harmon, Spinning	6.00
Ray C. Blackburn, Beaming	6.00
Howard Shoemaker, Teca Quality Control	6.00
Charles F. Edwards, Teca Quality Control	6.00
METHODS IMPROVEMENT	
George W. Patrick, Teca	$25.00
John M. Pugh, C. E. & P. D.	20.00
Ervin S. McMurray, Teca	20.00
Vernon Wexler, Teca	20.00
Edward Douglas, Teca	20.00
Paul W. Booher, Tenite	12.00
Emory L. Flanagan, C. E. Chemical Lab.	12.00
Elbert McClain, Teca	12.00
E. Cochran, Koda & Teca Dev.	12.00
COST REDUCTION	
App Minor, Acid Concentration	$12.00
Elmo Burgess, Teca Quality Control	12.00
Millard C. Peters, Koda Quality Insp.	12.00

18 HORSE KRICKERS TO GET BIRTH CAKES

Only 18 Horse Krickers will receive cakes at the January birthday party, slated for Saturday morning, Jan. 28.

Failure of Horse Kricker members to register at the Recreation Office, Employees Bldg., accounts for the small number who will participate in the first 1950 birthday celebration.

Effective Jan. 1, 1950, as previously stated, Horse Kricker members must register birth information in person. All Klubbers are urged to do this as soon as possible to avoid disappointment when their birthday anniversaries occur.

Those who will take part in the Jan. 28 festivities are: Michael Adams, Mike A. Lane, Dixie Cardwell, Herbert Patterson, Judy L. Blevins, Billie Fowler, Bill Teague, Randall Shelton, Ethel Cassel, R. L. Blevins, Jr., John M, Montgomery, Carolyn A. Orton, Gregory Smith, Susan Suit, Helen Gift, Jon Moorehouse, Bobby Stanifer and Larry Schrader.

CHRISTMAS party held in the Texas Division office at Longview, Texas. Left to right are: Walter Sorensen, Albert Adams, Tom Brown, Bill Lauderback and Hazel Bankston. The picture was taken by W. R. Burton.

INSTRUMENT GROUP HEARS C. G. ROPER

C. Garland Roper, chief development engineer of the Microsen Electrical Instrument Division, Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Inc., of Bridgeport, Conn., was principal speaker at the meeting, last Thursday evening, of the local chapter, Instrument Society of America.

"Electromechanical Approaches to Measurement Transmission and Amplification Problems" was the subject of Mr. Roper's talk, in which he explained fundamental precepts of instrument development engineers.

Mr. Roper reviewed briefly the background of instrumentation and the constant change which has moved the instrument from immediate location of process to central operating panels, making it possible to observe all factors simultaneously.

T. E. R. C. SUNDAY MOVIE MULTI-OSCAR WINNER

"How Green Was My Valley," the feature picture to be shown at the Employees Bldg. Auditorium Sunday, Jan. 22, is one of few movies ever to receive six Academy Awards.

Starring Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara, the picturization of Richard Llewellyn's novel of the same name was selected as the best film of its year. Other awards were made for direction, best supporting actor, art direction, cinematography and interior decoration.

"How Green Was My Valley" has for its background a Welsh mining village and portrays the human experiences of a typical mining family. Walter Pidgeon plays the part of the town pastor and Maureen O'Hara that of his sweetheart. Roddy McDowell is the youngest son of a mining family, head of which is Donald Crisp.

W. S. MOOREHOUSE TALKS TO N. A. P. E. CHAPTER

W. S. Moorehouse, chairman of education committee, was principal speaker at the January meeting of Tennessee Chapter 2, National Association of Power Engineers, in the Foremen's Room, Employees Bldg., last week.

Mr. Moorehouse presented aims and objectives of the N.A.P.E. from the standpoint of educational development in the various phases of engineering through proper planning of the chapter's program.

A discussion of the N.A.P.E. Certificate of Competency Plan resulted in a vote to participate in this activity, and Mr. Moorehouse was named chairman of the examining committee.

H. E. Campbell, conductor, was selected to handle all publicity for the chapter, including regular reports to National Engineer Magazine.

LONGVIEW WORK STARTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Eastman's growing chemical business.

At present the Company's Longview offices are in the Bramlette Bldg. The staff includes W. R. Burton, Bill Lauderback, Walter Sorensen, Albert Adams, Tom Brown, and Hazel Bankston.

Condolences

Friends and associates extend sympathy to:

Vergie and Emma Derrick, Twisting Dept., on the death of their sister, Bertha Derrick.

Margaret Mitchell, Twisting Dept., on the death of her father, Leonard Thompson of Detroit.

William Harrison Jennings, Outside Services, on the death of his brother and Jess Bridwell, Acetic Anhydride Dept., on the death of his brother-in-law, Claude Jennings.

LATE CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE:

HOG—Fat hog will weigh about 500 pounds. 15¢ lb. on foot or 25¢ lb. on pole. One-half mile from Hammond Bridge on Rock Springs Rd. L. A. Carico.

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KINGSPORT, TENN.

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Vol. 15, No. 8 Published by Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn. August

SCHOOL BEGINS

Friday, August 5 was matriculation day for the above group of youngsters. But instead of reporting to their respective schools, the plant Club Room served as their school room for the day.

In order to feature for our readers those "Golden Rule Days" of readin', writin', and 'rithmetic which will shortly be upon us, we invited employees, by notices in the plant, to bring their youngsters who start school for the first time this September to the plant for a pre-school party. We are sorry that it could not include all youngsters of school age but with our limited facilities, it was necessary to restrict it.

The children were assembled in the Club Room for a preview of books they will later use, a movie program of cartoons, and refreshments of ice cream.

They appeared so anxious and serious about starting to school that we could not resist the temptation to line them up in front of the plant and show them as they will appear when they start off to their respective schools the first day.

Our sincere good wishes go with them and with all the others who could not come, for all their school years.

KP MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1962

We are pleased to dedicate this issue of the Piper to the sons and daughters (some of whom are pictured above) of employees who will start to school for the first time this September.

Reading from left to right they are: Blenda Gail Sluss, daughter of Westley Sluss, Bindery; Jeanette Helton, daughter of A. R. Helton, Pressroom; Helen Jennings, daughter of John Jennings, Composing Room; Joyce Ann Stanifer, daughter of Gay Stanifer, Bindery; Bowman O'Neil Davis, Jr., son of Bowman Davis, Bindery; Jimmie Lane, son of Charles Lane, Bindery; Julia Lynn Haynes, daughter of Joe Haynes, Bindery; Sonny Moles, son of Lillian Moles, Bindery; Bobby Gordon, son of Mildred Gordon, Cafeteria; Don Fletcher, son of

(*Cont. on page 8, col. 1*)

THEIR LIVES MAY BE IN YOUR HANDS

Mr. Motorist, the lives of these bright looking youngsters and countless others like them may be in your hands. In the next few days thousands of children all over the country will start back to school for another nine months of classroom pursuits. Many, just like these pictured above, will be starting for the first time.

Each morning and afternoon our streets and highways will be filled with happy and carefree children going to and from school. Children do not think of the hazards—they may dash into the street unexpectedly, rush traffic lights, and take long chances. You see, they don't know the dangers or realize the consequences.

Please, Mr. Motorist, protect our school children by taking every possible precaution while in school zones or wherever children are on the streets and highways. There is no greater tragedy than injury or death to a bright youngster whose future lies before him.

Every child is just as dear to some one as these are to us and our fellow Press workers. Please drive as if each child you meet were your own.

Press Piper

Published monthly for the benefit, information, and enjoyment of the employees of Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Editor: K. Y. Umberger
Associate Editor: Grace Bailey

Agencies

H. Kauffmann, New York
Ann Lewis, Chicago

Staff Photographers

Weymouth Palmer, Millege Daniel, Carl DeVault

Young KP'ers previewing books they will use are from left to right: Julia Lynn Haynes, Joyce Ann Stanifer, Blenda Gail Sluss, Helen Jennings, Doris Mary Higgins, Chucky Newland, Jeanette Helton, Sonny Moles, Leslie Allen Bright, Bowman O'Neil Davis, Jr., Don Fletcher, and Bobby Gordon.

BOOKS FOR OUR CHILDREN

Over the months and years all of us at the Kingsport Press have had a part in the manufacture of thousands, yes, even millions of books. Every day each of us perform some necessary task in connection with the manufacture of books.

While many of us have spent so many years in the making of books that they have become our primary interest in life, it is doubtful if we have fully appreciated their worth. Most will agree, we believe, that outside of the satisfaction of doing a good job and the pride we take in putting the ultimate in craftsmanship in the books we manufacture, most of them have no particular connection or significance to us individually.

It is unlikely that many of us have ever stopped to think that many of the books we make, control and direct the lives of our children, our neighbor's children, and other school children throughout the country. This fact was forcibly brought out recently when we entertained the sons and daughters of employees who are pictured here at a pre-school party.

The children are shown inspecting books manufactured here at the Press that they will later use in their school work. The interest and eagerness displayed by the children makes these books take on a new and added importance.

When we think of this, the books we manufacture become vital living things. Instead of being just another book, we can appreciate the fact that each school book may have a significant influence upon the life of some earnest, alert, child somewhere. Likewise, we should not forget that the children's books and the novels produced will bring enjoyment and happiness to countless people throughout the world.

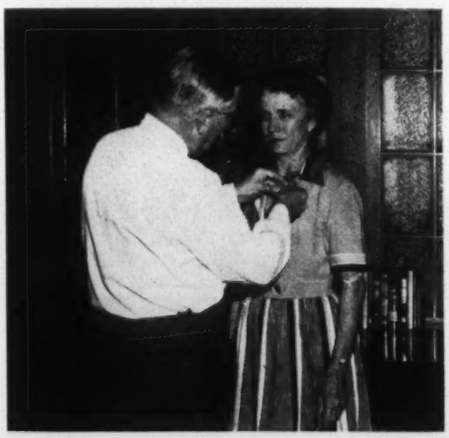
Assuredly from this angle our opportunity and responsibility is a tremendous one. Books preserve the knowledge of the past and the present for future generations and shape the lives of those who will guide the affairs of our businesses, our State and our Nation. We can all take pride in the fact that ours is an industry of lasting influence and one that provides a service of inestimable value to all mankind.

The Little Things That Count

How often have you heard a woman say, "It's the little things that count"? It may be only holding the door for the wife, sending her a flower on an anniversary, or just being polite in the morning instead of acting like a bear until you've had your morning coffee.

It's the little things that count in safety, too. Picking up a broken bottle and putting it in a trash can, knocking down a nail protruding from a board on a platform, or just calling out a polite warning to some absent-minded fellow about to walk in front of a truck.

Big things are only accumulations of the little things. A happy home and a safe job often depend on the little things that count.—*Texaco Safety Digest.*



PRESS PERSONALITIES

This feature on Mr. Poole and his family is the first of a series that the Piper will carry from time to time about our KP old-timers. Emphasis will be upon outside activities and hobbies so that our readers will see the "other side" of the people we work with. Members of our "Old-Timers Club" (25 year Service Group) as well as other well-known Kingsport Press personalities will be featured.

Watch for them in future issues of the Piper.

KINGSPORT PRESS MAKES THE NEWS AGAIN

In the Knoxville News-Sentinel, August 2, Bert Vincent presented an article as a result of his recent visit to Kingsport. He seemed very much impressed and surprised by the Kingsport Press. He reported that Kingsport is the "only community in the world wherein one may see the log turned into paper, the cotton spun, woven and converted into book cloth, and the author's manuscript sent on its way to student or reader without further handling or delays."

OCEA GRILLS BECOMES MEMBER OF TWENTY-FIVE YEAR CLUB

Ocea Grills was presented her diamond-studded pin and certificate of service with the Kingsport Press on the afternoon of August 2. Mr. Smith made the presentation.

Ocea started to work at the Press July 28, 1924. She becomes the 56th member of the Twenty-five Year Club.

MR. POOLE, GRANDDAUGHTER JUDY, AND MRS. POOLE

M. H. Poole, Electric Shop spends many pleasant hours in the company of his cute and lively granddaughter, Judy Carrol Haynes. As indicated by our photograph, Judy is always the center of the picture as far as he and Mrs. Poole are concerned. They are relaxing on the lawn behind their attractive home on the Bloomingdale Road, while Judy tries out the swing Mr. Poole built for her. Mr. Poole frankly admits that his hobbies are his granddaughter, his garden, and his home. Despite his many years as an electrician, he says he is a farmer at heart and likes nothing better than to work and watch his garden. He has raised practically everything they need in the vegetable line for many years and says the only trouble now is that it keeps Mrs. Poole too busy canning the surplus to prevent it wasting.

"M. H." is really the dean of the Kingsport Press as he is the oldest living employee in point of service. He started at the plant on December 8, 1922, but actually worked here before there was a Kingsport Press. He worked for the Grant Leather Corporation as an electrician when the original buildings were being constructed during World War I for the manufacture of Harness and Saddles. When the War ended and work was stopped, he transferred back to the Tannery and Extract Plant, also operated by the Grant Leather Co., where he had worked previously.

When the Kingsport Press was started in the fall of 1922, he was brought to the Press by R. D. Stone with whom he had worked at the Grant Leather Corporation. Mr. Poole, Mr. Stone and Mr. Leonard (both now deceased) were the original force at Kingsport Press and saw all the installation of machinery and the conversion of a partly completed harness and saddle factory into a modern book manufacturing plant.

Mr. Poole was born at Bloomingdale shortly after his parents moved here from Saltville, Virginia. He married Miss Nellie Ford, of Kingsport and they have two children, Mannie (now Mrs. Charles Haynes) and Neil, employed in the Pressroom.

At present, Mr. Poole is off from work because of illness and he is enjoying a well deserved rest after almost 26 years of continuous work, most of it seven days a week, 52 weeks per year. He says if he had it to do over he would still be an electrician at the Kingsport Press. When he first started work a good many years ago, he had no intention of becoming an electrician. However, he had an opportunity to learn the trade and liked it so well that he took an electricians' course by correspondence from the Chicago Engineering Works. During vacations in recent years, Mr. Poole has visited in Montana and other western states. However, he says there is no place like East Tennessee and his own little section of the Bloomingdale Road.

PROPOSED CALENDAR REFORM

Times have changed but according to The World Calendar Association, our present calendar really is one introduced by Julius Caesar in 45 B.C., which, due to its irregularity and the time difference caused by erroneous astronomical calculation, was corrected and re-adjusted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, giving it its present name, the Gregorian calendar. Successive years are never and can never be identical. There are 14 variations of calendar years; 28 different kinds of months; quarters and months begin and end on any day of the week, days and dates never agree from year to year; quarters are unequal; and though containing 52 weeks, the year must borrow from another week to complete itself. This causes unending disorder and confusion to all levels of society throughout the world; even more so than the chaotic condition which existed before the adoption of Standard Time Zones.

"The World Calendar" is scientific, uniform, stable and perpetual with but one unvarying calendar every year. It retains the present 12 months; the four quarters are always equal; each quarter has 3 months, 13 weeks, or 91 days, beginning

(*Cont. on page 8, col. 2*)

SOFTBALL

For the second half of the softball season, city teams were divided into a National and an American League. This was done in order to make the competition keener, by putting the stronger teams in the same League.

Our Press team was in the National League and played the following teams during the last half: Moore and Walker, V. F. W., Moose Lodge, Penn Dixie, Southern Oxygen, and Borden Mills.

Pictured below are part of our team, from left to right: (front row) Freddie Hash, Billy Taylor, S. C. Wacks, Manager, Doyle Anderson, Jack Marsh, and Guy Meade, Assistant Manager; (back row) Conner McConnell, Ed Bedford, Tommy Greear, and Thurman Pease.

Others not present when the picture was made are: Clyde Johnson, Bob Lambert, Louis Cupp, Hubert Helton, John Campbell, and Troy Gilley.

MR. BECKETT FROM CHICAGO OFFICE VISITS PLANT

Mr. Beckett, from our Chicago Office is pictured here with Fred Wright, George Barber and Mr. Wilson of the Cover Department discussing a sketch of the cover for this year's new designs book. Mr. Beckett handles Kingskraft Sales in the Chicago and the Midwest area and he visits the plant several times a year to discuss designs as well as advertising and press scheduling of the covers. We are always glad to see him and only wish that he could visit us more often.

New Designs Book

The Art Division, of the Kingskraft Department has been working on a revision of our yearbook cover designs for several months. As shown in the picture, final details are being ironed out so that it will go to press shortly and be ready for distribution to the Printing Houses who will be purchasing Kingskraft covers for yearbooks they will manufacture. The entirely new designs book contains more than 150 new sketches of various cover treatments for yearbooks. These designs are used by the Printer as suggestions to yearbook staffs of high schools and colleges in the development of a distinctive and appropriate cover for their yearbooks.

In addition, the Kingskraft Division has some 15,000 stock designs, from which schools may also choose. The new book is the 10th edition to be published, which indicates the constant revisions that are being made to bring Kingskraft customers the latest in designs.

Kingskraft Covers are recognized as outstanding in the field (see Vol. 15, No. 6, Press Piper) and are used each year by some 1400 high schools and colleges as well as a large number of commercial customers. Because the largest number of orders are for school annual covers, the Cover Department has a rush season from September through June each year. With the new designs book and from preliminary indications, it is anticipated that the 1949–50 season will equal or exceed that of last year, and the Kingskraft staff is looking forward to some busy months ahead.

THE BETTER WAY

Jim Qualls, Elzea Akers, and W. W. Palmer have developed a lifting hook attachment for the new electric coal scoop truck used in the Boiler Room. A rig was made, using a short length of 6 inch channel, some ⅜ inch cable and some specially made hooks, which has a lifting capacity of one ton.

Joe Mann, Machine Shop, has installed a speed control on conveyors in Superfinish. Formerly the conveyors ran at a constant speed regardless of the job, now they can be regulated to fit any type of job.

NEW YORK VISITORS

Howard Repass of our New York Sales Staff visited the plant during July to discuss various production problems and details. He is shown (on the right) with Mr. Howden, Production Manager and William Peeler (center), also of our New York Office.

Bill Peeler spent several days visiting in Kingsport and in getting acquainted with the plant and the various manufacturing processes. He is a new employee in our New York Office and we asked him to pose for the picture so that we could introduce him to our Press Family.

CREDIT UNION REACHES QUARTER MILLION MARK

Assets of the Kingsport Credit Union totaled more than a quarter of a million dollars as of the close of business on July 31, 1949. This is an all-time high for the Credit Union and shows that more and more employees are taking advantage of the Credit Union plan of systematic saving. Savings of all members total more than $212,000. If you are one of the few employees who are not members of the Credit Union, prepare for that proverbial rainy day (present weather excepted) by joining the Credit Union. Deposits to savings can be made in cash at the window or through Payroll deductions. The only cost is a 25¢ entrance fee.

Funds of the Credit Union are invested in government bonds, other securities, and loans to members. Practically all types of loans are handled, from real estate loans to Chattel mortgage loans for the purchase of household appliances, furniture, etc. Loans for financing purchases and regular endorser notes carry an interest rate of 5%, discounted. Frequently considerable savings can be effected in the purchase of items such as radios, refrigerators, washing machines, etc., by borrowing funds from the Credit Union and paying cash for the article. Employees are invited to bring their financial problems to the Credit Union.

Following is a condensed statement at the close of business July 31, 1949.

Assets	
Loans to Members	$ 84,145.51
U. S. Bonds	111,740.00
Other Bonds and Securities	5,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,500.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	51,924.05
Other Assets	160.00
Payroll Advances	1,892.50
Total	$256,362.06

Liabilities	
Shares	$212,135.46
Res. for, Insurance & Taxes	495.56
Unearned Interest	4,549.85
Guaranty Fund	25,026.50
Reserves	12,297.46
Undivided Profits	1,857.23
Total	$256,362.06

Day Shift

Night Shift

OUR DAY AND NIGHT HOUSEKEEPING FORCE

Our plant housekeepers, pictured above, have a big job in keeping our plant a pleasant and clean place in which to work. To give you some idea of the immensity and variety of their work the following figures were obtained from the Maintenance Department.

The floor space of the plant covers approximately six acres, which is swept from one to four times a day. How would you like to sweep that much each day? If you haven't had any experience sweeping floors ask your wife, she'll know. The number of push brooms used for this job are about sixty each year plus twenty-four straw brooms. Some of the floor area must also be mopped and waxed. Each year this requires sixty mops, forty-eight mop handles, ninety gallons of floor cleaner and 145 gallons of wax.

If you have ever helped wash windows during house cleaning time, you will know what it would mean to wash approximately 7,500 14 by 20 inch window panes, which is actually the number cleaned each month. The balance of the windows are cleaned twice a year.

The washrooms are one of our main housekeeping problems. To keep them clean and equipped requires more than two tons (4440 pounds) of powdered soap, 1500 cakes of soap, five gallons of windex and 96 cans of Old Dutch Cleanser, plus 2 gallons of disinfectant and 1 gallon of airwick. The number of paper towels used is a tremendous amount, 4,500,000 each year, which averages about 6.7 per person each day.

Naturally, with as many people around as we have at the plant, our housekeeping problem is terriffic. Ask your wife or mother how much time she spends each week in keeping your home neat and tidy. Multiplying this by the number of folks at the Press should give some idea of the magnitude of our problem.

Likewise, everyone can appreciate the fact that when we are careful not to cause unnecessary mess at home, that the housecleaning problems are greatly simplified. If everyone will exercise the same care and consideration in the plant and in our washrooms, we can keep the plant as neat and clean as we like our homes to be.

Along with the regular cleaning duties the Janitors wash about two tons of rags each week (used for cleaning machinery, plates, and other processes and maintenance work). Four hundred pounds of soap is used for this job.

Members of our housekeeping force pictured above are: Day shift, standing from left to right, James Hipp, Will Smith, Floyd Westmoreland, Harrison Gray, William Kincaid, Leroy Marble, Robert Burnette, Nelson Smith and Luther Hill. Sitting from left to right, Buster Watterson, Charles Kinchloe, Herman Logan, Leroy Etter, and Ted Lindsey. Those not present when the picture was taken are: Howard Marshall, Will Wiggins, Fred Maness, Pinky Hagood and Bessie Gilliam.

Night shift, front row from left to right, Albert Williams, Edgar Davis, Jr., Oakland Livingston, and Ada Hill. Back row from left to right, Clifford Garrett, Randle Montgomery, James Dulaney, Eudalley Trammel, Jake Pierce and Dan Nesbett. Richard Woods, Edna Hoard, and Ester Ray, were not present for the picture.

JOKES (Selected)

He: "Why does a woman say she's been shopping when she didn't buy a thing?"

She: "For the same reason a man says he's been fishing."

"You remind me of the ocean."

"You mean I'm wild, romantic, restless?"

"Naw. I mean you make me sick!"

"Are you saving money since you started your budget?"

"We sure are. By the time we get it all figured out and balanced, it's too late to go anywhere to spend money."

A sensible-looking girl is not as sensible as she looks, because a sensible girl has more sense than to look sensible.

POLIO

During these midsummer months it is wise for those in charge of children, to avoid crowds or any close contacts with people; to be particular about cleanliness, especially concerning all foods and garbage disposal; to avoid fatigue, get plenty of rest and sleep; be careful in damp or changing weather to avoid sudden chilling; and be careful of swimming places, swim only in places that are declared safe by health authorities.

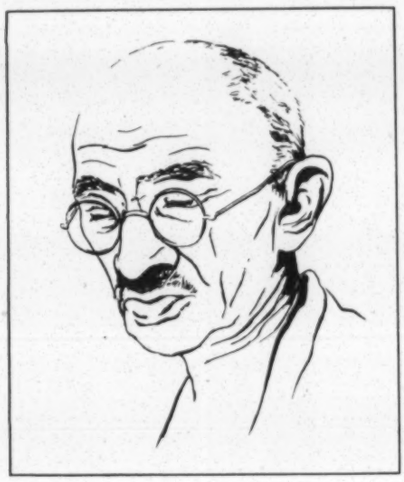
Follow these precautions and watch for the following symptoms: headache, nausea or upset stomach, stiffness or soreness of muscles and unexplained fever.

If polio is diagnosed and treated promptly, serious complications are often prevented.

SOMETHING NEW

Along with the Canteen Service there have been added several Coca-Cola vending machines at various places throughout the plant, for the use and enjoyment of the employee. Because of the housekeeping and safety problem that would be caused by the bottles employees must not take them away from the machines. Paper cups are provided for those who wish to take their cokes other places.

Pictured below are: James Grigsby, Wilburn Cordell, Mary Rose Larkins and Marietta Broyles, enjoying ("the pause that refreshes") a coke.



HAVE YOU READ IT?

"Lead Kindly Light" by Vincent Sheean.

This book expounds the subject of Mahatma Gandhi, his life, work and teaching in relation to the world today.

"Lead Kindly Light" is not just a title picked at random, not only was it Gandhi's favorite hymn, but it somewhat symbolizes his philosophy of life. Mr. Sheean presents Gandhi's mission, but more important is the fact that he himself believes in that mission, and concludes that Gandhi's work toward an idea of a way to peace was for the whole world as well as for India. He maintains that the only weapon that could come near to contending with the atom bomb is the weapon of non-violence conceived by Mahatma Gandhi.

"Lead Kindly Light," is a Book-of-the-Month Club selection and one of a series written by Vincent Sheean. Others in the series are: "Not Peace But a Sword," "Between The Thunder And The Sun," and "This House Against This House."

STRICTLY FEMININE

Back to school days takes you back to packing lunch boxes. Nothing can be duller eating than a lunch that's packed without care and without imagination. Here are a half-dozen "Do" hints for packing lunches that will be fun to eat:

Do pack heavy foods and containers at the bottom of the box so light sandwiches and cakes will not be crushed.

Do pack food so that it's easy to eat out of hand. For instance, if an orange is included, cut skin in about 6 or 8 sections so it will be easy to peel.

Do vary the sandwich bread; remember you have a choice of rye, white, cracked wheat, whole wheat, graham, raisin, nut, brown bread, bran and many others.

Do include surprises. Make sandwiches from muffins one day. Scoop the middle out of crisp bran muffins and fill with a lightly spiced ham salad.

Do vary the main course. It doesn't *have* to be sandwiches. One warm day pack fresh fruit and an individual package of Kellogg's Corn Flakes (use the Kel-Bowl Paks, the box is the bowl). Milk or cream will keep cool in a thermos.

Do use fresh fruits and vegetables in season. Wash and wrap in wax paper, strips of carrot, crisp chunks of turnip, cabbage wedges, a bunch of blue grapes, cucumber fingers.

FOOD IDEAS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK

SUNDAY. For something different to serve with a steaming bowl of cream soup, try a combination of equal parts of crisp, oven-popped rice and toasted, shredded almonds mixed with a little melted butter.

MONDAY. Add 4 cups corn flakes to 1½ pounds of meat for meat loaf to make two additional servings. Try with meat patties, too.

TUESDAY. For wonderful flavor and golden brown topping for your favorite casserole dish, sprinkle about a half cup of over-popped rice cereal mixed with a little melted butter over the top just before the casserole goes into the oven.

WEDNESDAY. Ever make French Toast?—or a fried sandwich? Try cutting bread or sandwiches into strips, dipping into beaten egg and then into corn flakes crumbs before frying.

THURSDAY. Make your favorite bran muffins from the recipe on the package. Place a teaspoonful of jam or marmalade on top of the batter just before muffins go into the oven.

FRIDAY. Try crumbing your fish or croquettes with corn flakes onto a tea towel; fold the edges over and roll it up. Press down several times firmly, then open and crush into fine crumbs with the rolling pin.

SATURDAY. For coffee cake topping to be sprinkled over cake before it goes into the oven, combine 1½ cups crisp cereal crushed into fine crumbs with 2 tablespoons brown sugar and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Bake cake as usual.

CONDOLENCES

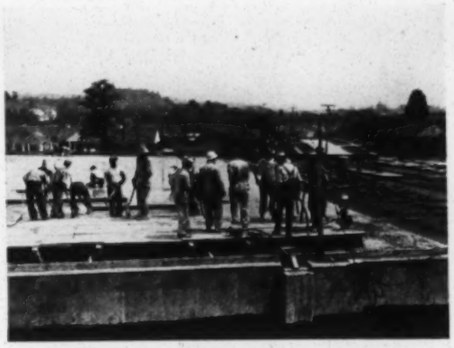
Sympathy is extended to Theodore Pippin, whose father died recently.

Sympathy is also extended to Fleenor Minton, Mrs. Anderson Burdine and Mrs. Charlie Heffner, upon the death of Mrs. Anna Daugherty, who was Fleenor's sister, Mrs. Burdine's and Mrs. Heffner's mother.

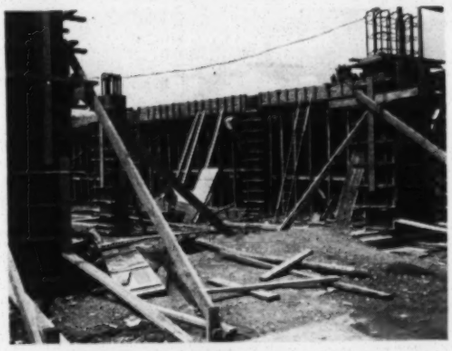
Sympathy is extended to Jeanette Parker, upon the death of her grandmother, Mrs. George W. Boyd.

Press employees were saddened to learn of the death of Verna Owens Ham on August 15. Sincere sympathy is extended to her sister, Vennie Owens, and other members of her family.

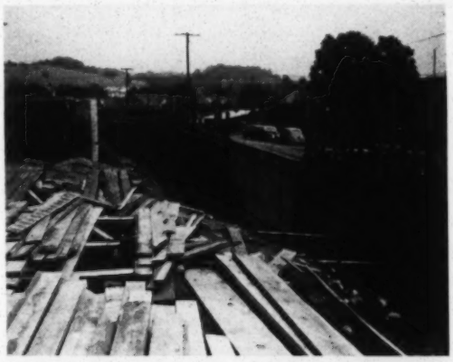
MORE CONSTRUCTION



Pouring Another Floor Section



View of Basement Columns



Retaining Wall for Railroad Siding

WITH THE PRESS FAMILY

Ruth Kilgore and Gladys Cradic spent their vacation at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Orena Henry, Inez Stata, June Newland, and Mary Nell Tallman have returned from a vacation at Savannah Beach, Ga.

Congratulations to Paul Onkotz upon the arrival of a son, Stephen Paul, born July 19.

Peggy Stickley, Bindery, has been on vacation.

We have been missing Sarah Conant, Office, who has been in the hospital.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McMurray who have a new son, Stanley Jay, born July 19.

Everett and Lois Light, both of the Bindery, have been on vacation.

Welcome back to work Elizabeth Cope, Bindery.

Jean Gray, Bindery, has returned from a pleasant vacation.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Joy Mallicote upon the arrival of a son, Ronald Joy on July 22. Mrs. Mallicote is the former Miss Clara Brewer.

Mary Repass, Bindery, has returned from a visit with her sister in Philadelphia.

Lois and Inis Price, Bindery, have been on vacation.

Lon Kilgore, Bindery, has been visiting his daughter, Evelyn, in New York State.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Christian upon their marriage of July 6. Mrs. Christian is the former Eloise Lane.

Congratulations to Lewis Moore who has a new son, Michael Stephen, born July 20.

Ida Mae McClellan, Bindery, reports a very pleasant vacation at Daytona Beach, Florida.

Doris Bowlin, Office, has been on vacation.

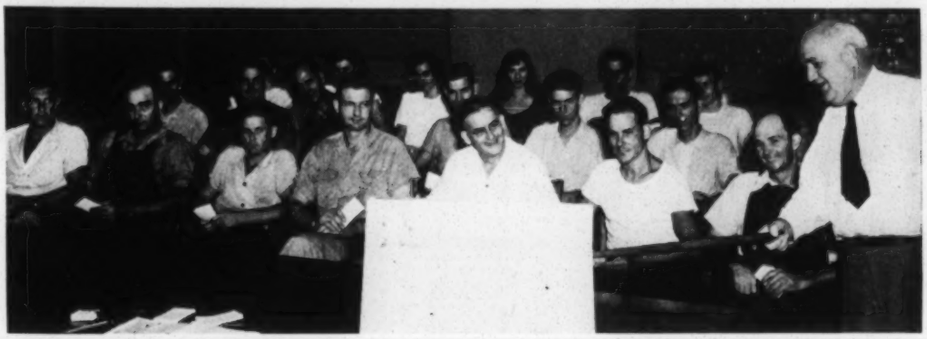
Congratulations to Mrs. Callie Blair, Bindery, upon her marriage to Whorley Lane, on May 8.

Carl Glass, Office, has been visiting in Charleston, S. C.

Auburn Collier's wife and child have returned home from a visit with her folks in France.

Congratulations to Quinten Carter, who has a new daughter, born August 8.

Bob Wilson, Office, and his family have been visiting relatives in Philadelphia.



Jimmy Peeler, Office, spent his vacation at Hungry Mother Park.

Congratulations to Joan Cowden and Sam Weatherly upon their recent marriage.

Congratulations are also in order to Cecil Ray Yokley who was married to Juanita Vaughn on July 16.

Denver Leonard, Bindery, spent his vacation in the Smokies.

Congratulations to Paul Benton of the night Stamping Department who is engaged to Ann Bennett of Johnson City.

Maureen Williams, Bindery, has been on vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Morse and their son, Robert, of Dickenson, Texas, have been visiting their daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Rankin McNeeley.

Congratulations to Louise Marsh of the night Stamping Department who is engaged to Lloyd Hammonds of TEC.

Clyde Johnson, Electric Shop, has been on vacation.

MORE SAFETY "EXPERTS"

The Safety Department has been conducting for several months a series of Safety Conferences for employees to familiarize them with our plant accident prevention program. Conferences are conducted in the form of 30 minute sessions, one each week for 4 weeks. Material presented covers basic safety information, cost of accidents, and a study of our plant accident records and hazards.

The last session in each series is a discussion meeting to consider safety recommendations and suggestions developed by the group. A number of excellent suggestions have been received and are being carried out as rapidly as possible.

A total of eight groups of employees (with approximately 20 persons in each group) have already attended the series of four sessions. The latest series was conducted for the group of 2nd shift employees pictured above.

Reading from left to right, they are: (1st row) Carl Hultin, Jr., Frank Petersen, Harley Rutledge, Eugene Ernst, E. K. Ellis, Harold Bentley, Charlie Carroll, Mr. Hay (conducting the class), (2nd row) Joe Knefel, A. J. Williams, Kelly Ledbetter, Fred Willis, Robert Grills, Vernoy Beverly, Luke McAmis, (3rd row) Helen Brabson, Reba Johnson, Ruth Beverly, Betty Hutchins, Roy Bullock, James Weatherly.

Classes have been suspended for the month of August because of vacations. However, plans are to resume them in the early fall for other employees.

Where I'd Like To Go

Some of our night shift people also have dreams of unusual vacations. Ruby Nell Godsey would like to take a trip to Hollywood, California, but that isn't all, she wants to do it up in a real Hollywood style with bleached hair and large sun glasses. Of course, she wants to take this trip in a yellow convertible, no less. In this attitude she would naturally paint the town red. Some dream.

Auburn Collier, who is a veteran of ETO, wants to travel too, believe it or not, but not in Europe this time. He saw enough of that. He is curious about China and Japan. We hope you have an opportunity to fulfill your dream because we are sure you would find the comparison of East and West most interesting.

Reba Nell Johnson's curiosity and interest must have been aroused by Inis Price's dream vacation in last month's issue, because she too would like to go to Cuba. She is fascinated by the combination of old and new customs into a modern way of living. Interesting place, Cuba.

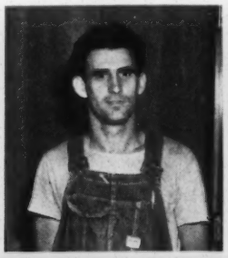
Bill Easterly has different feelings about Europe from his experiences during the war, because he would like to take his wife over and show her the Normandy Beach where he first touched European soil.

Some dreams probably sound impossible but they may become realities, who knows?

Easterly

Johnson

Collier



Godsey

The following night shift people have been on vacation: Bruce Rice, Howard Withers, Virginia Williams, Mildred Tiller, Hugh Armstrong, Mildred Dingus, Lucille Jennings, Kermit Fritz, Marie Dougherty, Roy Williams, Lakie Haynes, G. R. Hall, Louise Marsh, Ann McAmis, Louella Lane, Sam Click, Gladys Cowden and Faye Hill.

Mrs. Rosa Lee Bruce, 2nd shift nurse, spent the last two weeks of August vacationing with her children and getting them ready for school. Miss Gladys Cowden substituted for her during her absence.

Verna Owens Ham
1917-1949

Mrs. Verna Owens Ham, Bindery employee, died at 4:15 A.M. Monday, August 15, at the Budd Clinic, Johnson City, Tennessee, following an illness of several weeks. She is survived by her husband Raymond Ham, an employee of Holliston Mills, a sister Vennie Owens, Shipping Department employee, and her mother, Mrs. F. S. Owens, and eight brothers and sisters, Glenn, Howard, James, Josie, Mary Lee, Ruth, Louella, and Ancil Marie, who reside at Hemlock, N. C. Two other sisters, Mrs. Howard Edwards, Belair, Md. and Mrs. Louis Johnson, West Jefferson, N. C., also survive her.

Funeral services were conducted from the Hamlett-Dobson Chapel at 3 P.M. August 16 with the Rev. Carl Osborne, Unicoi, Tennessee, officiating. Interment was in the City Cemetery.

Pallbearers were: Claude Mellons, Arch Mellons, Roy Stapleton, Roy Crabtree, Dellmis Vicars, Arval Bare, James Sams, Dave Kidd, Kyle Dishner and F. B. Repass.

Verna came to Kingsport Press on February 26, 1943, to help out during the War and while her husband was in Service. She first worked in the Shipping Department but was later transferred to the Hand Case-Making Department. Although her health was not good the past year, she did her work cheerfully and without complaint. She was a conscientious and careful worker, well-liked by all who knew her.

Truly, the Press has lost a loyal employee and her associates a true friend.

KP MEMBERS

(*Cont. from page 1, col. 2*)

William Fletcher, Bindery; Leslie Allen Bright, brother of Lillian Moles, Bindery; Doris Mary Higgins, daughter of Joe Higgins, Composing Room; and Chucky Newland, son of Birdie Mae Newland, Kingskraft Office.

WORLD CALENDAR

(*Cont. from page 3, col. 3*)

on Sunday and ending on Saturday; each month contains 26 working days plus Sundays; days and dates always agree from year to year, and holidays are permanently fixed. It remains identical from year to year.

The 365th day of the year in "The World Calendar" is an international holiday, dedicated simultaneously in every country of the world to the universal harmony and unity of mankind, thus knitting all races, creeds, peoples and nations into a closer bond of fellowship, creating worldwide citizenship in the "One World." The potentialities of "Worldsday" for strengthening and promoting international peace among all nations are of great value.

In leap years another international holiday is interposed between June 30 and July 1.

"The World Calendar" can easily be put into effect by converting December 31, 1950 of the Gregorian calendar to "Worldsday," which will start the second half of the twentieth century on Sunday January 1, 1951, with "The World Calendar" in operation. This would give the nations of the world another year to prepare for this significant and historical reform if adopted by the United Nations NOW.

Are you in favor of "The World Calendar"? If so, write Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, State Department, Washington, D. C.

This material was obtained from The World Calendar Association, Inc.

THREE DAYS FOR LABOR DAY HOLIDAY

Announcement has been made by plant officials that arrangements have been made to permit a three-day shut-down for the Labor Day Holiday. This was done by scheduling the plant's regular quarterly shut-down on Saturday before Labor Day. There will be no work scheduled for September 3, 4, and 5. Regular production schedules will be resumed on September 6.

SAFETY DOLLARS

Date		Misses	Winners
July	23	4	Virgie C. Lewis #679
			Fred Whitlock #1038
			Cecil Jones #1213
July	28	5	W. R. Miller #1429
			Elbert H. Lawson #791
			P. G. Burdine #656
Aug.	4	1	Vona Isley #1220
			John Jennings #1066
			Max Calhoun #1297
Aug.	10	3	Dallas Salyer #672
			Robert Wilkinson #1334
			Joe M. Johnson #754

THEY HAVE SERVED

Since August, 1929

Mary Kate Tilson, Bindery
Hazel Cross, Bindery
W. B. Hicks, Sheetroom

Since August, 1934

Russel I. Smith, Pressroom

Since August, 1944

Viola S. Terry, Cafeteria
June Parker, Sheetroom
Ruth S. Kilgore, Bindery
Opal J. Parker, Examining and Wrapping
Norman D. Monroe, Pressroom
Mattie C. Sexton, Examining and Wrapping
Nettie Johnson, Examining and Wrapping
Thurman K. Pease, Sheetroom
Charles E. Wagner, Shipping
Laney R. Shipley, Pressroom

CHILDREN SEE MOVIE

Not only did the children enjoy the movie in the Club Room during their preschool party but their parents seemed to have just as much fun, as you will notice in the above picture. Our photographer snapped this picture during the movie hoping to capture the different reactions of the children. He succeeded as you will see by the expressions on some of the faces, but for some of the little folks the camera was the main attraction.

2 orig. ok attached letterhead

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

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NEWBERRY

PAUL R. WEBBER
ORANGEBURG

PRESIDENT M. F. WHITTAKER
ORANGEBURG

MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

75 sent with RACE IN THE NEWS to J.M. Dabbs 1/25/50.

January 30, 1950

Dear Editor:

This pamphlet, called Race in the News, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

I am able to send it to you partly through the aid of the editor of the Greenville, Mississippi Delta Democrat-Times, Mr. Hodding Carter, who is one of the Council's Board members.

The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and considerateness in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

J. McB. Dabbs.

Chairman

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beauline DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

OKLAHOMA CITY 1, OKLAHOMA

January 31, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S, Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Your letters of January 6 and 20 received. I had hoped to see you in Washington during the civil rights conference there January 15-17 but failed to locate you if you were there.

I shall be happy to send out the pamphlets and will get a letter out under my signature when they are ready for mailing. I hope you will understand that this is our heavy season in the gas business and that I am among those spearheading a fight here for better vocational training in our schools, add our McLaurin case to come before the U. S. Supreme Court next month and the last moment details that will have to be worked out, therefore I am a rather rushed person at this time but never too busy to try and do a job for the Council. I really enjoy the regular news releases and find them of great service along with informational value.

NH. 2/17/50 sent envelopes stamped-addressed Race in the News 189-papers in East Okla.

Send the material directly to my office; 548 N. E. 4th. street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Best regards,

Jimmy Stewart

JES/hs

Jimmy Stewart

January 20, 1950

Mr. Jimmie Stewart
627 Northeast Sixth St.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Stewart:

On January 6, Dr. Mitchell wrote you about sending out Race in the News to the county weekly newspapers in the eastern half of Oklahoma. We are anxious to get this accomplished. Won't you let us have your answer on this just as soon as possible.

If you have already answered Dr. Mitchell's letter so that our letters will cross in the mails, please ignore this one.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Winona Dawkins
Secretary

January 6, 1950

Mr. Jimmie Stewart
627 Northeast Sixth St.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Stewart:

You will see what we are doing in the states where we are better organized than we are in Oklahoma. What shall we do in Okla.? Would you be willing to sent the letter and pamphlets out in that state?

We have the names and addresses of all the county weeklies in the eastern half of the state (I assume I am o.k. in skipping the western half) and could send everything over stamped and ready, minus a mimeographed letter from you or whomever.

What do you advise?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Race & News

Feburary 3, 1950

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Thank you for sending the additional stationary. We are mailing you Race in the News with covering letter signed by you stamped and ready to mail. The letter is dated February 8th and are to be mailed then.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

SRC - Race in the News

1114½ Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
February 4, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is in compliance with your communication of January 13, 1950:

For a year or more there has been a very noticeable change in the Jackson Daily News in the handling of Race. At first there was a front page editorial "Go to Hell Harry" damning even the possibility of Civil Rights legislation. It was savage in its belligerence. Then there were front page editorials speaking in favor of the solution of some aspects of the situation regarding Negroes. The tone of these was condescending and paternalistic. Their sincerety was often negated by intermittent editorials or comments in the editor's personal column glorifying some aspect of the southern situation which was contradictory in principle to the special editorial.

As I recall it, even in the special editorials, and certainly in news items, the word Negro was written with a small n. Crime news about Negroes continued to be headlined with the characteristic twist by which Negroes generally were indicted. At the same time, however, syndicated news of sports frequently got by without serious distortion, perhaps only with the use of a small n when the word Negro was used.

This first spurt of editorials was followed by a lull with occasional favorable editorials or news stories pointing up inequalities and/or injustices.

Last February the paper instituted a Negro section - a page in the Saturday paper edited (without editorials) by a Negro woman. Within a few weeks the Negro section, very much abbreviated, appeared daily except Sunday. (The abbreviation, I think, is coincidental.) This special edition, featuring the Negro page, circulates in the Negro community exclusively.

At some point - it slipped upon me - there developed a consistent use of the capital N in the word Negro. News stories featuring crimes committed by Negroes have improved in tone. Sometimes the racial identity of the individual is not in the headline. Crimes of whites against Negroes are not deliberately played down. In traffic accidents involving whites and Negroes, the reporting does not always implicate the Negro.

Except in the special Negro section, courtesy titles are not used for Negroes. In an article where whites and Negroes are listed, the Negroes may be easily identified by the absence of titles. Doctor, Reverend, and

Professor are still the only titles used for Negroes.

Under separate cover I am sending clippings of a recent series of editorials and of news stories which seem to show great improvement in the handling of race. There seems to be an inclination to face issues squarely. There is decidedly less paternalism, ridicule, or contempt. (I might add that there are those among us who have observed this factor of changing sentiment in the common life of the people in Jackson.)

With reference to the Clarion Ledger, I have gathered the following facts from a friend who reads it daily:

Within the last few months there has been improvement in handling news presented by Negroes. Instead of being reduced to a paragraph of three or four lines, the article may be printed without alteration - except in the use of courtesy titles. There seems to be a greater willingness to accept news brought in by Negroes. There are frequent editorials calling attention to problems involving the Negro which must be faced squarely and honestly. Ads of a Negro realtor have been carried right along with other real estate advertisements. Syndicated releases in which Jackie Robinson and Don Newcombe are featured have been carried without the injection of the word Negro. They print the news as it is whether its about Negroes or whites.

It was my own observation during the hearings on the teachers' salary equalization case that the reporting in the Clarion Ledger was not of the quality of the Daily News reports. In the former, the plaintiff was referred to as the "Bates woman." A member of the Board of Education, defendant in the suit, is a member of the Hederman family which owns the Clarion Ledger. On the witness stand Mr. Hederman displayed decided prejudice.

Both papers have carried pictures of Negro groups featuring outstanding achievements. This is not new, perhaps, but may have occurred with greater frequency. [Between the time this letter was dictated and typed, the Daily News has come up with the picture of a Negro by the side of that of a white woman. It was on the last page. To me the subtlety of it reeks with malice aforethought. We thank that, ultimately, good may result from this "brave new step."]

Why this advance? Doubtless many factors have contributed. There is a rumor abroad among Negroes that in the case of the Daily News it was a matter of life and death. The circulation is reputed to have been alarmingly low a year ago. In that connection it has been very noticeable that very vigorous efforts are expended in selling the advertising value of the paper.

Some local incidents have been thought of as contributing factors to the change. Among them the courage and intelligence displayed by Negroes in the salary suit and the threat of future suits, the speaking out of Negroes on what they want and taking a stand publicly on controversial matters. Last July one man wrote the editors of both daily papers taking them to task about the States Rights issue as it was interpreted here and pointed out its constitutional contradictions. He states that there have been no editorials championing States Rights since his letter. Some eight or ten

years ago, the old Interracial Commission expressed concern for this matter but with little, if any, results.

And then there is always hanging over the heads of the powers-that-be, the fear of unfavorable publicity from the outside. More than once I have heard remarks of the expressed hope that certain things would not get to the Negro papers. Perhaps a careful study would reveal other things, including Race in the News, which are giving impetus to this improved situation.

I have in mind doing an article or an open letter using the materials we are sending you. I would therefore be very grateful for their return.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
Lef gnB

Mrs. M. J. Lyells

P.S. Last spring I had a telephone conversation with every librarian in the vicinity about the SRC materials. I trust that they have resulted in orders. If Millsaps College Library is not on your mailing list, I suggest circularizing them. The librarian at Jackson College told me last week that she had placed a standing order, but had failed to get materials. We suggested the probable shortage of staff to follow through on that type of order. If that is the situation she should be requested to place orders regularly.

RSL

DAILY FILE

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

DR. GEO. E. CLARY, CHAIRMAN
SAVANNAH, GA.

DR. FORRESTER WASHINGTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA.

DR. J.McDOWELL RICHARDS, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN
DECATUR, GA.

WESLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING
63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
R. L. RUSSELL, STATE DIRECTOR
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. HERMAN HEYMAN, SECT.
ATLANTA, GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. M. E. TILLY, FIELD WORKER
ATLANTA, GA.

February 7, 1950

Mailed 212 with Race in the News to County Weeklies in Georgia - 2/7/50

Dear Editor;

This pamphlet, called Race in the News, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

I am able to send it to you partly through the aid of the editor of the Greenville, Mississippi Delta Democrat-Times, Mr. Hodding Carter, who is one of the Council's Board members.

The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and considerateness in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

G. E. Clary

Chairman

The Chattanooga Times

Sent to Mr. Mynders 2/3/50 to be mailed with Race in the News to 121 County Weeklies in Tennessee

February 8, 1950

Dear Editor:

This pamphlet, called Race in the News, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

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The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and considerateness in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

Alfred Mynders

Chairman
Tennessee Division
Southern Regional Council

Feburary 3, 1950

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Thank you for sending the additional stationary. We are mailing you Race in the News with covering letter signed by you stamped and ready to mail. The letter is dated February 8th and are to be mailed then.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

SRC - Race in the News

February 9, 1950

Mrs. Irma B. Blackwell
RFD #2 Box 9
Chase City, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Blackwell:

Mr. A. G. Richardson tells me that he has sent on to you the correspondence I have had with people in the state school board about getting aid from the Negro Supervisors' Association in Virginia in distributing this little pamphlet Race in the News.

With the help of Mr. Emerson Smith of the Virginia Council of Churches, the pamphlet is just now being mailed out to each of the county weeklies in Virginia (as it is in all other southern states). You will have seen also that it has been sent to all the daily papers throughout the South by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

We are most anxious to get local follow-ups through visits, little green book in hand, to the editors. The improvement that has come in many, many papers as a result of such visits is remarkable and permanent. Yet, it isn't enough just to get the pamphlet to the papers. It must be read by people with a sensitive conscience and be read by numbers of such people.

Our Council struggles on the barest budget. Could not the Negro Supervisors' Association tap this or that small independent treasury and buy two hundred or five hundred or a thousand copies at fifteen cents each and get them out into the hands of people in the state who will take effective local action?

Mr. Luther Jackson at Petersburg has been helping us plan a campaign of this sort in Virginia, and I am sure will speak most cordially of the Council and of this purpose.

Will you be kind enough to write me what you think might be done?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
RICHMOND, 16

January 25, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The President of the Negro Supervisors' Association in Virginia is Mrs. Irma B. Blackwell, RFD 2, Box 9, Chase City, Virginia. We suggest that you write directly to her concerning the distribution of the small pamphlet RACE IN THE NEWS.

Mrs. Blackwell is most cooperative and I am sure will assist in distributing this pamphlet. Her attention has been called to the former correspondence between you and Mr. T. T. Hamilton of our Department of Education.

Very truly yours,

A. G. Richardson

A. G. Richardson
Assistant Supervisor of Elementary
and Secondary Education

AGR/ec

cc: Mr. T. T. Hamilton
Director of Secondary Education

Lakeland Public Schools

Lakeland, Florida

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL

February 10, 1950

Sent leaflet 2/13/50 HCF

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please give me the price on the pamphlet,"Race in The News".

Yours very truly,

Carl S. Cox

Carl S. Cox
Supervising Principal

CSC:ml

February 13, 1950

Mr. William Ellyson
Miller & Rhoads
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Bill:

Here is a copy of my little green book.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MANSIR TYDINGS, CHAIRMAN
R. B. ATWOOD, VICE CHAIRMAN
DR. HUGH A. BRIMM, 2ND. VICE CHAIRMAN
MRS. HORTENSE YOUNG, SECRETARY
SIDNEY BAER, TREASURER

DIRECTORS
ROBERT T. BURKE, JR.
DR. JOHN T. DORRIS
BISHOP WILLIAM R. MOODY
MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
DR. IRWIN T. SANDERS
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
KENTUCKY DIVISION
LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

mailed 155 with Race in the News 2/23/50.

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The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and considerateness in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

Victor R. Portmann

Secretary-Manager
Kentucky Press Association

February 27, 1950

Dr. Dorothy Jones
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Dorothy:

Thank you a lot for your good long letter and for the newspapers which came safely over. They both help us.

You are the best judge of when to get moving with the survey. We do greatly hope though that before long the Rock Hill people will want to push on with it.

My Gum Tree friends won a second prize for home improvement in Hanover County and beamed with pride.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Race in the News

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 20,1950

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am sorry that your letter of January 13 about Race in the News was misplaced by me during our examination period and consequently overlooked all these days since then.

Shortly after your letter came I talked to a local physician about the local newspaper's treatment of Negro news. He is an alert person and quite sensitive to discrimination. His reply was: "I think we are getting very friendly treatment now. Yes, I think the paper is fair to us." (The local newspaper changed publishers about two years ago and I think he meant that he feels the present publisher is fairer than the former one.)

About nine months ago the editor of the Rock Hill Evening Herald announced in his paper that he was considering the idea of putting Negro news in the regular edition of the paper. He was then publishing a Negro edition on Saturdays, i.e. a regular issue of the newspaper with one page that carried Negro news and that circulated only to Negroes. He asked subscribers to write in and tell him how they felt about the idea. Later he had a news article in which he stated that he had received a number of replies, that the majority favored the change, but that the minority who were not in favor of it were strenuously opposed. He did not mention any of the objections given. He also did not say specifically but he implied that he would not make the change he had proposed. Several months later the newspaper built and moved into new quarters. The new set-up made it inconvenient to publish a separate Negro edition. Without mentioning that a new policy was being established the newspaper discontinued the Negro edition and carried Negro news (still once a week-Saturdays) in the regular edition on the page with classified ads. The reporter is a Negro. Titles of Mr. and Mrs. and Miss are used. It is the established policy of the newspaper to omit such titles from Negro names when Negroes are listed with whites in such news items as solicitors for fund drives, appointments of teachers, etc. Some time ago I spoke to the Executive Secretary of the local Red Cross Chapter about this matter. She said that if she turned in the Negro names with titles, the newspaper staff deleted the titles. She corrected this to say "they would delete the titles". As I talked with her further about it, it seemed to me that actually she does not turn in titles for Negroes with the news items she gives the newspaper because she has been told the newspaper has a policy of not using titles for Negroes. One of my colleagues has to turn in a list of

white and Negro solicitors for the Crippled Children Fund Drive soon and she will give titles for Negroes just as with whites. We can see then whether or not the newspaper deletes them.

Rock Hill has a new newspaper - the Rock Hill Post.The seventh issue of it came out on January 26. It carries Negro news written by a Negro reporter and does not use titles,i.e. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss.

I am sending you marked copies of both Rock Hill newspapers. I believe the Rock Hill Evening Herald is doing a better job of handling Negro news. When the editor was asked recently if he had had any kick-back on his change from the Negro edition to including Negro news in the regular edition he replied "Not a bit".

This next part of my letter has to do with the Self-Survey. The final conclusion of the local group was in favor of postpoing the survey until the local Chapter can be built up and can establish itself more soundly in the community. We could not get any strong local group to help sponsor a survey at this time and the opinion was that we could lose more than we might gain, if we launched forth on it alone.

Our first step toward strengthening the local chapter was to plan a program that would be of interest to the people of the community and at the same time of genuine educational value. We invited Dr.Hiley H.Hill, head of the sociology department at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte to come over and give a talk on the subject "Sociological Implications of the Race Problem." We invited leaders of local civic and other organizations, business men, ministers, and all other persons who were thought to be interested and understanding. The meeting was held at Friendship College on February 9 and was well attended by both whites and Negroes. The editor of the local paper came apparently to see if any sensational news was being made and he gave a splendid write-up in the local paper.(I mean splendid in comparison with what it could have been knowing the write-ups often given to such meetings here.) Dr. Hill, by the way, in case you do not know him,is an exceptionally scholarly speaker. He has his degree from Howard University where he studied under Franklin Frazier. (Comment of one of our Winthrop colleagues in another department of study: "That was surely a scholarly talk. We don't have any sociologist on our faculty who could come anywhere near giving as fine a presentation.")

We are hoping that we can have another strong program in March and rather quickly get the Southern Regional Council more soundly established in Rock Hill. When that is accomplished, I believe the membership will want to proceed with the Survey.

My best wishes to you and yours.

Cordially yours,

Dorothy

Dorothy Jones

mailed to H. B. Schaeffer 2/22/50 with Race in the News - 111.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION
Jackson, Mississippi

February 28, 1950

Dear Editor:

This pamphlet, called Race in the News, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

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The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and consideratenass in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

H B Schaeffer
Chairman

Chairman
Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer
Jackson

Vice Chairman
Laurence C. Jones
Piney Woods

Secretary-Treasurer
Ruby S. Lyells
Jackson

February 22, 1950

Reverend H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson 11, Mississippi

Dear Reverend Schaeffer:

Here are the copies of Race in the News to be mailed to the county weeklies in Mississippi. The covering letters are in the envelopes.

Your only duty is to put them in the mail box.
Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

SR Caface in the News

Loyola University of the South
Department of Sociology

March 1, 1950

New Orleans Newspapers' Coverage of Crime Involving Negroes

This study is an attempt to discover the practices of New Orleans newspapers in reporting crimes with which Negroes are in some way connected. The period covered is the month of January, 1950. The source of the data is three daily white papers, The Times-Picayune, New Orleans States and New Orleans Item, one Sunday white paper, the Times-Picayune-States, and two weekly Negro papers, the Louisiana Weekly and the Informer-Sentinel.

The white papers. There were five Sundays and twenty-six weekdays in the month of January. This means that the total number of white papers studied for crime reporting was eighty-three (five Sunday issues and seventy-eight weekday issues). In all of these issues there appeared during the month of January 145 stories of Negro crime comprising 467.25 column-inches of space (an average of 3.28 inches per item.) This is an average of 5.73 inches of space per issue.

The Times-Picayune is a morning paper; the two others are evening papers. The following table shows a comparison of the amount of space used by both the daily and the Sunday paper for the reporting of Negro crime.

Amount of space	Times-Picayune	New Orleans States	New Orleans Item	Times-Picayune and States
Issues	26	26	26	5
Stories	80	28	15	22
Column-inches	237.25	99.50	62.50	67.75
Avg. inches per story	2.96	3.55	4.16	3.08
Avg. inches per issue	9.12	3.82	2.40	13.55

The above comparisons show clearly that the Times- Picayune devotes the most space to the reporting of Negro crime, both in its daily paper and in the one it publishes with the States on Sundays. Since both of these papers are owned and operated by the same publisher, it is to be expected that they would not differ greatly in their policies in this matter. There is a difference between the morning and evening papers in the number of stories on Negro crime, and this may be accounted for by the fact that police reporters file their stories for the morning deadline. But there is also a difference between the two evening papers, the States carrying almost twice as many crime stories as the Item.

The New Orleans Item, not only by its independent ownership but also by the facts considered above, stands apart from the three other papers. It is the only white newspaper which does not identify the race or color of persons involved in crimes. In fact, the only way we could discover Negroes was by comparing the names in the Item's stories with those of the other papers. Furthermore, the New Orleans States used the word "Negro" in a headline once, and the Times-Picayune twice used the distasteful word "Negress." The Item was guilty of neither of these offenses. As might be expected in crime reporting, none of the papers used the titles, Mr., Mrs., or Miss in referring to Negroes.

One of the best tests of crime reporting from an inter-racial point of view is the manner in which crimes by white persons against Negroes are reported.

This criterion is especially valuable when we read the reports in the Negro newspapers. During the month of January the daily Times-Picayune printed two stories of white crimes against Negroes, for a total of thirteen inches; the States published two for sixteen inches of space, while the Item carried four in 53.50 inches. Here again, the Item shows a more cosmopolitan approach and a wider coverage of the community than the three other white papers.

The Negro papers. Both of the Negro newspapers in New Orleans are published on Saturday. Thus there were four issues of each weekly paper during the month of January. In these eight issues there appeared a total of 46 stories of Negro crime comprising 425.50 column-inches of space (an average of 9.25 inches per item). This is an average of 53.18 inches of space per issue.

Amount of space	Louisiana Weekly	Informer-Sentinel
Issues	4	4
Stories	19	27
Column-inches	203.50	222.0
Avg. inches per story	10.7	8.22
Avg. inches per issue	50.87	55.5

It is abundantly evident that the Negro newspapers devote much more space to crime news per issue and per story than the white papers. There seem to be several reasons for this. The Negro papers must cover the news for a whole week as well as a wider territory and would thus be expected to have more stories. A second and more significant reason is that they cover crime stories which are important to Negroes and which the white papers largely ignore.

The white papers do not assign reporters to Negro stories; they simply have the police reporter pick up items from the police records. The Negro papers send out reporters to write stories on important crimes, get background material and details concerning the persons involved. Their readers are interested in what happens to Negroes while the white readers of the daily press are assumed not to be so interested. A similar situation exists among all special-interest papers, labor weeklies, Catholic papers and others.

Just as the white papers are presumably written for the white community by white people, so also are the Negro papers written for the Negro community by Negroes. The Louisiana Weekly identified white persons as such in two crime stories against Negroes, and the Informer-Sentinel carried one story of white crime against Negroes. Both papers used the word white in headlines for these stories.

Of all of the papers mentioned in this study, the New Orleans Item is the only one which tends to be a paper published for the whole community, regardless of race. Its method of handling news coverage of crime involving Negroes is better than that of the other papers. The content of its stories is not so adequate as that of the Negro papers, but is much better than that of the other white papers.

30 - Race in the News

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mailed 3/3/50 to 109 County Weeklies in Ga.

March 3, 1950

Dear Editor:

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Executive Director

R in N

Dist.

March 6, 1950

Mr. William W. Gibbs
Rinehart & Gibbs
Ingraham Building
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

We have now had Race in the News mailed out to the county weekly newspapers in the following states:

Alabama:	by the Alabama Division
South Carolina:	by the South Carolina Division
Texas:	by the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Mississippi:	by the Mississippi Division
Arkansas:	pending
North Carolina:	by the North Carolina Division
Tennessee:	by the Tennessee Division
Georgia:	by the Georgia Interracial Commission
Virginia:	by the Dept. of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches
Louisiana:	by this office
Kentucky:	by the Kentucky Division
Oklahoma:	by a Fellow of the Council

We are anxious to get them out to the Florida papers. We wrote you some weeks ago about the plan, and haven't yet heard what you wish.

It ends up with our preparing the letters, stuffing the envelopes, addressing them and licking on the stamps and sending you the bundle to open and slip into the mailbox. But we need your agreement!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Rm N

March 7, 1950

Mr. Hodding Carter, Editor
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

We have now sent out Race in the News to the county weeklies in all the southern states except Arkansas and Florida. We expect it to go out in both those states pretty soon.

In each case except Louisiana, it was sent from within the state. The New Orleans people thought it best for this office to mail it to the Louisiana weeklies.

I can't say we have made much of a splash with the mailing to the weeklies. Only two or three have written us at all, but it may be that our various local officials who signed the letters have had more response. Anyway, I feel better having got it into each man's hands.

We are truly grateful to you for your help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

3/8/50

Dr. Mitchell:

Did you ever hear anything from the Negro Supervisor's Association about Race in the News?

WGD

March 13, 1950

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING

This little paper, month after month, does a good job on Negro participants. I have twice written and praised them.

This kind of thing is so rare that I think it worth some special attention. Maybe some columnist would write it up, or what would you suggest.

GSM

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

NEWS VIEWS

GREENVILLE CITY SCHOOLS
VETERANS TRAINING PROGRAM
Greenville, S. C.

Volume I | MARCH 7, 1950 | Number 10

TOLLISON ASSUMES NEW DUTIES

Mr. Henry E. Tollison, appointed Automotive Supervisor as of January 30, was educated in the public schools of Greenville and Greenwood counties and in a number of special schools conducted by the Government for supervisors of automotive and aircraft mechanics. His experience has been extensive in these fields and as teacher in auto machinist.

Mr. Tollison began as an auto mechanics apprentice eighteen years ago. He progressed to a journeyman, later operating his own shop. He has served under Civil Service as an aircraft mechanic and aircraft mechanics foreman. During the war years his duties included both supervision and teaching.

In September, 1946, Mr. Tollison accepted a position as auto mechanics instructor for the Greenville Veterans Training Program. As the program expanded he was placed in charge of the auto machinist courses, where he served until the time of his new promotion.

WHAT ABOUT TELEVISION?

Mr. J. B. Cothran

Should I buy a television receiver now? Which make receiver do you think is best? When will Greenville have a television station? Why the "freeze" on allotting permits for new TV stations? How large a screen should one get in a TV receiver? What about the program quality? Is a television receiver very expensive to operate?

These are just a few of the numerous questions asked me almost every day by individuals interested in television. Perhaps you, too, may have wondered

Barnett, Comer New Academic Instructors

Mr. Lowell Barnett has re-

S. C. DELEGATION MEETS WITH SUCCESS

In an effort to establish a clearer understanding in South Carolina between the Veterans Administration and the many public schools offering training to veterans under the provisions of Public Laws 346 and 16, a meeting was held in Columbia on February 9, 1950, attended by approximately 125 superintendents, vocational men and representatives of the Veterans Administration. At that meeting many pertinent problems in connection with the negotiation of renewal contracts between the schools and the Veterans Administration, effective as of March 1, 1950, were thoroughly discussed. Several specific points at issue were considered by the school officials to be of sufficient importance to carry to higher authority for clarification and favorable consideration in order to successfully administer and continue a program of education and training for veterans on the high level of standards that the public schools of South Carolina have established.

The delegation, appointed at that meeting, to present these problems to the Veterans Administration Central Office, Washington, D. C., was composed of the following:

Dr. W. F. Loggins, Superintendent, Greenville City Schools

Mr. T. N. Fortson, Bus. Mgr. Vet. Trng. Program, Greenville City Schools

Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Voc. Dir., Parker District

Mr. E. B. Hallman, Superintendent, Spartanburg City Schools

Mr. Roy Hewey, Voc. Dir., Spartanburg City Schools

Mr. Roland Hawthorne, Voc. Dir. Anderson City Schools

Mr. J. C. Turner, Superintendent, Greenwood City Schools

Mr. W. A. Schiffley, State Dept. of Education, Division of Veterans Education.

This conference was convened at Washington on February 15 in the office of Mr. H. V. Ster-

The following excerpts from a Washington release to the *Greenville News* indicate specific accomplishments resulting from the conference:

"A delegation of South Carolina school officials, including three from Greenville, won an agreement from the Veterans Administration today on all cost factors to be counted in the contracts for training more than 40,000 veterans in the public schools of that state next year.

W. A. Schiffley of Columbia and Orangeburg, the director of veterans education in the State Department of Education, said: *'The VA granted every request we made and said we were doing a swell job.'*

Schiffley said the school officials and the VA had ironed out all their differences on the wording of the contracts which will go

Ehmig Resigns As Director

H. A. Ehmig, director of the Veterans Training Program since its beginning in 1945, resigned his position during February.

Mr. Ehmig came to Greenville City Schools in September 1941, from Olympia High School in Columbia, to assume duties as auto mechanics instructor and supervisor of national defense training. He later became Vocational Director of the City Schools, and from that position organized and started, in 1945, the first Veterans Training Program for secondary schools in the state. The first G. I. student was under Mr. Ehmig's personal direction.

From this beginning, the Program grew to a one-time high of approximately 2100 students.

Mr. Ehmig has been appointed district manager for North and South Carolina of Hubbard, Dilley and Hamilton, Inc., industrial and management consultants, of New York. He will remain in Greenville, making available the services of the company to industry in this area.

Dr. W. F. Loggins, Superintendent, Greenville City Schools, says that no successor to Mr. Ehmig has been named as yet.

Interested Outsiders Comment On Our Program

Volume I MARCH 7, 1950 Number 10

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These are just a few of the numerous questions asked me almost every day by individuals interested in television. Perhaps you, too, may have wondered about these same things.

The number one question seems to be: *When will Greenville have a television station?* There is one application for a station for Greenville filed with the Federal Communication Commission, but due to the "freeze" put on new TV station permits by F. C. C. no action has been taken on this application as yet.

Why the "freeze" on new station permits by F. C. C.? The F. C. C. called a halt on new station permits in the fall of 1948 in order to study the need for new channels or frequencies for broadcasting TV programs. Up to now only 13 channels have been available and due to certain technical problems involved in TV transmission, only 7 channels could be allotted to any one area. In the larger metropolitan areas, such as New York and Chicago, more channels were wanted. Also, the question of whether color TV is to be given the public now is being debated.

Will present TV receivers be obsolete when these changes are made? The F. C. C. has said that

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

Attendance Notes

Accumulate leave for emergencies!

So far this year thirteen students have had their training interrupted as the result of an erroneous belief that they might lose something if they did not take their leave as it accumulated. Most of these men were out because of illness, but all of them had been in training long enough to have accumulated 15 to 30 days leave for emergencies!

USE YOUR LEAVE WISELY —SAVE FOR POSSIBLE EMERGENCIES.

Barnett, Comer New Academic Instructors

Mr. Lowell Barnett has replaced Mrs. Mary Porter as a Related Work Instructor at Pinckney Street School. Mr. Barnett, teaching in the Training Program on the grammar school level, was formerly principal of Oneal Grammar School near Greer and still lives in that community. Immediately prior to coming here, he was teacher of Veterans Vocational Agriculture at Jordan High School, near Greer, for four years.

Mrs. Porter, who resigned effective January 31, is at present in Columbia. Her address is Apt. 16A, Myron Apts., Jackson Blvd.

Mrs. Mary Comer, new part-time Related Work Instructor at 500 Pendleton, recently replaced Mrs. David Jay. A graduate of Carson-Newman College, Mrs. Comer taught for one year in the high school of Strawberry Plains, Tennessee. Last year she did graduate work at Columbia University. Mrs. Comer and her husband, who came to Furman this year as professor of psychology, are now living in Geer Hall on the University campus.

"I Am My Brother's Keeper"

Despite the continuous efforts of welfare and social agencies, we still have many people who are without adequate homes, clothes and food. It is the responsibility and privilege of those of us who are more fortunate in material as well as mental and physical means to help the less blessed ones.

In many instances, our veterans have proved that "It is more blessed to give than receive," by making several groups

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

S. C. DELEGATION MEETS WITH SUCCESS

In an effort to establish a clearer understanding in South Carolina between the Veterans Administration and the many public schools offering training to veterans under the provisions of Public Laws 346 and 16, a meeting was held in Columbia on February 9, 1950, attended by approximately 125 superintendents, vocational men and representatives of the Veterans Administration. At that meeting many pertinent problems in connection with the negotiation of renewal contracts between the schools and the Veterans Administration, effective as of March 1, 1950, were thoroughly discussed. Several specific points at issue were considered by the school officials to be of sufficient importance to carry to higher authority for clarification and favorable consideration in order to successfully administer and continue a program of education and training for veterans on the high level of standards that the public schools of South Carolina have established.

The delegation, appointed at that meeting, to present these problems to the Veterans Administration Central Office, Washington, D. C., was composed of the following:

Dr. W. F. Loggins, Superintendent, Greenville City Schools

Mr. T. N. Fortson, Bus. Mgr. Vet. Trng. Program, Greenville City Schools

Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Voc. Dir., Parker District

Mr. E. B. Hallman, Superintendent, Spartanburg City Schools

Mr. Roy Hewey, Voc. Dir., Spartanburg City Schools

Mr. Roland Hawthorne, Voc. Dir. Anderson City Schools

Mr. J. C. Turner, Superintendent, Greenwood City Schools

Mr. W. A. Schiffley, State Dept. of Education, Division of Veterans Education.

This conference was convened at Washington on February 15 in the office of Mr. H. V. Sterling, Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education. Also present was Mr. A. H. Monck, Director, Training Facilities Service. These officials were high in their praise of the type training received by veterans in the Veterans Training Programs offered by the secondary public schools of South Carolina, and indicated that the Veterans Administration was well satisfied with the results. It was pointed out by the delegation that favorable consideration of the problems presented would mean that veterans in training would receive greater benefits under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

The following excerpts from a Washington release to the *Greenville News* indicate specific accomplishments resulting from the conference:

"A delegation of South Carolina school officials, including three from Greenville, won an agreement from the Veterans Administration today on all cost factors to be counted in the contracts for training more than 40,000 veterans in the public schools of that state next year.

W. A. Schiffley of Columbia and Orangeburg, the director of veterans education in the State Department of Education, said: *'The VA granted every request we made and said we were doing a swell job.'*

Schiffley said the school officials and the VA had ironed out all their differences on the wording of the contracts which will go into effect March 1 for 63 of the 83 schools in the veterans' training program. He said the terms would also apply to the contracts for the other schools.

As of January 31, Schiffley said, 45,671 veterans were enrolled in training courses in the state. Those being taught under the G. I. Bill of Rights included 6,864 in colleges; 15,067 taking on-the-farm training; 14,770 high school courses; 2,046 in vocational schools, 878 in business schools, and 88 in trade schools.

The delegation conferred with Senators Maybank and Johnston and with the South Carolina congressmen today."

NEW, MORE COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES SET UP FOR AUTOMOTIVE SHOPS

On January 27, an official directive was issued setting forth policies and procedures governing all automotive shops in the Veterans Training Program. Included in the memorandum are these statements:

1. No further purchase or procurement of parts for automotive repair will be made by any of the Veterans Training Program personnel. After an analysis of job to be performed the owner of the vehicle is to be responsible for the purchase and delivery to the shop of all parts to be used. This procedure is deemed advantageous to the program in that it will eliminate loss of time on the part of supervisor and/or instructors who would otherwise be required to interrupt teaching procedures in order to procure parts. Certain material such as rags, cotter pins, bearing greases, lock washers, stove bolts, etc. may be supplied to the shop when such items can be charged to expendable supplies, and will materially add to the facility of instruction with respect to the total job.

2. A work order system is to be used to control the types of projects assigned to each shop. The purpose of this system is to enable the assignment of jobs to the various shops coordinate with the need of the individual veterans of the various classes. This will enable each individual veteran to get necessary training in all job experiences as per training outline. Progress charts for each student showing complete job records are to be used to facilitate assignment of job types to shops by use of work order.

3. Emphasis on sound instructional procedures, quality of jobs performed and apportionment of job types with respect to each individual veteran and his progress in the course shall be of greatest concern. *No emphasis is to be placed on production or "getting cars out."*

Ehmig Resigns As Director

H. A. Ehmig, director of the Veterans Training Program since its beginning in 1945, resigned his position during February.

Mr. Ehmig came to Greenville City Schools in September 1941, from Olympia High School in Columbia, to assume duties as auto mechanics instructor and supervisor of national defense training. He later became Vocational Director of the City Schools, and from that position organized and started, in 1945, the first Veterans Training Program for secondary schools in the state. The first G. I. student was under Mr. Ehmig's personal direction.

From this beginning, the Program grew to a one-time high of approximately 2100 students.

Mr. Ehmig has been appointed district manager for North and South Carolina of Hubbard, Dilley and Hamilton, Inc., industrial and management consultants, of New York. He will remain in Greenville, making available the services of the company to industry in this area.

Dr. W. F. Loggins, Superintendent, Greenville City Schools, says that no successor to Mr. Ehmig has been named as yet.

Interested Outsiders Comment On Our Program

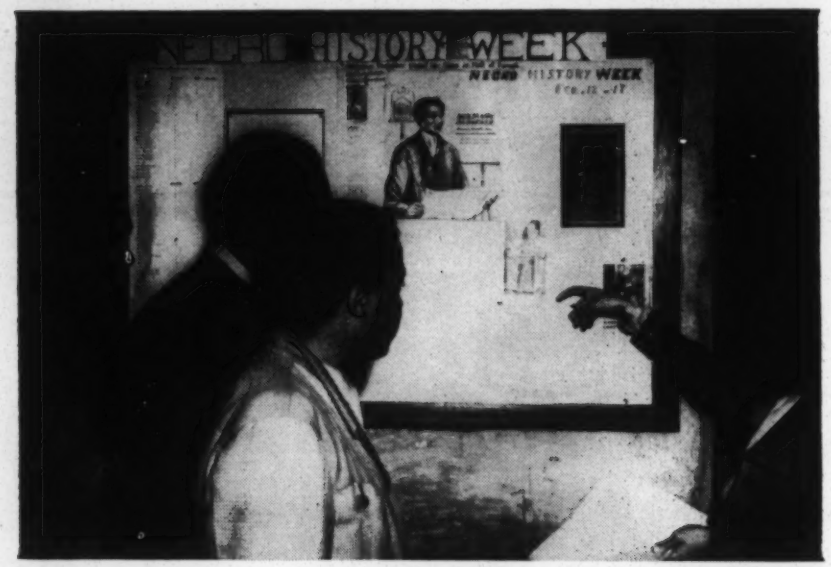
From time to time individuals on the mailing list of NEWS-VIEWS take time to write expressions of approval of not only our newspaper but our entire Veterans Training Program. Their thoughtfulness is gratifying and inspiring, and those who have an opportunity to read these communications as they come in would like to share the following excerpts from letters received from three different sections of the country:

From Mr. Victor Whitehouse, Coordinator of Veterans Affairs, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: "Thank you very much for the copy of *News-Views* which you sent me. I have read it carefully and enjoyed seeing what you are doing for your veterans. Evidently Greenville is taking good care of her veterans."

From Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia: " . . . Our Council has thought from the beginning that the veterans' training program was one of the most useful phases of American life. I was delighted to see that Greenville has gone so far with it . . ."

From G. B. DuBois (Col. Ret.), South Bend, Indiana: ". . . Your program must be extensive and operating smoothly. Your bulletin has been enjoyed by lots of veterans. You are doing an excellent job for the boys. Keep up the good work . . ."

DISPLAY FEATURES PROMINENT NEGROES



Corene Caldwell, Union School librarian, points out to interested students John Henderson, William Bowen and William Summers details of a bulletin board at the school featuring Benjamin Banneker, "America's Forgotten Hero," Shirley Graham, author of MOST HUMBLE SERVANT, the story of Banneker, and Carter G. Woodson, historian and founder of Negro History Week.

Floor Sanders, Paper Hangers Follow Extensive Project System In Training Shop

The course in Floor Sanding and Paper Hanging began in April, 1947, at Sterling High School, with John L. Hamilton as instructor. Mr. Hamilton received his training at Georgia State College.

The class had 17 students in the beginning; but by July 1948 it had grown to three classes with 56 students, and the three-class schedule was continued until May 1949. Since that time it has been operating on a two-class schedule.

Floor sanding—a commercial art—is a preventive maintenance, the purpose of which is to beautify and prolong the life of a floor. The floor finisher is confronted with an array of finishes calculated, it would seem, to confuse even the most experienced, unless his working methods are

History in The Making

The students of Miss Lykes' 6:30 class observed History Week by reading and discussing such noted Negro personalities as Mary McLeod Bethune, Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver.

It is certainly inspiring to us to know that we can go into the library and read books on such men. The experience has been so pleasant that many of the students have developed a real liking for the library since this period of study began. Our teach-

SEE YOUR BULLETINS

Upon observation, students will find that all old copies of school regulations have been replaced by new copies. The bulletin boards should be checked by every student each day. It is the responsibility of *every person* in the program to be fully aware of any bulletin as of the day it is posted. All new students are required to learn these regulations during the first three days of attendance.

Sterling Division Loses Faculty Member

The personnel of the Sterling Division of the Veterans Training School wish to take this opportunity to express their gratitude for the fine work which has been accomplished through the efforts of an excellent teacher, Mrs. Modestine Rosetta Garrett, who has resigned effective February 28.

Mrs. Garrett has always been a willing and persevering worker, both as teacher and as a public-spirited citizen. From the time she joined the faculty of this institution, October 1, 1947, she

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Club Elects Officers

Mrs. Modestine Garrett's 4:30 class has a club, the purpose of which is to develop students spiritually and mentally. The members remember the sick and send gifts to new babies of classmates.

Class officers elected to serve for 1950 are: James A. Cooper, President; Melvin Arnold, Vice-President; Walter Arnold, Treasurer; Bennie Gray, Sec.; Will E.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK OBSERVED

About this time every year, a week is set aside by libraries in many communities to commemorate the part that the Negro played in helping to build America.

During the week of February 13-17, the Union School library paid tribute to such great American men and women as George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, Phillis Wheatley and Paul Laurence Dunbar. Each day an academic teacher sent a group of students to the library to do research work on the life of some famous Negro American. Books used included Woodson's *Negro Makers of History*, Pierce's *Negro*

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

Business Administration

The Business Administration Class delved with great interest into the History of Negro Business. The class obtained a book from the school library, *Negro Business and Business Education*, which gave us a wealth of knowledge concerning business enterprises peculiar to our group.

It is the aim of this class to devote some time each week to the problems and solutions of some phase of Negro business.

We are wishing J. W. Williams, who leaves us this month, much success in his future undertakings.

We congratulate Hugh Irby upon the arrival of a son on February 4.

Automotive

The developments are overwhelming this month, in terms of practice subject matter that has come into the shop, and is continually coming in.

The auto machinists have been particularly gratified by numerous motor jobs necessitating

Today's Sports

A group of veterans, most of them attending Union and Green Avenue schools, played St. Anthony's Braves in a good basketball game Tuesday night, February 14. St. Anthony won the game with a final score of 57-33. (We'd like to add—for the sake of presenting all the facts, we like to think—that the veterans entered the competition after only two (2) practices, while St. Anthony has been playing all season!) Our team will meet the Braves again this month.

One for the books: The faculty is organizing a softball team! They plan their practices for Saturday afternoons—Shall we inform you later as to exact location of the field chosen for these sessions?

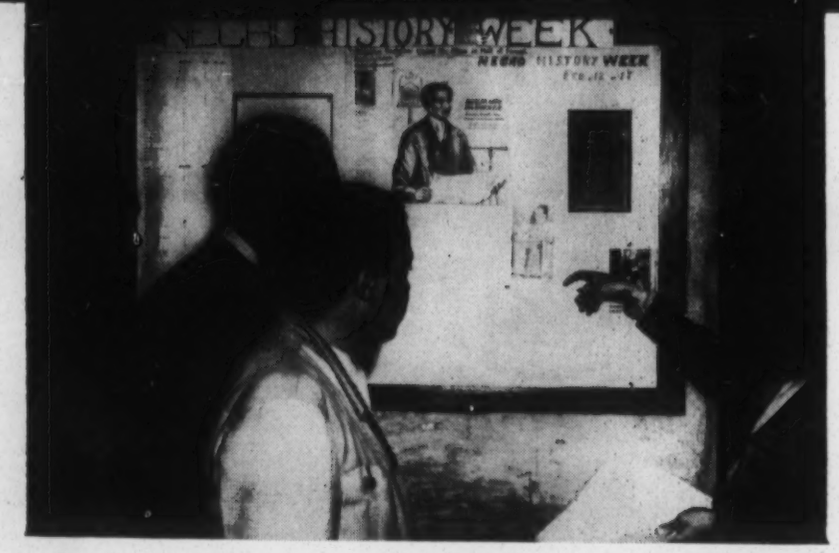
Want Ads

Want to buy: Clean 1941 or '42 model motorcycle. (See James Ledbetter, Green Ave. School.)

Wants to sell: A Harris and Richardson pistol, .22 long—$25. A clean 1940 Ford coach with radio, heater, and grill guard. $300.00. R. D. Smith, Green Ave. School, 7-9 A.M. or 510 Dunbar St.

50 Barred Rock chickens. $1.00 each. James C. Clement, Green Ave. School. 7-9 A. M., Union School 9-12.

1937 Ford Coach, just like new. Has 1946 Ford motor, 46" steering wheel. $450. James E. Wil-



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In our school, several large wooden floor panels are used as a part of the training in Floor

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Furniture Making

Wilbert Stewart concentrates so well in class that it's hard to understand why he doesn't do the same out of class. Maybe he

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

dents will find that all old copies of school regulations have been replaced by new copies. The bulletin boards should be checked by every student each day. It is the responsibility of *every person* in the program to be fully aware of any bulletin as of the day it is posted. All new students are required to learn these regulations during the first three days of attendance.

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On the Social Committee are: John C. Blassingame, Robert Proctor and R. L. Ladd; the Program Committee: Walter Goosby (Chairman), Tellroe Sterling and Willie Johnson. Samuel Martin is chairman of the Shut-ins Committee.

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The auto machinists have been particularly gratified by numerous motor jobs necessitating cylinder reboring, piston and piston pin fitting, which involve precision work and provide for the student creative interest.

The class wish to congratulate Noble Jones, who has recently acquired a bride. The fellows have, heretofore, thought of him as being too timid to talk with a girl, but as the saying goes, "Still water runs deep!"

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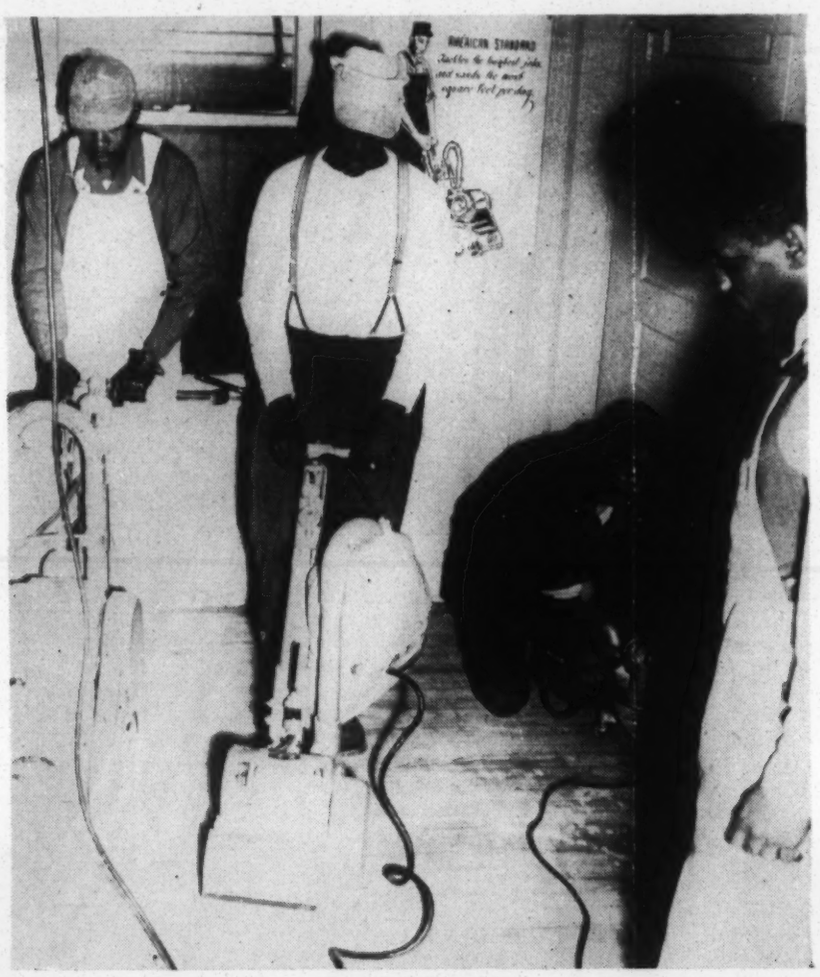
50 Barred Rock chickens. $1.00 each. James C. Clement, Green Ave. School. 7-9 A. M., Union School 9-12.

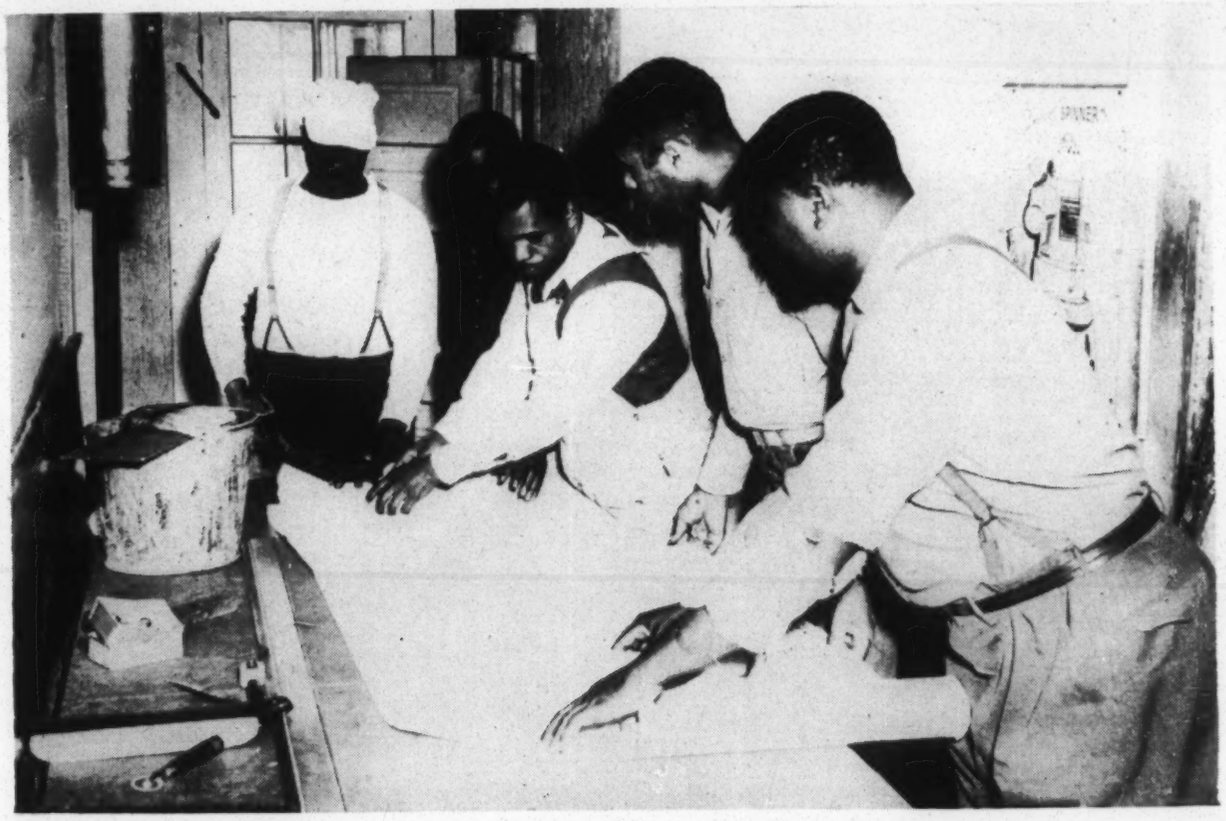
1937 Ford Coach, just like new. Has 1946 Ford motor, 46" steering wheel. $450. James E. Williams, Marietta, S. C.

Two kinds of pigs, Poland-China and O. I. C., for $12.50 each. Eustace Bennett, 13 Mountain St., Greenville, Union School 9-12.

Lost: Probably at Union School, wallet belonging to Frank Lathan. Worn brown leather containing $82, important papers. Reward.

STUDENTS OPERATE SANDING MACHINES, MATCH DESIGNS





Shown above is a class in Paper Hanging receiving instructions in matching designs. From left to right are: Tommie Lee Rhoades, Marvin Dean, John L. Hamilton (Instructor), Amos Odell and Wiley Drummond. The wallpaper seen in this hallway at Green Avenue School (and in the background of the Floor Sanding photograph) was applied by members of the Paper Hanging class.

The above photograph shows three machines in operation in the Floor Sanding classroom at Green Avenue School, the two large ones sanding from a 45-degree angle and the small one doing an edging job. The operators are, left to right: David Wicker, Tommie Lee Rhoades, Frank Young. Standing at right is Instructor John L. Hamilton. The wall chart visible in the picture is one of a series drawn for this course and used to familiarize the trainee with the machines before and during his operation of them.

Want Ads

For Sale: Acetylene welding outfit with cutting torch. Arthur E. Pitts (Radio, 8:30-11:30 A.M., Pinckney School).

Large console radio, good condition—$40.00. Jessie R. Dickerson (Radio, 8:30-11:30 A.M., Pinckney).

Pilot F. M. Tuner—$15.00. J. B. Cothran, Radio (Pinckney).

New Perfection (table top) oil stove, in perfect condition—$50.00. Raymond Wilson (Carpentry, evenings, Pinckney School).

18" band saw (Craftsman) and a 1/3 horsepower motor—$45.00. William H. Hawkins (Carpentry, 3:30-6:30, Pinckney).

G. E. frigidaire, 4 cu. ft., good condition. Allen E. Morris, Pinckney School (Nance 8:30-1:30).

Evans oil heater with blower (5-room) W. O. Gosnell. Phone 3-9361.

Nice record player with several good records—$30. James B. Durham (Plumbing, Pinckney).

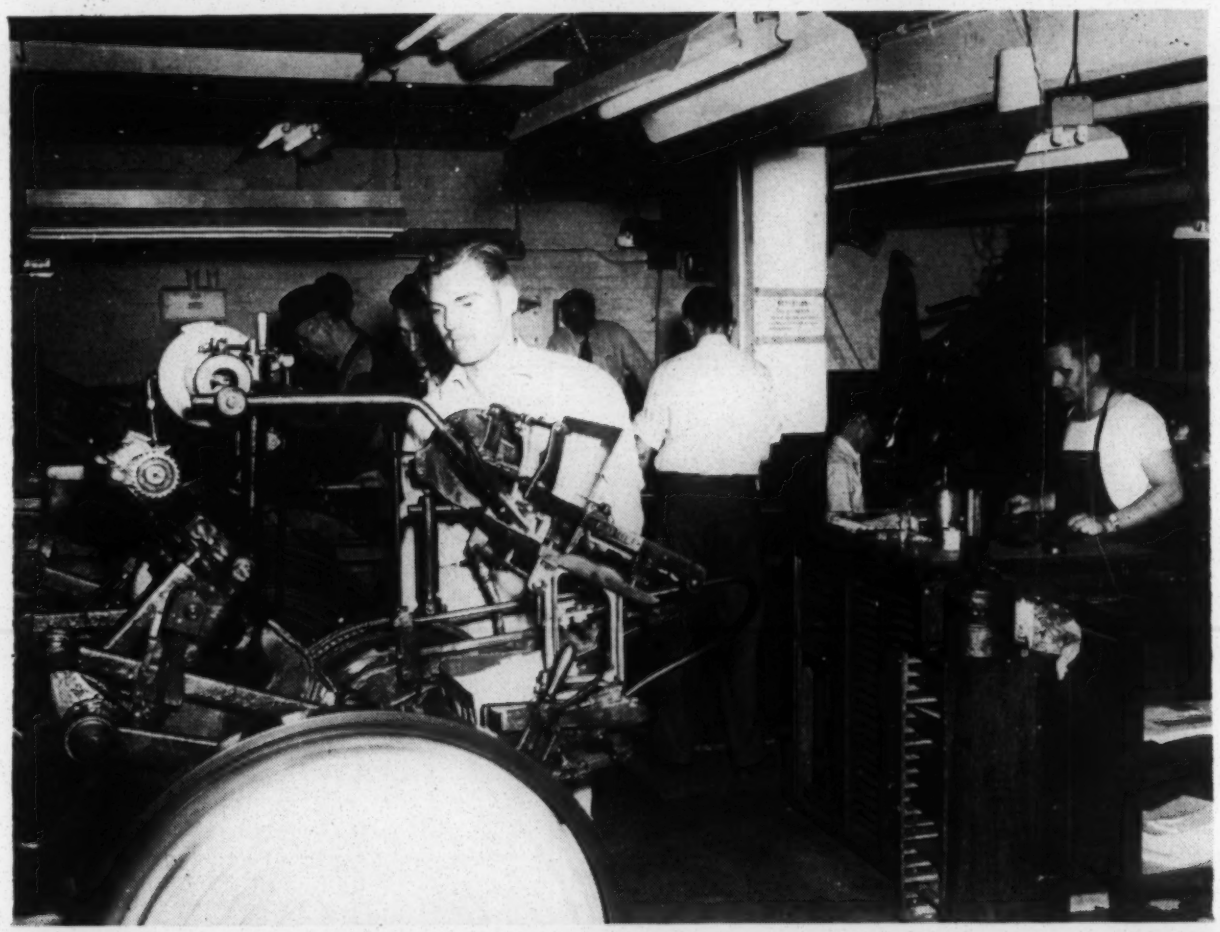
If anyone knows of a seed company in the U. S. that has the following flower seeds, James E. Grice would appreciate their sending him the address: Sturt Pea, Red Flowering Gum, Isopogon Roseus and Red Banksia. These flowers are natives of Australia. Also, James would like to purchase a couple of original recordings of "Zulus Bell" by King Oliver. Please contact Grice at 1314 Hampton Ave., Greenville.

Automotive

Questions (and *some* answers) from Mr. Suggs' class:

Who thinks it's necessary to

PRESSES ROLL AS TRAINEES LEARN



The above picture shows part of the evening printing class of veterans at work. At the platen printing presses in left area are (front to rear) Rawley Lee Jackson, Otto C. Burrell and William D. Eadie. At far rear, working with Little Giant automatic cylinder press (not shown) is Roy G. Burkhalter. Seated at linotype machine, W. E. Waldrop, Jr., assistant instructor. Standing at metal cutting saw (back to camera), Edgar Maxwell. Standing at imposing stone (far right), John D. Reece. The part of a head showing above Eadie's hat at rear of plant belongs to William H. Locke, who has been with the class over two years.

Academic

Among those enjoying a bit of Florida's sunshine these cool, snippy days are these students from Miss Nance's morning class at Pinckney: Grady Hall and family, and Wallace R. Hollingsworth. Grady took the jaunt in

PRINTING APPEALS TO VETS AS CAREER

The accompanying picture shows students of the printing class in the Veterans Training School at work on printing that will actually be used in the many departments of the Greenville City Schools and the Veterans Training Program here. Very little practice work is done on jobs to be thrown away, as the students are put on practical projects as soon as they learn the fundamentals of printing.

Unlike the usual high school print shop, the Printing School

Carpentry

Lines From A.M. Drawing Class

Recently Aaron Willis underwent a serious operation at General Hospital; but he is well now, back in class and catching up in a hurry.

A member of the class reported one morning in December that his sister needed a blood transfusion. The following men went at once to the hospital and donated blood to the bank: Charles Delk, Bernard Carey, Ray Gilreath, and Eddie Crawford.

Albert Garabedian has moved into his new home in Woodfields. The tulips he planted are already up.

Odis Corbin has accepted a morning job with W. E. Freeman, architect. He is greatly missed by members of his former class.

In December Joel Whitmire decorated the interior of his home on Houston Street—just in time for the arrival of a new son!

Bernard Carey, the Bostonian, has accepted a job with a lumber company. He is a good draftsman, and the class miss him and his continuous chatter.

A silent member of the class, Calvin Heaton from Pa., is making rapid progress, as seen in the nice drawings he has completed.

Radio And Television

The boys in Mr. Haynes' Radio Class are pushing ahead with all they have because the first-half examination is close at hand. Mr. Haynes says that any member of his class failing to define Ohms Law and properly apply it in this examination will be tried before a Kangaroo Court.

A hearty welcome is extended

E. Pitts (Radio, 8:30-11:30 A.M., Pinckney School).

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Automotive

Questions (and *some* answers) from Mr. Suggs' class:

Who thinks it's necessary to jack up an auto before you can inflate a tire? Carter.

Who was slightly "down in the dumps" when he discovered he had welded 4 C-clamps to a 1928 Ford? Kirby.

Who can careen through a 6 ft. 11 in. door in a 7 ft. auto? Grice.

Which fellow was slightly peeved at the boys who were making up a collection to give him a haircut?

Graduates from the Hammond Street Shop this month are Horace Allen, Wilton M. Nash, Harry Green and Gentry B. Reese. We congratulate these boys and hope for them much success in the future.

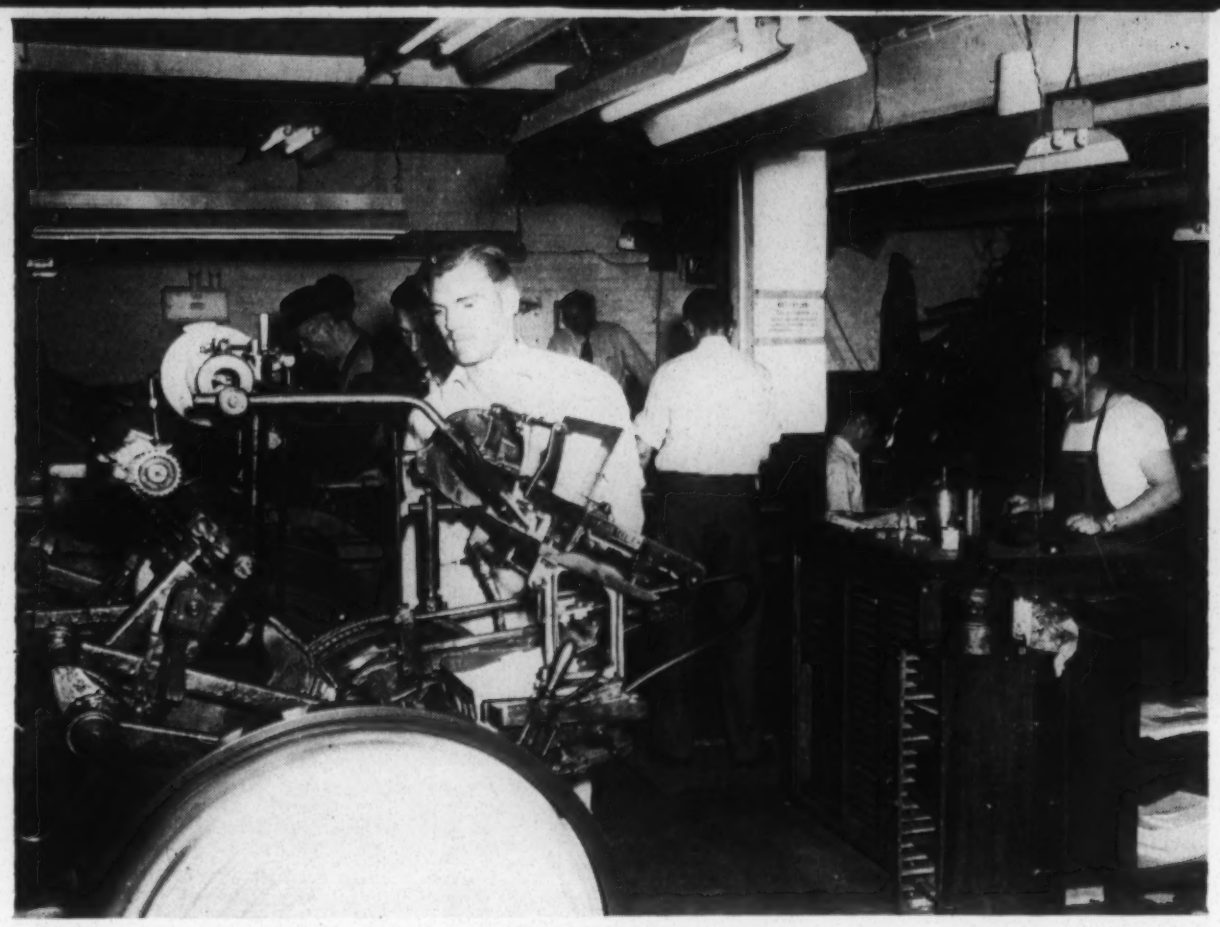
Welcome to new students in the morning class: Fred "Glamour Boy" Campbell, James L. Snider and Clarence A. Williams. Best wishes for a pleasant stay.

Mr. Ben Goodman is the new instructor of the Hammond Street Shop. We are very happy to have him and hope he will enjoy working with the students from this shop.

Students in Mr. Foster's and Mr. Slice's night classes learned of a deserving student in need, through no fault of his own, due to long illness and hospital bills; so they got together and presented him a donation of cash and groceries. A word of applause to these veterans for helping a friend in need!

Mr. Slice and his classes are happy to be back in the Rhett Street Automotive Shop again. It's just like coming back home to all of them. Mr. Foster and his men are really enjoying their new quarters in the front shop.

We were sorry to hear of Thomas E. Emory's unfortunate automobile accident on Feb. 3, in which he was seriously injured. Thomas is still confined to the Spartanburg General Hospital but his condition is improving. We are looking forward to having him back in school as soon as possible.



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W. O. Gosnell and his family spent a week-end recently with his father-in-law at Wellford, S. C. They butchered (profitable business, Gosnell!) on Saturday.

Miss Nance enjoyed a pleasant week-end in Due West, her home. She had dinner on Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Grier. Dr. Grier is president of Erskine College.

J. B. Emery is proud of his home-grown strawberries, and with reason! Some of them weigh 1 oz. J. B. is proud of his new daughter, too. Mary Ann was born on January 15.

Having lived in a trailer for a while, Mex C. Pritchett is thrilled over the prospects of a new house. He can hardly wait for Moving Day, and as for living in a trailer, he says, "I don't like it—I don't like it at all."

Influenza seems to be causing trouble for a number of students these days. W. A. Gilbert had a small epidemic at his house recently; he was nurse (and cook!) for 3 cases. Troy L. Hall's baby girl was ill but is better now. Ben T. Burns managed to come down with the germ himself, but is back in school now.

H. P. Hanley, absent recently for the first time since his entrance in November, has never been tardy, although he drives from Williamston every day.

PRINTING APPEALS TO VETS AS CAREER

The accompanying picture shows students of the printing class in the Veterans Training School at work on printing that will actually be used in the many departments of the Greenville City Schools and the Veterans Training Program here. Very little practice work is done on jobs to be thrown away, as the students are put on practical projects as soon as they learn the fundamentals of printing.

Unlike the usual high school print shop, the Printing School of the Greenville Senior High School is as well equipped for printing most kinds of job work as the average commercial printing plant and is better equipped than some of them. Once equipped with one or two hand-fed platen presses, a few cases of hand type and a hand paper cutter, the Greenville plant has grown from that rudimentary

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Refrigeration

Mr. Rushton and the morning refrigeration class have been wondering for quite some time if the G. E. of Milton Hunt's is a permanent fixture. We wonder what could happen to it next!

The morning class has completed the building of a deep-freeze unit, and it is running in perfect order. The freezer was constructed of a unit from an old soft drink box and the cabinet from a discarded household refrigerator. It will maintain a temperature of 0 degrees F. and runs less than 20 minutes out of each hour.

James F. Jones has been named "Sil-Foss King" by unanimous vote. When you see him, he will have a Prest-O-Lite torch in one hand and a stick of sil-foss in the other. But it takes Mr. Hunt to stop up a 5-16" suction line!

A new system has been set up in the evening refrigeration class; the students have been divided into groups, several men working on each job. The plan is working out very well and the men like it.

The class is really pushing ahead. We wish to report that most of the men are employed in this line and two are self-employed.

Carpentry

Veterans who have graduated from the carpentry class recently are: Roy Cox, Frank C. Pearson, W. R. Phillips, and Hillard E. Adams. Congratulations to the four of you.

Other students already following the carpentry trade are: James A. Terry, Curnel R. Eakes, James C. Jones, Shirley C. Loudermilk and James B. Rochester.

Marvin Pearson has purchased a 1938 Ford, but we don't think some of his neighbors are as pleased as he is about it. They tell us his Ford is a perfect device for wrecking picket fences (with Marvin behind the wheel, that is!).

Charles J. Nixon of the morning class is taking on more work—the management of a cattle ranch out from Greenville, of approximately 600 acres. He is waiting now for the arrival of his livestock and equipment.

Plumbers' Paragraphs

We are happy to see our old friend Windless Wynn, operator of the Plumber's Pawn Shop, on the job again. He has been confined to the hospital for several days.

The class wish to take this opportunity to welcome Robert D. Youngs into our group. Hope you will enjoy working with us as much as we will enjoy having you.

A look of sadness covers everyone's face when we think that Frank (Snake) Cely and W. J. Sammons are graduating from our class this month. Cely has already left us and Sammons will graduate the 23rd. They have worked hard, and have certainly earned their P.H.D.'s. (Plumber's Helper Degree)

Recently Aaron Willis underwent a serious operation at General Hospital; but he is well now, back in class and catching up in a hurry.

A member of the class reported one morning in December that his sister needed a blood transfusion. The following men went at once to the hospital and donated blood to the bank: Charles Delk, Bernard Carey, Ray Gilreath, and Eddie Crawford.

Albert Garabedian has moved into his new home in Woodfields. The tulips he planted are already up.

Odis Corbin has accepted a morning job with W. E. Freeman, architect. He is greatly missed by members of his former class.

In December Joel Whitmire decorated the interior of his home on Houston Street—just in time for the arrival of a new son!

Bernard Carey, the Bostonian, has accepted a job with a lumber company. He is a good draftsman, and the class miss him and his continuous chatter.

A silent member of the class, Calvin Heaton from Pa., is making rapid progress, as seen in the nice drawings he has completed.

Radio And Television

The boys in Mr. Haynes' Radio Class are pushing ahead with all they have because the first-half examination is close at hand. Mr. Haynes says that any member of his class failing to define Ohms Law and properly apply it in this examination will be tried before a Kangaroo Court.

A hearty welcome is extended the following new students: Harold C. Crumpton, Noah T. Anderson and Marvin E. Knight, all of Greenville. Good luck, fellows. May success be yours.

Two more members of the Radio Classes have ventured into the Radio Repair business. John W. Major and Marvin Tumblin have opened a shop in Piedmont, S. C. Any of you living in that section are invited to drop in to see these boys.

After a fishing trip to Santee-Cooper made by Elbert Henson, Floyd Winchester, Paul Lane and Lewis Henderson, a check is being made on Elbert's M.O.S. Seems something made them sick and Elbert did the cooking.

Salesmanship

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Davenport on the birth of their new son, Calvin Wayne, born January 27 at General Hospital. This is the second boy.

One of our class members has just bought a very nice 1948 Ford Club convertible, and his insurance check hasn't even come yet!

We want to congratulate J. R. Denton on being promoted from his present position with Pittsburgh Plate Glass to outside industrial salesman. We know he can and will succeed.

Mr. Carrington is on leave of absence and may have to undergo an operation. The class is very sorry to hear this and want to extend their wishes for a speedy recovery.

We are looking forward to a talk on the history of watches and watch-making by Mike McGaha, who has completed the watchmaking course.

VETERANS CORNER

Veterans Administration
Information Service
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Q. Is a VA domiciliary home a place where ailing veterans may convalesce after illness?

A. No. A domiciliary home is designed to provide a home for those eligible veterans who have a chronic condition requiring minimal medical attention. For admission, veterans must have no adequate means of support or must make an affidavit of inability to defray the expense of such domiciliary care. Service requirements for admission to a domiciliary home are essentially the same as for hospital treatment.

Q. While going to school under the GI Bill, my hand was seriously burned in a chemistry class. Will VA pay my hospital expense in a local hospital?

A. No. Any disabilities incurred by a veteran while taking education or training under the GI Bill are considered nonservice-connected, but you may be able to establish eligibility for hospitalization in a VA hospital because of your war service.

(Continued from p. 1, col. 1)

any decisions they may make regarding new channels or color TV will not make obsolete any existing receivers. Adapters or converters will be available to enable all sets to receive these new channels and color TV.

Should I decide to buy a set, what make do you think best? All of the TV manufacturers are making competitive models in the various picture tube sizes and cabinet styles. Warning!—Don't buy a set with a picture tube larger than your home will accommodate. To view programs properly you should sit away from your receiver one foot for each inch of picture size. (Example: 10 feet from a 10-inch picture tube).

How about the quality of TV programs? As the number of TV receivers placed in service increases, more sponsors for programs are becoming interested and better programs are being produced. Programs offered by WBTV include plays, movies, sports, musical shows, children's programs, variety shows, travelogues, news and comedies.

Are TV receivers very expensive to operate? Television receivers have from 4 to 6 times as

Pendleton Street

Mrs. Mackey, Related Work Instructor, moved into her new duplex apartment on Memminger Street during the week-end.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wages, Watchmaking, is already settled in their new home at 4 Alabama Avenue.

We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Rosemary Holliday, of the office personnel, on the death of her mother.

(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

Business and Negro Education, and *The Negro, Too, In American History* by Eppse.

The word got around that the library had, also, the biographies of Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson; and the men came in pairs to ask for these books.

The bulletin boards in the hall and library portrayed the story of the Negro. The library board laid stress upon fifteen outstanding events from Negro history. On the board in the hall were excerpts from *Your Most Humble Servant,* the life story of Benjamin Banneker, outstanding American mathematician and astronomer, who is credited with publishing one of the first almanacs, which became famous in both America and Europe. Banneker (1731-1806), son of an English woman and an African slave, helped make the plans and do the surveying for the building of Washington, D. C.

This month Negro History Week was celebrated by more Americans than in any year since its birth twenty-four years ago; and no one is more gratified over this growing response than the founder of the custom, Carter Godwin Woodson. Strangely enough, Woodson insisted: "There is no real Negro History. History

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)

state until it now boasts four platen presses (one of which has an automatic feeder, one automatic cylinder press, a metal cutting saw, linotype, a good selection of hand type, paper cutter, perforator, paper drill, and stitcher.

Depending upon the length of their training and their individual ability, students trained on this modern equipment are able to leave the printing school and go directly into the commercial shops at a higher entering salary, as a rule, than is possible for students going from the average high school print shop. This does not mean, however, that a student who has had eighteen months training in a printing school can expect to enter a commercial shop and command a journeyman's wage, as the apprenticeship period for printing is usually five years. For most people, all of those five years and more are needed to become a competent printer.

Several of the students shown in the picture are working in printing shops in Greenville during their time away from school and are proving satisfactory to their employers. Others who have completed their courses during the past three years are working full time at local printing plants.

As a group, the students have been very cooperative and show real enthusiasm, some to the extent that they continue work well past the required school hours. Some of the students have made very good progress on the linotype machine and intend continuing with it when they complete their course in the printing school. Class interest as a whole has been steady and keen, and most of the veterans have made

HAVE YOU READ—

This biography, which may be borrowed from our library?

WALTER REED, DOCTOR IN UNIFORM, by Wood.

One of our great health heroes had as his earliest memory the hide-and-seek adventure he experienced during the War Between the States when the "Yankees" took over "Belroi," the Virginia plantation on which he was born. The Reed family buried their valuables or hid them from the enemy in the well, while the young boys, including the child Walter, took the horses and stock and hid them in the woods and thickets. Once, while sleeping in the forest, they were captured by a Yankee raiding party, which finally released them but kept the horses.

The boy Walter grew up in a setting ordinarily less filled with fear and danger than this and his brilliant mind took him rapidly forward in education. He entered "Mr. Jefferson's university"—the University of Virginia—when he was sixteen years old, studied hard, and was ready to graduate in less than a year; but the school board refused to give him a diploma because he was too young. He went on to the medical course and finished that, too, in one year.

At seventeen, he began work as a sanitation officer for New York City. The older doctors either ignored or ridiculed his suggestions, and he was disgusted when they insisted that chicken pox was adolescent pimples. He left New York to join the Army as an assistant surgeon and get his practice while he "gained his years."

It was while engaged in Army research and teaching at the Army Medical School that he did his most famous work, proving after tedious and often fatal experiments that it really was a female mosquito which carried yellow fever. The fever was laying waste to Cuba and hitting the U. S. Army hard, but since his discovery it has been fairly easy to control.

Reed fought all his life for preventive measures in medicine, and led in the movement for inoculation against diphtheria. He also showed that the Anopheles mosquito was the carrier and host for malaria.

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Are TV receivers very expensive to operate? Television receivers have from 4 to 6 times as many tubes as the average home radio receiver and the amount of power used will run from 100 to 200 watts.

When will we be able to see TV programs as they are televised in New York City and other entertainment centers? The Telephone Company is now completing a coaxial cable line from New York to Miami, which will make available television program distribution from New York, and other cities as they are linked into this network.

Would reception in my home (at some distance from the city) be as good as it is here in Greenville? Because of the peculiar behavior of TV signals in what is known as the "fringe" area or at long distances from the transmitting station, I would suggest a trial installation for a positive check on how the signal would come in at your place.

Continued from p. 1, col. 2

of children happier and more comfortable with contributions of money, food, clothes and toys.

To most people Santa Claus comes but once a year; but to a family who live on the outskirts of our city, he has been a regular visitor for several weeks. A mother, father and three children are living in a one-room house and have only the barest necessities of life. The children were barefoot and dependent upon blankets for warmth and decency. There was no coal to burn, no food to eat and, seemingly, no job to be had for the father. Now, through the generosity and thoughtfulness of some of our students, the children have warm sweaters and jackets, neat and sturdy little blue jeans and shirts, and for the first time in quite a while, they have shoes, socks and underwear. The father has several prospects of a job.

The family have been clothed, fed and have had their faith in mankind restored and their hope rekindled by the graciousness and encouragement of our human Santas. Those from Mrs. Weisner's afternoon class at Pinckney School are: Joseph Allen, Paul Batson, John Davis, William Elmore, John Helams, Manley Hughes, Homer Norris, Harold Owens, William Sammons, Jessie Stewart, Joe Ford, James Nelson.

Students from Mrs. Morrow's classes on Pendleton St. are: Benjamin Meeks, John Brown, and Albert Jameson. Mr. Meeks, who reported the case, gave his cooperative classmates an opportunity to put the verse "I am my brother's keeper" into real life, comfort and happiness for this less fortunate family.

duplex apartment on Memminger Street during the week-end.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wages, Watchmaking, is already settled in their new home at 4 Alabama Avenue.

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(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

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This month Negro History Week was celebrated by more Americans than in any year since its birth twenty-four years ago; and no one is more gratified over this growing response than the founder of the custom, Carter Godwin Woodson. Strangely enough, Woodson insisted: "There is no real Negro History. History is history, but the white man left us out when he wrote his history books. When our contributions are written in the books along with other Americans, my job will be accomplished."

The observance of this special week was tied in very effectively with the following of the reading outline issued by Mr. Thomason. In this outline, there were two main headings, rapid reading and close reading, to be considered.

In rapid reading, the student should be taught to read with determination; while in close reading the student should strive to discover the main idea of the story. He should look for the author's pattern of presenting the information, making an effort to share the spirit of the writer. The use of the dictionary for word meaning to enlarge the vocabulary should not be forgotten.

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

Finishing. On these panels the students carry out the same training methods as would be encountered in commercial operation. The sanding machines and edgers are operated a considerable length of time by all students. Further, a thorough training is given in floor filling, varnishing and shellacking.

Wallpaper hanging is an important decorative art. Because of its widespread use it is one of the most important arts for general education in designing.

Wallpapering contributes decorative qualities that no other wall covering can give in quite the same way. It is the art of successfully blending various colors and designs to improve and beautify the surroundings in which we work and live.

an automatic feeder, the [illegible] matic cylinder press, a metal cutting saw, linotype, a good selection of hand type, paper cutter, perforator, paper drill, and stitcher.

Depending upon the length of their training and their individual ability, students trained on this modern equipment are able to leave the printing school and go directly into the commercial shops at a higher entering salary, as a rule, than is possible for students going from the average high school print shop. This does not mean, however, that a student who has had eighteen months training in a printing school can expect to enter a commercial shop and command a journeyman's wage, as the apprenticeship period for printing is usually five years. For most people, all of those five years and more are needed to become a competent printer.

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(Continued from page 2, col. 3)

has been one of the most effective sponsors in the program for such agencies as the Community Chest, Red Cross, Phillis Wheatley and athletic programs; and it may be added that she has been an ardent church worker.

While with this institution Mrs. Garrett has held classes in English and social studies at both Union and Green Avenue schools. She has been regarded as very efficient, conscientious and congenial.

During her employment in this institution, the former Miss Childers was married, November 25, 1948, to Mr. Wilkins Garrett, who is also closely affiliated with church work.

The personnel of the Sterling Division wish Mr. and Mrs. Garrett much happiness and express the feeling that Mrs. Garrett has been a definite asset to the Training Program here.

(Continued from page 2, col. 2)

has too many problems on his mind!

Clyde Chapman is the proud father of a baby boy, born in December.

Being punctual is a very good thing, and Thomas Davenport has this commendable trait. He comes to class bright and early with his tools and is ready for a full day, including lots of peanuts!

Little Things

Small irritations
Like dust in the eye
Can blind us to big things
As life hurries by.

—*Cheerful Cherub*

WALTER REED, DOCTOR IN UNIFORM, by Wood.

One of our great health heroes had as his earliest memory the hide-and-seek adventure he experienced during the War Between the States when the "Yankees" took over "Belroi," the Virginia plantation on which he was born. The Reed family buried their valuables or hid them from the enemy in the well, while the young boys, including the child Walter, took the horses and stock and hid them in the woods and thickets. Once, while sleeping in the forest, they were captured by a Yankee raiding party, which finally released them but kept the horses.

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At the age of 53 he died, but as Wood says, "His relatively short life will benefit and inspire generations long after the more spectacular heroes of his day are only half remembered names."

NEWS–VIEWS

Published each month by The Veterans Training School Greenville City Schools, Greenville, S. C.

Printed by Mitchell Printing Company

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PHOTOGRAPHER ..... J. R. Pinson

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William Ferguson
James R. Greer
James E. Grice
William E. Griffin
Claude Holcombe
Jesse B. Kilgore
Jodie White

SRC - Race in the News

HOL.3979

Flat 1,
17a Gt. Ormond Street,
LONDON W.C.1.,

March 20th 1950.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Thank you for your letter of March 6th also the memorandum which you sent me and the Race in the News. I am glad to have these, and shall get acquainted with them at once.

I hope to send you a few newspaper cuttings regarding Africa, and am very interested to notice that you are concerned about that important continent. I shall continue to remember this, and hope that I may be able to send you useful material later.

Yours sincerely,

Donald Grant.

(DONALD GRANT).

RECEIVED
APR 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

30-Race in the News

March 27, 1950

Mr. William W. Gibbs
Minehart and Gibbs
Ingraham Building
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

Many thanks for your letter. We will get busy on the letters to go out and send them on to you.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMier

RINEHART & GIBBS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
INGRAHAM BUILDING
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

HOLLIS RINEHART
WILLIAM W. GIBBS

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

CABLE ADDRESS
RINCAR

March 23, 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 6th in connection with the distribution of Race in the News.

I am * ~~enclosing herewith~~ a sufficient quantity of my letterheads so that your office can make up a letter to the various county newspapers in the State of Florida.

I regret that I have not attended to this matter before now but have been out of the City on several occasions since receipt of your earlier letter. I am very happy to cooperate in this small way with the distribution of this extremely worthwhile publication.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

William W Gibbs

WWG/dt
Encl.

* Under separate cover

30-Race in the News

March 30, 1950

Mr. Russell W. Bryant
The Italy News-Herald
Italy, Texas

Dear Mr. Bryant:

Please accept our apologies for not having acknowledged your good letter about Race in the News. It got laid aside in the rush of our small staff, and I have just now got to it again. I wish we had the answer to your dilemma. Certainly your fairness in the handling of racial news deserves more enthusiastic cooperation. We do know that editors in other places have run on to the same problem. The only solution we have heard of is persistence until a competent Negro correspondent is found. At least, this finally paid off in Calhoun, Georgia. Perhaps Mrs. Crate has been able to make more constructive suggestions.

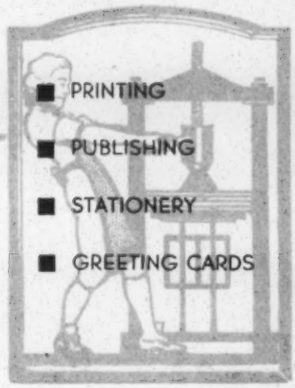
I was particularly interested in your account of the public reaction to discontinuance of the Negro news column. That, I think, is a tribute both to the people of your town and to your newspaper. We should value your keeping us posted on further experiences of the News-Herald in this field.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

The Italy News-Herald
SERVING ITALY, AVALON, FORRESTON AND MILFORD COMMUNITIES
RUSSELL W. BRYANT, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
ITALY, TEXAS



February 10, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

For several days there has been on my desk a copy of your pamphlet "Race in the News" which I finally got around to reading this afternoon. You can well imagine my surprise after getting all the way through to the back page and there finding quotations from an article on our experience taken from The Texas Press Messenger.

With possibly one exception, we were the first Texas newspaper to endeavor to render regular news service of this kind and we approached it with considerable fear and trembling, only after taking elaborate precautions to keep us posted on public reaction. As we explained in the quoted article there was never anything in the column to distinguish its origin to persons not acquainted with the community other than reference to the A. M. E. Church. The news was segregated, to be sure, but no more so than that from all-white communities nearby which were also run under distinctive headings. We had previously run stories of deaths among the colored population on the same basis as whites, but had used a designation of some kind or other in the story to distinguish the individual, a step frequently necessary because of similarity in names. We have run editorials of commendation for outstanding work of the colored people of this community, as well as editorials of criticism for their shortcomings. We have campaigned for a good school--which the colored people themselves asked to be removed from a fully accredited list after one year of trial--were successful in obtaining an addition to the colored school and improvement in streets leading to the school. On the whole we believe we have been far above average in attempting to better the lot of their portion of our population.

Unfortunately, however, we have been handicapped by lack of cooperation and have been unable to get a dependable correspondent from the colored section for the past

Member TEXAS PRESS ASSOCIATION

nine months, even after appeals to teachers and preachers to assist us in locating some one who would take on the task at regular space rates. It is such lack of cooperation that makes us wonder sometimes if the results are worth the effort.

The public reaction when the column was discontinued should be interesting to you, however, for surprisingly enough we received more protests about leaving the column out from the white readers than from the colored. Although it has been, as I said above, nine months since we have carried the column regularly only this week the Mayor of this city expressed regret that we had discontinued it. We're ready to start the column again any week we can get a reporter. You tell us how to do that.

Very truly yours,

Russell W. Bryant

RUSSELL W. BRYANT

CC: Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

SRC - Race in the News

RECEIVED
APR 7 1950
Southern Regional C

Miller & Rhoads
INCORPORATED
RICHMOND 17, VIRGINIA

April 5, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Have just found time to finish reading your "little green book". I can see why it has done such a splendid job for you. It was an excellent idea. Please come to see us again soon.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William Ellyson, Jr.
Director of Public Relations

WEJr/ow

Race in News

April 17, 1950

Mr. John V. Field
Adviser, Undergraduate Publications
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Field:

Enclosed is an order form for our pamphlet, Race in the News. We shall be happy to have your order.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

Enc.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

JOHN V. FIELD
ADVISER

UNDERGRADUATE PUBLICATIONS

APR 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

April 12, 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would greatly appreciate information on how to obtain copies of your publication, "Race in the News"; price per copy, etc.

Sincerely,

John V. Field

John V. Field

JF:sg

WILLIAM W. GIBBS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

INGRAHAM BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

April 21, 1950

Dear Editor:

This pamphlet, called Race in the News, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

I am able to send it to you partly through the aid of the editor of the Greenville, Mississippi Delta Democrat-Times, Mr. Hodding Carter, who is one of the Board members of the Southern Regional Council.

The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and considerateness in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

William W. Gibbs

William W. Gibbs
Chairman, Florida Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

30 Race in the News

April 19, 1950

Mr. William W. Gibbs
Rinehard and Gibbs
Ingraham Building
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

We are sending you Race in the News with covering letter, as enclosed, to be mailed to all the county weekly newspapers in Florida.

Your only remaining duty is to mail them as soon as they are received so they will bear the Florida postmark.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

SRC Race in News

I am interested in using your booklet RACE IN THE NEWS in a class in reporting which I am teaching at Florida State University, School of Journalism. Will you please quote prices for this booklet in quantities of ten or more? Thanks.

Sidney Kobre
Associate Professor
School of Journalism, F.S.U.
Tallahassee, Fla.

INCOMING
MAY 3 1950
HOLDING
Southern Regional Council

Replied by P.C. - 15¢ per copy, no discounts 5/5/50. HCF

SRC e-3

June 2, 1950

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Calhoun Times
Calhoun, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

It occurred to me that your archives should contain an extra copy or two of this note on Race in the News.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er
Encls.

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Lasker
29 Beekman Place
New York, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lasker:

We are greatly pleased with this helpful account in the Herald Tribune.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. Christian Sonne
96 Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sonne:

We were greatly pleased with this helpful account in the Herald Tribune.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Dr. Will W. Alexander
New Hope Farm, RFD #3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Will:

Here is another bang-up story from the Herald Tribune.

I have already sent it around to most of the people we discussed.

Some extra copies for you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 10

Same letter to:

John Griffin
Rufus Clement
Josephine Wilkins
Grace Hamilton

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. Glenn W. Rainey
120 Third Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Glenn:

I thought you could make good use of some extra copies of this good story from the Herald Tribune.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 10

SRC-Race in Press

July 20, 1950

Mr. Frank P. Thomas
The Alabama Citizen
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Here is a nice account from the Herald Tribune of such changes as have been made.

I remember that you are going to help us in the Tuscaloosa area.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. Arthur Raper
Rt. 2, Box 72
Vienna, Virginia

Dear Arthur:

Here are five copies of a mighty nice story from the Herald Tribune about Race in the News.

Maybe you can get some of them to people who ought to see them.

Mighty nice to have seen you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 5

SRC - Racein News

July 20, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Bernstein
Glenwood Inn
Lake Placid, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein:

Nice of Mr. Bernstein to write, and I appreciate it.

We greatly look forward to seeing you in the Fall.

Meanwhile, here is a nice account from the Herald Tribune of one of our activities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. Hodding Carter
504 Arnold Avenue
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

You were mighty kind in helping us get Race in the News out to the county weekly papers.

I thought you would be particularly interested in this story from the Herald Tribune.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC- Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. John Wesley Dobbs
330 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dobbs:

You were mighty kind in helping us get Race in the News out to the various county weeklies. It has gone long since to every one of the two thousand of them.

I thought you would be particularly interested in this fine account from the Herald Tribune of a movement which that pamphlet had a lot to do with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 3

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. R. W. Hudgens
American International Company
Room 5117, 49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Pete:

Here is another grand story from the Herald Tribune.

I send you five. If it is convenient to you, I would be grateful for your getting these copies to people who ought to have them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 5

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. Lawrence I. Koch
318 Tyler Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Koch:

Here is a bang-up account of the effect of Race in the News. We've reprinted it. I send you twenty and will gladly send you more if they can be of any help.

I sent five to Shapiro.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 20

SRC - Race in News

July 20, 1950

Mr. John Fischer
Harper and Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Jack:

Here is some more good praise in the Herald Tribune.

In the hope that you are still "in touch" with some of your friends about SRC, I send you several copies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 6

SRC - Race in News

July 21, 1950

Professor J. W. Dees, Jr.
Head, Dept. of Sociology
University of Tampa
Tampa, Florida

Dear Professor Dees:

In reply to your letter of July 17, you have our permission to quote any selections you wish from the pamphlet Race in the News.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

7-17-50

UNIVERSITY of TAMPA
Tampa 6, Florida

DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY
JESSE WALTER DEES, JR.

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir,

I am writing a research publication on Jim Crow and would like to reproduce certain selections from your little pamphlet Race in the News.

May I please have your official permission to do so?

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Prof. J. W. Dees
Head, Dept. of Sociology

SRC - Race in News

July 21, 1950

Mr. Henry Lesesne
2512 Glenwood Road
Columbia 4, S. C.

Dear Mr. Lesesne:

I thought you might like to know that we are distributing reprints of your latest Herald-Tribune piece to our members and subscribers.

It gave the whole "Race in the News" movement a healthy push, and we are, once again, most grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming

enc.

NEW YORK
SATURDAY Herald Tribune JULY 8, 1950

The Southern Press and the Negro

Southern Regional Council Finds Discriminatory Treatment in News Disappearing

By Henry Lesesne

ATLANTA, Ga. — For measuring the South's social thinking and its progress in racial relations in recent times there could hardly be a better way than a study of its newspapers, large and small daily and weekly. Not only a study of the way the press treats editorially the broad issues affecting the minority race, but the way in which the Negro is treated in the news columns. Obviously the press in the South holds a key position in the whole field of improving racial relations. Changes in attitudes and practices respecting the treatment of the Negro in Southern newspapers have come so gradually, though, they have largely gone unnoticed.

Recently a rather exhaustive study or survey was made and it shows that the segregation principle or discriminatory treatment of the Negro in the news is disappearing. The study was made by the Southern Regional Council, an organization of Southerners of both races in all lines of professional endeavor. Not only were Southern newspapers carefully examined but many working newspaper men were interviewed with a view toward evaluating the newspaper's role in improving racial relations. Results of the survey, with recommendations for better practices, were published in a little booklet, "Race in the News."

It is hardly unreasonable to assume that Southern editors and newspaper men as a group are more advanced in their thinking on the racial issue than the average reader or the majority of their readers. Naturally, however, the editor or newspaper man leans toward the precept of giving the readers what he thinks they want—or, in this instance, what he thinks they will accept without protest. And, of course, many an editor has been cautious because he sincerely felt that too rapid progress, if forced, might accomplish more harm than good.

Nevertheless, more than one Southern editor in recent years has discovered that he could get by with a lot more than he ever suspected, without having his telephone ring all night or a flood of letters of indignation in the mail. This happened a few years ago when two daily newspapers in Georgia printed editorials advocating Negro suffrage — considerably before Negro suffrage became a political issue. Now some of the time-honored practices of discriminating against the Negro in the news are being discarded—sometimes, but not always, without any protest from the readers.

"THE past ten years," the council says in its study, "have seen a marked improvement in the coverage of racial news by Southern newspapers. The people of the region, through the news and editorial columns of their home town papers, have been made immensely more concerned with all aspects of the so-called 'Negro problem.' Ten years ago it could be charged with some justification that most newspapers ignored the Negro, except for his crimes."

"Most Southern newspapers," it summarizes, "have reported the big events, the larger issues, in a fashion reasonably consistent with the best traditions of American journalism. News stories have been played straight. Editorials have been increasingly honest and calm in tone, if not always well-reasoned.

"When the newspapers have failed to give the readers the truth, it has been more often through omission than commission. It is a rare thing today to find among conventional newspapers of general circulation the kind of inflammatory writing that editors once thought to be in order at every moment of crisis between the races."

The council in its booklet enumerates the ways in which the Negro is discriminated against in the news. These practices are beginning to disappear here and there, but generally they still persist. There is, for instance, the simple matter of courtesy titles before the names of Negro women. A few years ago this was unheard of in the South, or at least in that part of the South commonly referred to as the "Deep South." But one day a Georgia daily newspaper began to use "Mrs." before the names of Negro married women.

Either the change went unnoticed by white readers or was quietly accepted; so far as the editor could tell, there was no reaction at all. But on the other hand, a country weekly published a story of the death of a "highly respected colored woman" in the same column with the white obituaries. One person wrote an angry letter and, according to the editor, "in this undemonstrative community that was equivalent to 75 per cent objection."

THE S. R. C., in publishing its findings and recommendations, acknowledged that some of its suggestions might be considered impractical by some editors, but dug up a great number of case histories as a convincing argument that "it would be unwise for any editor to assume that the reaction from his readers might be hostile." And it makes the point that while attitudes and practices are beginning to change, "newspapers have done no better at providing 'separate but equal' treatment of Negroes than any of the other Southern institutions."

It points out that Negroes in the news are almost always identified by race, while whites are not. Human interest stories about the Negro usually present him as a comic figure without dignity. A Negro is considered bigger news when he commits a crime than when a crime is committed against him. The council, while acknowledging that there are some "notable and laudable exceptions," concludes that Southern newspapers constitute the greatest single force in "perpetuating the popular stereotype of the Negro."

A few newspapers in the South, the S. R. C. finds, have all but liberated themselves from "the compulsion to regard Negro news by discriminatory standards." It mentions as among the foremost of these the Richmond, Va., "Times-Dispatch" and the Chattanooga, Tenn., "Times." It points out they do not headline Negroes in crime stories and that, except where identification by color is necessary to an understanding of the story, race is rarely introduced at all. Courtesy titles are used with Negro names when appropriate. They run photographs and achievement background stories on Negro institutions and interviews with prominent Negro personalities.

IN JUST about every Southern state at least one newspaper can be found, the S. R. C. survey says, which goes beyond what conservative newspaper men "might think their readers would stand for." In general, it says, most daily newspapers in the South have been "refreshingly uninhibited" about the consequences of Negro enfranchisement and have reported objectively the facts on Negro voting. Yet it finds that newspapers as a general thing have shown a curious reluctance to "interview Negroes themselves about what they want from government or how they mean to go about getting it."

In this respect, the council admits that there are difficulties. Few Negro organizations at the local level have discovered the utility of the prepared release or "handout." As individuals Negroes are not accustomed even to phoning in tips to the newspapers. One or two large newspapers in the South in recent times have hired Negro reporters. And among the smaller daily newspapers, more and more of them are running weekly columns of Negro news written by Negro correspondents. Beyond the heading, "News of Interest to Negroes," there is no further mention of race. Several newspapers in North Carolina have weekly Negro pages which carry no label whatsoever.

This practice could, of course, be deplored as one more extension of segregation, but the Negro readers apparently like it. Otherwise, in the absence of a local Negro daily paper, their activities would go largely unnoticed. In small towns the matter of finding a competent Negro correspondent is sometimes a problem. A weekly newspaper in Texas recently found it necessary to suspend its weekly column of Negro news for this very reason. The editor reported: Surprisingly enough, we received more protests about leaving the column out from the white readers than from the colored." He said an effort would be made to resume the column.

THE S. R. C.'s monthly publication, "New South," reports that particularly in recent months has there been a "remarkable" growth of practices which make for fairer handling of news involving the minority race. The number of newspapers putting the "N" in Negro in lower case is steadily decreasing. The old rule flatly forbidding publication of Negro pictures has been greatly relaxed. More and more, Southern newspapers are beginning to use courtesy titles before the names of Negroes, though the majority still shy from this practice.'

The following incident is reported by "New South" as happening only recently: A committee of church women of both races called on the editors of the two daily papers in a Georgia city. The women pointed out those practices which they felt fell short of fairness: failure of the dailies to cover important events in the Negro community, failure to use the same courtesy titles for Negroes as for whites, a complete ban on pictures of Negroes in the news, undue emphasis on crime news involving Negroes.

Both editors were co-operative. Now, the S. R. C. reports, both papers frequently use pictures of Negroes, courtesy titles are used, headline references to race in crime news has been sharply reduced and newsworthy and constructive events are being reported as they happen in the Negro communities of the city.

"Neither paper could (or probably would want to) lay claim to perfection in its handling of racial news," the council comments. "Eventually, one may hope, some of the remaining problems will be solved by the employment of full-time Negro reporters. But the notable thing is the conscientious spirit in which improvement has been undertaken and the way it has been accepted by the community at large."

(SRC) Race in the News

July 24, 1950

Mr. D. W. Uzzle
1004 W. Forest Hills Boulevard
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Uzzle:

We continue to be grateful for your help to the Council.

I send you as evidence of our usefulness this good account from the Herald Tribune of the influence of Race in the News.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC - Race in News

July 24, 1950

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I know you will be interested in this good account from the Herald Tribune of the influence of Race in the News.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - Race in News

July 24, 1950

Dr. Howard W. Odum
Dept. of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Odum:

We are grateful for this good recognition from the Herald Tribune.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC-Race in News

July 24, 1950

Mr. Donald Comer
Avondale Mills
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Comer:

Here is warm praise of the influence of our pamphlet Race in the News.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - Race in News

July 24, 1950

Mr. Asa T. Spaulding
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I know you will be interested in this good account from the Herald Tribune of the good influence of Race in the News. I am sure that the increased distribution of the pamphlet which the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company gave had a good deal to do with the effectiveness of the whole enterprise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC-Race in News

July 24, 1950

Mr. Charles Magill Smith
1211 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charles:

Greetings!

This is a nice story from the Herald Tribune. I send you three, hoping there is someone else you can get it to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

8

GSM:er
Encls.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SPC - Race in News

July 24, 1950

Mr. C. C. Spaulding
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I know you will be interested in this good account from the Herald Tribune of the influence of Race in the News. I am sure that the increased distribution of the pamphlet which the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company gave had a good deal to do with the effectiveness of the whole enterprise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - Race in News

July 25, 1950

Mr. Robert M. Hanes
140 Stratford Road
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hanes:

Here is an interesting account from the Herald Tribune of the influence of our pamphlet last year called Race in the News.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC-Race in News

July 25, 1950

Mr. Theodore R. Speigner
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Speigner:

Here is a remarkable account from the Herald Tribune of the influence of Race in the News.

I send you some extra ones thinking they may be useful to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC-Race in the News

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Affiliated With The Congress of Industrial Organizations

99 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK ORegon 7-1661

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BEM PRICE
Atlanta

August 8, 1950

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you so much for sending me copies of your pamphlet, "Race in the News." I not only find it interesting, but you may be sure that I will try to make as much use of it as possible.

Cordially,

Edna H. Berger

Edna H. Berger
International Representative

EHB:L

RECEIVED AUG 10 1950 Southern Regional Council

3 Rc - Race in the News

2845 Corinthian Ave.,
Jacksonville, Fla.
September 4, 1950.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold;

I am very ashamed of myself for not having written you and Jane congratulations and all good wishes,etc. Hope you two will find it in your big hearts to forgive an erring soul that has thought of you so many times and wished the best in the world for you.

I was delighted to have Dr. Mitchell's letter Saturday enclosing a copy of the July NEW SOUTH. I had not seen a copy of this issue and had heard about it as I wrote Dr. Mitchell. I am sending this copy to a doctor friend.

See clipping file

Enclosed are some torn clippings. I wanted you all to see the change that has come over the Times-Union. Many of us still can not believe our eyes as we struggled for so many years with this news paper. Our Negro friends in Jax are so pleased, several of them have phoned me about this article. Armwood of the Urban League phoned me twice, he said that he did not think he would live long enough to see a picture of a Negro in this paper. We discussed what had been done in the past year. He told of sending the editor his copy of RACE IN THE NEWS and I had sent him a copy, Dick Daniel took him a copy. We do not know if he read them or not but we think it probably had its effect. The editor is a close friend of Crawford Solomon and I am sure that this probably helped. At any rate, something has done it and I wanted to show you the place this story got.

The little pictures, I took them of you all at the time of the last annual meeting in the office with my little Pixie, remember? I think they are good, dont you. Give them to the girls for me.

Let me hear from some of you once in a while. Best to all and tell Jane I will write her.

Sincerely,

Jane Hooks

P. S. I am writing this with one ear in the Radio listin- to the storms. Guess we are in for a real one this week. At the moment, we are have squalls and rain. Some fun for a Labor Day celebration,eh?

SRC - Race in the News

609 Selma St,Cadillac,Mich.
Sept.5,1950.

Southern Relations Council,
63 Auburn Ave.N.E.Atlanta,Ga.
Dear Friends;
Our church will soon be making a study of the Christian's Vocation.I am wondering if you have free leaflets on such topics as"Race in the News" or similar topics for supplementary consideration If so,would you please send same to me.If you have leaflets on similar topics,for which there is a charge,would you kindly send me a list of them,together with prices of same?

Sincerely yours,

John W Alexander

(Rev.)John W.Alexander.

Send pub. list 9/8/50

RECEIVED
SEP 7 1950

Race & News

September 28, 1950

Mr. John R. Jordan, Jr.
Department of Justice
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 18.

I send up separately three copies of RACE IN THE NEWS, with various other samples of our things.

You really ought to take out a membership in the Council. I send an ordinary blank (in the leaflet called What Kind of South Do You Want) and a couple of extraordinary ten-dollar blanks.

We are grateful for your praise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RALEIGH

HARRY McMULLAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL

T. W. BRUTON
HUGHES J. RHODES
RALPH MOODY
JAMES E. TUCKER
PEYTON B. ABBOTT
JOHN HILL PAYLOR
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

JOHN R. JORDAN, JR.
WALTER F. BRINKLEY

18 September 1950

Dr. George Sinclair Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It has come to my attention that the Council has published a pamphlet entitled "Race in the News" dealing with the handling of racial news by Southern newspapers. If any of these pamphlets are available for free distribution I would appreciate very much having three (3) copies.

Please let me say that I am familiar with the effective work your Council is doing toward better race relations in the South. As a Southerner, born and bred in the South, I heartily appreciate and endorse your program.

Sincerely,

John R. Jordan, Jr.

John R. Jordan, Jr.,
Member of Staff

JRJjr:n

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1950
Southern Regional Council

Lin

Dear George:

I'm doing a job on race for one of the denominations and need something I think you did in the Council a few years ago. Is there not a NEW SOUTH on newspaper handling of the Negro? If so will you please be good enough to loan me a copy?

Anything else you may have on analyzing our everyday printed and verbal cliches I shall appreciate.

I hope things are going well with you and that if you are not yet out of the red you see the short possibility of being.

If you ever get to this general area of country I hope you will let us know.

Very best wishes,

Nelle

Nelle Morton

Bluff City, Tenn.,
Route 3,
November 4, 1950

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

shipped
Em
Nov 9. '50

SRC - Race in News

Could I have a copy of the pamphlet - "Race in the News - Usage in Southern Newspapers" -

Sent 12/22/50

Mrs. J. G. Akin,
1417 Locust,
Owensboro, Ky -

SRC Race in the News

East Bank, W. Va.

January 17, 1951

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen;

In our church womens organizations we are making a special study of how the press handles racial news. Your special pamphlet, "Race in the news — Usage in Southern Newspapers" would be very helpful to our group. How may we obtain a copy? Any other on race problems available?

Yours truly,

Mrs. Wilhelmina Williams
Box #1. East Bank, W. Va.

Sent "Race in the News" & Pub. List. 1/22/51

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1951
Southern Regional Council

SRC Race in the News

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1951
Regional

Box 31
January 30, 1951

Managing Editor,
Birmingham NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sir:

Recently readers of the Birmingham NEWS in the Tuskegee Community have been pleased with the manner in which you have handled news concerning Negroes. The news items which have appeared recently on the general pages of the NEWS, and the normal use of titles have been especially gratifying. It is our hope that other newspapers in the South will follow the example which you have set. I have before me now the news story entitled "Negro Singer to be Concert Soloist at Chattanooga" which appeared in the January 27 issue of the NEWS.

Very truly yours,
TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

C. G. Gomillion
President

CC: ✓Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council

Mr. W. P. Mitchell

a Race in the News

May 2, 1951

Miss Sara N. Harris
School of Journalism
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Miss Harris:

I am sending you separately a copy of our pamphlet, Race in the News, and an issue of New South reporting later developments in this field. The cost of the two items is twenty cents.

I am sure your study will reveal that there has been a profound improvement in recent years in the handling of news about Negroes. The change in the past eighteen months has been most spectacular of all. Of course, some newspapers remain obstinately unenlightened, but I am sure the Birmingham News is not one of them.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

April 27, 1951

RECEIVED
APR 30 1951
Southern Regional Council

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman of Tuskeegee Institute has informed me that your organization has published a phamplet, "Race In The News".

In connection with research that I am doing pertaining to the Birmingham News and its presentation of racial conflicts in Alabama, I would like very much to obtain a copy of this phamplet. Would you please let me know where I might get one and the price of same?

If you have suggestions as to where I might obtain additional information which might assist me in this study I would appreciate very much your letting me know. Specifically, I plan to examine the News files from 1920 to 1950, studying their method of treatment of racial conflicts, and attempting to determine if there really is 'a changing South.'

I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Very Truly Yours,

Sara N. Harris

Sara N. Harris

Excerpts from

"An Analysis of the Treatment of Negro News

in the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution

from 1900 to April 1, 1951"

by

Peggy Irene Penuel
A. B., Agnes Scott College, 1950

A Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Emory University in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
master of arts

1951

(Home address: 2570 Myrtle Lane, Apt. 3, Decatur, Ga.)

CHAPTER III

The combined style book of the Journal and Constitution does not treat specifically the usage to be followed in the reporting of Negro news. The analysis in this chapter was taken largely from the files of the newspapers themselves, together with information gained from interviews with the managing editors and various other staff members of the two papers.

The problem of style in this chapter will be discussed with reference to four categories, suggested by the recommendations at the beginning of each section of Race in the News. The first of these is the identification of Negroes in the headline or the body of the newsstory. The second is in the use of the courtesy titles Mr., Mrs., or Miss before the names of Negroes mentioned in newsstories. The third is the capitalization of the word Negro, which, like Caucasian, Mongolian, Anglo-Saxon, and other words denoting race, nationality, or ethnic groups, should be capitalized.[1] The fourth category is the use of photographs of Negroes in the news columns.

Identification of the Negro by race in newsstories is the only one of the four points mentioned above which has remained in any degree constant. The Journal and Constitution have always identified by race, except in some newsstories where the participant was already so well known that identification by race was not necessary, or where organiza-

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[1] Race in the News, p. 14.

tions were mentioned which were known to be Negro. For example, page 21-C of the Journal for November 27, 1949, carried a report of the funeral of Negro dancer Bill Robinson in which he was not identified by race.

One early example of identification by race is shown in the following story quoted in part from page 5 of the Journal of Saturday, July 14, 1906.

> A negro answering in a general way to the description given by Miss Hazel Baird of the man who attempted to assault her Friday on Simpson street, has been arrested and is being held by the authorities at Stone Mountain. . . . It is not thought, however, that he is the right negro, and it is doubtful whether the county police will send after him.

The headline of the story was, "May Have Negro Who Attacked Miss Baird."

Another example of identification by race is shown by a story from the Constitution of April 6, 1920. It appeared on page 3:

> Two negroes, Allen Moody . . . and Lockett Daly . . . were shot in a fight at a negro house on Electric avenue, Sunday afternoon, in which seven or eight negroes are said to have participated.
>
> The Moody negro is believed to be fatally injured at the Grady hospital.

A story telling of the commencement exercises of Morris Brown University and appearing on page 12 of the Constitution of April 12, 1920, contains no identification by race. It is assumed here that Atlanta readers will know that Morris Brown is a Negro university. However, a story on the same page tells of a campaign to raise fifty thousand dollars for a Negro school. The headline identifies the school as Negro even though the organization mentioned in the story is the African Methodist Episcopal church.

During the 1930's the practice was continued, as it appeared in a newsstory in the Constitution of May 5, 1930. The report was headed, "Two Negroes Jailed After Auto Collision," and began, "Two negroes were arrested early Sunday night by police and a third was being sought as the result of an automobile accident." A picture of Dr. George Washington Carver which appeared on page 1 of the Constitution of March 30, 1939, identified him as a "distinguished negro scientist."

Perhaps the prime example of identification by race appeared in the headline of a story on page 3 in the Constitution of October 20, 1947, which read, "Negroes Threaten to Lynch Negro After Attack on Negro Girl." A headline in the Journal on page 2 of the issue of November 22, 1948, read, "Negro Teacher Appeals Firing."

Although both papers have continued to identify individuals by race during the years since 1900, they have recently also begun to print more stories identifying the race itself with community activities and constructive works. A front-page headline over an article by Hodding Carter in the Journal for August 6, 1948, read, "Negro Gains Ground in Dixie Despite Sub-Marginal Role." Another headline from the same newspaper in the issue of August 6, 1948, read, "10 Negro Conservationists Honored at Jamboree."

A form of indirect identification by race is seen in the column headed "Weekly News Roundup of the Negro Community," which appears in the Sunday edition of the combined papers. In the individual stories which make up the column, no identification is ues. Also, the funeral notices printed about Negroes in both papers are separated from those

of whites by the heading "Colored," but no other identification is given the notices themselves.

Today, the identification of Negroes in newsstories is likely to be relegated to the first or second paragraph of the story, instead of appearing in the headline, as it often did before. Also the person is usually identified as Negro only once in the story, instead of being referred to by race several times. The front-page story of the Carrollton man who was convicted of the murder of Georgia Tech student Buddy Stephens, which appeared in the Constitution of January 31, 1950, identified him as a "29-year-old Carrollton Negro" only once, in the first paragraph. The November 30, 1949, story of a Klan cross-burning in a Negro woman's front yard, spoke of her as "Mamie Clay, a Negro woman," without any other identification after the second paragraph.

These two examples may be contrasted with the one given earlier in this chapter from the Journal of July 14, 1906, in which the participant is not even identified except as a Negro, and that citied from the Constitution of April 6, 1920, in which the word Negro is used three times in the first two praragraphs.

Managing Editor Lee Rogers of the Constitution stated that it is now the policy of that paper to identify Negroes in newsstories "wherever essential to the story." Mr. Rogers said that identification was given in achievement stories as well as in crime stories. The latter was defensible, he said, on the grounds that many crimes committed in the South involve the race of the criminal as an essential part of the story. There would be no point to many crime stories, he added, if the racial

~~mfxwhitexzbyxthexhandz~~

identification were omitted. Members of other racial or national groups, such as Chinese, are also identified in stories of this type.

The Journal policy is to identify by race in all stories except where the event identifies the race, according to Managing Editor William I. Ray, Jr. For example, a story on page 8 of the Journal for March 1, 1950, was headed, "Dr. Johnson to Speak at Wheat St. Church." It carried no racial identification because Wheat Street Church is a widely known Negro congregation. Nor did the story on page 4 of the issue of November 29, 1949, which was headed, "Six Students from Outside U. S. at Spelman College," since Spelman is a Negro college and it is assumed that the reader will know the race of the participants. Negroes are also identified by race in police stories.

Another phase of identification by race was pointed out by Mr. Ray. He said that since Negroes are always identified by race in crime stories, it is assumed that anyone not identified by race is white, which, he stated, is in itself a form of identification by race.

The use of courtesy titles as a matter of policy on both papers is a development of the last two years. Before that, courtesy titles were given to distinguished members of thr race, such as Dr. George Washington Carver in the example mentioned above. Also, an editorial appearing on page 8 of the Constitution of August 10, 1948, mentioned the winner of the Olympics high-jumping event for women as Miss Alice Coachman.

As early as 1930, the Constitution used courtesy titles in funeral notices which werelabeled "Colored." However, neither paper

used them in the accounts of the Mallard slaying and trial in November, 1948, and January, 1949. The Journal gave a courtesy title to Dr. Ralph Bunche in a story on page 40 in the issue of Novemer 25, 1949, but not to Mamie Clay, the principal in the story of the Klan cross-burning mentioned above. In a weekly column appearing in the combined Sunday edition of the two papers, a story about Morehouse College referred to the president of the college as Dr. Benjamin Mays, and continued to name several professors by their titles.

The new combined style book of the Journal and Constitution does not mention Negroes in the insturctions on courtesy titles. It simply states, "Use Mr. before surnames standing alone in local and state stories unless the man is some notorious character to whom such respect would appear absurd."[2] Concerning the use of courtesy titles for women, it says, "There's no rule against calling a woman Miss or Mrs. even in a police story."

The Journal at this time gives courtesy titles to those Negroes "who have distinguished themselves," according to Managing Editor Ray. The title of Dr. or Rev. is always accorded to outstanding members of the race. The title of Mr. or Mrs. is accorded to them as well, he stated, although he admitted that there is no definite policy on the matter and it is often left to the discretion of the individual copy reader.

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[2] Style Book of the Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution (Atlanta: 1950), p. 6.

It is the policy of the Constitution to give courtesy titles to Negroes on the same basis as whites, stated Managing Editor Rogers. The Constitution gives the courtesy titles of Mrs. or Miss, but not Mr., even for whites.

The capitalization of the word Negro is a development of the last decade in both newspapers. In 1944, when An American Dilemma was published, Myrdal could assert that "The capital "N" in Negro is finding its way into Southern newspapers as it earlier did in books."[3] Both managing editors stated that the policy of their respective papers is to capitalize the word in all newsstories.

The Journal of July 14, 1906, carried a letter from a South Carolinian in its "Some Letters From the People" column which said in part, "The negro plays no part in politics in this state and in my opinion disfranchising the negro in Georgia would prove a blessing." The word Negro was left uncapitalized in this and in previous stories cited from the first decade of the twentieth century. However, in an investigation of the Constitution of 1890, the author found such words as "darky" and "nigger" appearing in the news collumns, a practice which had largely disappeared by 1900.

A story appearing on the front page of the Constitution for March 27, 1933, told of the opening of new trials for the "seven negroes indicted in the 'Scottsboro attack case.'" The word Negro was not capitalized here, nor in the caption to the picture of Dr. Carmer

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[3] Myrdal, op. cit., p. 661.

mentioned earlier which appeared in 1939. The story headed "Negroes Threaten to Lynch Negro After Attack on Negro Girl", which appeared in 1947, as cited above, also did not capitalize the word.

In the Journal for August 6, 1948, a story on page 5 began, "A prominent young bride-to-be was brutally beaten and criminally assaulted Thursday by a Negro". The editorial which the Constitution printed about Alice Coachman referred to her as a "young Negro woman". A story about Governor Talmadge's refusal to send Negro delegates to the national committee for the White House Conference on Children and Youth spoke of Dr. Benjamin Mays, a member of the committee, as "a Georgia Negro educator".

The Constitution has used pictures of Negroes in the news columns since 1939. The first such picture used was that of Dr. George Washington Carver welcoming President Roosevelt on a visit to Tuskeegee Institute on March 30, 1939. The picture appeared on page 1 of the issue of March 31. Mr. Rogers stated that the Constitution was the first Southern newspaper to print such pictures. Editor Ralph McGill pointed out that the practice had to be temporarily discontinued when the advertising managers of the two competing newspapers then existing in Atlanta used the picture in an effort to convince large advertisers that the Constitution was catering to a low income group which could not buy their products.

Like the Journal, the Constitution uses pictures of Negroes usually only in connection with achievement stories, although the managing editor of the latter paper pointed out that this, too, is a form of discrimination. He said that a recent crime story which came from

Los Angeles carried with it a picture of a Negro culprit. The story was run on the front page without the picture, which would have accompanied the story if the criminal had been white.

The use of pictures of Negroes in the news columns has been a policy of the Journal for about a year now, according to Mr. Ray. However, he satate, pictures of Negroes are used only for achievement stories and never in crime news becasue of the possibility of race riots.

One example of the use of pictures of Negroes for achievement stories was the picture of Alberta Mitchell, a high school senior who won the "Voice of Democracy" speaking contest for the state of Georgia, which appeared in the Constitution on December 7, 1950. A picture of Richard Lowrie, a Negro boy who had attained the rank of Eagle Scout, appeared in the Constitution for February 2, 1951, on page 15. Also, the Journal printed a picture of Negro dancer Bill Robinson on November 26, 1949, page 2, at the time of his death.

From the foregoing evidence, one may conclude that (1) although identification by race is still given in newsstories by the Journal and Constitution, it has become a policy of both papers to capitalize the word Negro: (2) courtesy titles are used on many stories, although the practice is not yet applied to every news story: (3) photographs of Negroes in the news are now used occasionally on both papers, particularly the Constitution although the practice is not widespread as yet.

The Negro circulation of the two newspapers offers a startling example of the way in which the treatment of a group in the news affects readership. The Journal has 12,800 Negro subscribers, while the Constitution has 25,000. Circulation Manager of the combined papers, A. S. Daniel, offered two reasons to explain the higher circulation of the Constitution. He said that the Negro community has never forgotten the treatment of Negro news by the "Hoke Smith paper", the Journal, before the race riot of 1906. The second reason is that for years the Journal refused to print Negro funeral notices. Twice the Journal refused the offers of Negro morticians to supply them with these paid notices, with the result that, although the Journal has tried to obtain these notices in the last seven or eight years, the morticians still prefer to give them to the Constitution. Therefore Negroes who wish to keep up with deaths among members of their community must read the Constitution.

Mr. Daniel stated that the Negro circulation of the Journal at the present time represents a great increase over that of the early thirties. When William Randolph Hearst's Atlanta Georgian was started in Atlanta in 1935, the Negro circulation of the Journal numbered only 1,500-2,000. The competition between the two afternoon papers forced the Journal to find every subscriber it could, and therefore it directed a large part of its promotion efforts to the Negro community. Now, however, with the circulation of the Journal frozen because of the newsprint shortage, very little effort is being made to get any kind of subscriptions.

Both the Journal and the Constitution have Negro correspondents who furnish news of the Negro community. The Journal has a correspondent, the mamaging editor explained, because there is not enough Negro news "as such" to warrant a full-time reporter. The Constitution has a "string reporter" who primarily writes for the Monday morning paper.

The stories he turns in during the week, as well as other Negro news stories turned in by staff reporters, are included in the Sunday paper in a column of Negro news. The Constitution Negro reporter, stated Mr. Rogers, is primarily concerned with writing what he calls "good news".

The evidence gathered for this chapter shows that the Journal and Constitution are gathering and reporting news of the Negro community, and that, through stories of the achievements of Negro groups and individual Negroes, they have helped to counteract the sort of categorical thinking which has until recently attributed to the Negro the characteristics of the criminal. By reporting the events of which the Negro can be proud, they have encouraged his evolution as a mature, responsible citizen.

SRC - Race in News

July 29, 1952

Mr. Edward Howden
Council for Civic Unity of
San Francisco
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Howden:

Dr. Mitchell asked me to mail you a copy of "Race in the News."

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

SRC { -2-3

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
DECATUR, GEORGIA

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1953
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Thank you for letting me have the opportunity to read these.

June 16th will be fine for a starting date. I'm looking forward to the summer's work.

agSmith

Am sending a few samples of letters the girls wrote to editors of southern newspapers. Thought you might enjoy them.

Sociology 205 B

Adams, Clara

May 29, 1953

The Atlanta Journal

Atlanta, Georgia

Copy

The Editors:

Because of the growing movement for fairer handling of the racial news and the constructive changes which many papers have made in their policies, it has occurred to me that you, as the editor of one of such newspapers, would be interested in reading the enclosed pamphlet, " Race in the News. " This booklet describes in detail the problem of fairness in the treatment of the Negro in the newspaper and sets up what The Southern Regional Council considers desirable standards for such treatment.

We have found this pamphlet an interesting as well as informative complement to the other literature we are using in our class study of the race problem at Agnes Scott and I am sure that if you have not already read it you will not want to miss the opportunity of doing so.

Atlanta

Clara Adams

(Copy)

The Atlanta Journal

Atlanta, Georgia

The Editors:

As one of the country's leading newspapers and an advocate of fair reporting, I believe you will be interested in the enclosed pamphlet, Race in the News, which was prepared for both professional newspapermen and the general public. It deals with the honest reporting of race news and the increased awareness of the Negro as an individual, who can be of news interest when he achieves honors, suffers hardships, and faces personal tragedy, as well as when he commits crime or violence.

As a regular reader of your newspaper, I have been impressed by your fair handling of racial news, in which you have included courtesy titles, Negro photographs, stories on Negro institutions-such as the Association for the Colored Blind, and individual achievement stories. You will find Race in the News an endorsement of many of these reporting practices already followed by your newspaper.

As a sociology student at Agnes Scott College, I have been studying the race question, and I thought that you might be interested in one of the pamphlets we have used in class and which pertains to your field of work.

Sincerely,

Catherine Kite

Kite, Catherine

Sociology 205 B

May 29, 1953

Decatur, Georgia
May 28, 1953

Mr. Hoover Adams, Editor
The Daily Record
Dunn, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Adams:

In connection with a study of social problems here at Agnes Scott, I have become increasingly aware of the trend of Southern newspapers to treat racial news more fairly, in relation to the following previous practices;

Failure of the papers to cover important events in the Negro community.
Failure to use courtesy titles for Negroes as well as whites
Bias on pictures of Negroes
Neglecting to capitalize the word 'Negro'
Undue emphasis on crime involving Negroes.

In view of the example The Daily Record has set in the past, it is evident that you are aware of the vital part the newspaper can play in the gradual solving of the South's racial problem.

As a commendation for your fine work and as a means of encouragement for future interest, I would like to pass on to you the enclosed pamphlet, "Race in the News". You will be glad to know, I'm sure, that you are not alone in your campaign for fairness towards the Negro, but that other editors are following the same policies. Perhaps through the untiring work of such far-sighted people, the South, and the entire nation, may someday reach the goal of equality for all.

Very sincerely yours,
Sara S. Van Schoick

Duplicate

Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia
May 28, 1953

Mr. James R. Blair, Editor
American Times-Recorder
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blair;

In our social problems course, we have been focusing our attention on the race problem in the South in relation to progress which has been made. One of the aspects in which we were interested, and in which I think you will be too, is the great role journalism is playing in granting to the Negro the same respect accorded to the white person in news stories. A critical analysis of the situation in Race in the News, which I am sending to you that you may compare the work done by other Southern papers with the coverage in the T-R, for it seems to me that if a list of progressive newspapers were made, your paper would lead the list.

Joan and Mary Newell join me in sending you and Mrs. Blair our very best regards.

Sincerely,
Betty Stein

May 25, 1953

News Editor
Northside News
3167 Roswell Rd., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear sir:

My sociology class at Agnes Scott College has been studying the race problem in the South. In connection with this subject we have discussed the local newspapers' treatment of Negro news. To aid us in this discussion we have used the pamphlet entitled, "Race in the News". It was published by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., an organization very interested in promoting equality.

The question of how to treat subject matter concerning the Negro is a pressing problem on Southern editors in these changing times. I am enclosing the forementioned pamphlet for I know it will be of interest to you. To quote from the pamphlet, "The press is partly a product, as well as a creator, of public opinion." With all of us working together we can free the South of racial prejudice.

Sincerely,

Beverly Jensen

Encl.
baj

COPY

1.

Box 267-Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Ga.
May 22, 1953.

Mr. Herbert Davidson
Daytona Beach News-Journal
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dear Mr. Davidson,

I have been most interested in noting how the News-Journal has been handling the problem of recognizing Negroes in the news. That the News-Journal realized there must be a definite code of etiquette for Negroes, is evident, and I think you should be commended for using such discretion and tact in the matter.

We do have a situation in Daytona Beach which, perhaps, is different from the majority of other southern cities. That is the presence of a Negro college, Bethune-Cookman. Many times our city has had visiting Negro dignitaries, and it seems necessary to give them a proper place and due respect in the newspaper, unless we want to provoke hard feelings in the relation of one race to another. Another fact is that a fair proportion of our Negro population is educated, and these people have been prominent in coming to the aid

of their race in various matters, such as suffrage, education, and better public facilities and services. It is becoming a well-known fact that the Negro race, as a whole, plays a major part in the balance of human relations in our culture in the United States, particularly the South. No longer is it possible to disregard the Negro as of minor importance, and it is, indeed, to be considered a compliment, for an organization, such as your newspaper, to be ~~considered~~ recognized as an aiding implement in working toward better race relations.

In my Sociology course here at Agnes Scott College, we have been studying the racial relations of the Negro and White people; considering the origin, causes, and factors that constitute racial feeling and prejudice. I am enclosing a pamphlet, "Race in the News" (Usage in Southern Newspapers), which I consider to be an excellent article on this subject. Perhaps it will prove to be interesting and helpful to you, also.

I know that both the Negro people and the White people are appreciative of the services that the News-Journal has rendered in this field, those of being fair and completely unbiased when handling the news of different races.

Sincerely,
Harriette Mitchell

Harriette Mitchell
Sociology 205
5/22/53.

Letter to the editor
of the Daytona Beach
News-Journal.

I'm sure all these editors have received the pamphlet, Race in the News, but the Introductory Class in Sociology wanted to send their copies to editors they knew. Here are a few of the letters they wrote — I thought you might enjoy them.

agSmith

SRC { 1-8-53

June 16, 1953

Mr. Paul D. Sanders
THE SOUTHERN PLANTER
Richmond 9, Va.

Dear Paul:

My warm congratulations on the picture and caption on page 25 of the June 1953 issue. I have been seeing for a year or more pleasant evidences of the new day. Warm praises to you and to the paper.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

SRC Cf. Race in the News

PROGRAM SERVICE

MEMORANDUM NO. VI

Race Relations and Mass Communications

From: J. Oscar Lee, Executive Secretary
Thomas C. Allen, Co-Secretary
Department of Race Relations
The Federal Council of Churches
297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

PROGRAM SERVICE - MEMORANDUM NO. VI

The staff of the Department of Race Relations Federal Council of Churches promised to send occasional memoranda on matters of importance in the area of race relations.

The Race Relations Secretaries attending the Third Annual Retreat felt the need for a set of principles which could be used in dealing with newspapers, magazines, radio, etc. As a result the following memorandum was prepared by a Committee. It may be reproduced for use by groups and organizations.

We think that you, too, will be interested in this set of principles dealing with -

Cf. Race in Union

Race Relations and Mass Communications

The past ten years have revealed marked improvement in the coverage of racial and nationality news by media of mass communication such as newspapers, magazines and radio. People of our nation have become more concerned with all aspects of human relations involving citizens of minority groups. While this progress is appreciated, minority racial and nationality groups still do not receive adequate reporting of significant events and achievements. In order that this improvement shall continue, the following suggestions will be useful to people in local communities who are interested in even more progress in this field:

1. Newspapers, magazines and radio can serve the public welfare and promote wholesome community relations by impartial and adequate reporting of the news about all groups and persons in the community.

2. The same treatment should be accorded to all groups and persons by newspaper, radio and other mass communication media. That is, the activities, hardships, achievements, institutions, and persons of all groups should be judged on the basis of their worth as news which either affects the public welfare or contains human interest. The reporting should be based on respect for accuracy, fair play, and good taste.

3. Accounts of crime should avoid identification of the persons involved by race or national origin as a harmful form of editorialization which often results in prejudicial reactions. Race identification in newspaper headlines or in headlining a crime story is evidence of biased reporting. Race identification may be used in the body of a crime story only as a means of conveying necessary information. For example, it may be used for identification purposes if the criminal is still at large.

4. Every newspaper or other mass communication service should adopt the procedure of using correct grammar and spelling as well as good taste in the use of words describing racial, nationality, and ethnic groups. For example, derogatory names should be avoided when referring to racial or nationality groups and to individuals of these groups. The word "Negro" should be capitalized as is Caucasian, Mongolian, etc. The same applies to names of nationality groups. Good taste requires that "Miss" or "Mrs." should be used as a part of the names of all women, and if it is the policy of the newspaper to use "Mr." it should be used in connection with names without regard to race.

5. The use of racial, nationality and religious designations or restrictions in advertisements serve as a means for unjust discrimination against persons. Therefore, newspapers and other media of mass communication should adopt the policy of eliminating them.

6. Pictures should accurately portray the incident. They should avoid action shots which stereotype* or humiliate any group.

7. Editorialization through the use of pictures should be avoided. For example, this editorialization is often achieved by: a. using one type of picture about a minority group, the crime picture; b. placing two pictures next to each other when the person who commits the crime is a member of a minority racial group and the victim is white.

8. Cartoons and anecdotes should avoid stereotyping any group through the use of derogatory content and dialogue.

9. The newspaper should instruct its staff on these procedures and see that they are applied consistently.

10. Whenever constructive interracial activities occur in the community, church people should make the facts known to their local editors, and ask that they be given recognition.

11. Church groups should write or visit editors to commend constructive editorials as well as fair and unbiased reporting, or to make constructive suggestions if improvement is needed. The same procedure should be used with regard to program directors of radio stations.

- - -

*"To stereotype" means to portray or to identify a group of people by attributing a set of personal characteristics often of a derogatory nature to the entire group.

I ought to send a copy to C. A. Scott, Atlanta World and Nelson Jackson asking them to buy some. Should also send copies to Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Milton, several other life insurance companies both locally and head offices.

I ought to write also to Mr. Wright

GSM

Pilgrim Life Insurance Company 250 Auburn Avenue Phone: Main 3061

I stopped August 26 at the office to see Mr. S. W. Walker, President, who is said to be sympathetic. I talked with his son Mr. James Walker who was interested and advised me to write to:

Dr. W. S. Hornsby
Executive Vice President
The Pilgrim H & L Insurance Co.
Box 904
Augusta, Georgia

About the proposal.

GSM

North Carolina Mutual Atlanta Branch 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Phone: Walnut 4612

Went by on August 26 and in the absence of Mr. Wheeler talked with Mr. Abrams who was much interested. I was merely informing the Atlanta office of my correspondence with Mr. Spaulding.

GSM

Guarantee Life Insurance Co. Third Floor, 250 Auburn Ave., N.E.

I stopped August 27 and laid the matter before Mr. C. A. Brown who was quite interested and suggested that I write on to the head office in Savannah:

Mr. W. S. Scott, President
460 West Broad Street
Savannah, Georgia

GSM

AFRO AMERICAN

I stopped August 26 at the office of the Atlanta Branch, 186 Auburn Ave., hoping to see Mr. Burney, who was away until the first week in September.

GSM.

Mr Jas. H. Lewis, Pres, Chicago Ind Bd
101 East Union St
JX.

RE RACE IN THE NEWS AND IBPOE

SRC Pubs - Race - News

I appealed at Mr. J. Finley Wilson's home to his secretary for IBPOE's interest. Finley Wilson at Mayo's. Secretary understood all details and referred me to Judge W. C. Hueston, 1915 - 14th St. He is commissioner of education for the IBPOE and editor of their publication, The Eagle, the official organ of the Elks. His telephone is NORTH 9836. He said nothing could happen until Mr. Wilson got back. On behalf of Mr. Wilson, I was told that Mr. Hueston could act.

Anyhow, there it sits.

J. Finley Wilson's residence address is: 1813 Vernon Street, NW

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

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COLUMBIA

J. KENNETH PHIFER
ROCK HILL

MRS. ALICE N. SPEARMAN
NEWBERRY

PAUL R. WEBBER
ORANGEBURG

PRESIDENT M. F. WHITTAKER
ORANGEBURG

MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

Dear Editor,

This pamphlet, called RACE IN THE NEWS, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

I am able to send it to you partly through the aid of the editor of the Greenville, Miss. ~~TIMES-DEMOCRAT~~ Delta Democrat-Times, Mr. Hodding Carter, who is one of the Council's Board members.

The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and considerateness in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

Chairman

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beautine DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

Rough Draft

To the Fellows:

Our pamphlet, Race in the News, has been circulating now for about four months. We have pushed it hard. It has reached all southern daily papers and is about to go out to all the two thousand odd county weeklies.

We have had a great deal of evidence that it has improved the way southern papers have been handling news about Negroes. Still, our evidence is from scattered, hit-and-miss sources.

We would be very grateful if you would sit down and write us a letter and tell us in general terms what you or close friends of yours have observed about change or lack of change in the attitude and treatment by the press of these matters. Specifically, we would be interested in such imaginary reports as I give samples of below:

"Notwithstanding repeated personal and committee requests by citizens in this area that our editor of the Backwater Gazette be fairer in his handling of racial news, the old fellow has been stubborn and entirely unyielding. Indeed, we think sometimes that the paper is worse."

"In middle October, various of us here began to notice sharp improvement in our morning paper the State's Rights Whistle. It has carried quite a number of pictures of local Negro citizens engaged in worthwhile undertakings and has in subtitles spoken of them with courtesy and respect. It has also begun to give considerably wider coverage of events in the Negro community. Unfortunately, it still prints crime news without any care for the points raised in Race in the News. The afternoon Daily Napper, however, has shown no improvement."

We would be very grateful for your observations and opinion. Any clippings you want to sent to buttress your conclusions would be helpful and appreciated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

Memo

From

TILFORD E. DUDLEY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CIO - PAC

Mail to
Dr. Geo Mitchell
for his information
TED

Both letters arrived
in the same mail

NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
301 N STREET, N.E. LINCOLN 3-6060
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.

SRC - Race in the News

Mimeographed Letter to the heads of all state divisions and affiliated interracial committees, including Virginia. Send each one five additional copies.

Also to be sent to each Board Member with this ticket attached.

This, we have sent out, as you will see, to the heads of each state committee.

Please do what you can yourself to get the pamphlet widely known and used.

Letter Itself

Dear Sir:

Here is a chance to get something effective rolling in many communities.

The new pamphlet Race in the News will go to all Council members in a few days time. Meanwhile, here is a copy for you.

A good many Southern newspapers in the last several years have been doing a lot better on coverage and handling of news about Negroes. This pamphlet gives a way to speed and focus a movement already started within the press of the South.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association is sending a copy to each of its members. That makes it certain that newspaper offices will have it. They can use it on copy editor's desks as a manual, and they can use it as a teaching document for reporters and other staff persons.

In the hands of interested newspaper readers, you can see that the pamphlet will provide, for the first time, a standard against which the day to day work of the papers can be checked.

Quite the best device will be for local committees, preferably drawn from both races to visit newspaper officials and ask for whatever change in the direction of the pamphlet, the papers can arrange.

We can not, directly from this office, get that done. You can.

Please consider carefully how best to do it in your state. One thing we greatly hope for is that you will reach out to responsible church bodies in your state and get their cooperation in the follow-up with the papers. The church women know about it through the meetings last week here in Atlanta. If you can, you should arrange to have appropriate people interview the heads of the various religious denominations in your state and ask for their cooperation. Local churches or local councils of ministers or of church people could and should make this effort a project. It will do a lot of good, and there is little likelihood that any one's special sensibility will be brought to the fore.

Many other kinds of civic groups might well be brought to take an interest in speeding this movement.

The Council can supply more copies at fifteen cents each.

Will you be good enough to write me what you plan to do?

Transportation

Materials?

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

HIGHLIGHTS

THE BOOTHE BILLS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA (FEBRUARY 1950) TO ABOLISH RACIAL SEGREGATION ON COMMON CARRIERS AND TO SET UP A COMMISSION TO STUDY AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION WITH RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR ADJUSTMENT

1. Introduced by Armistead Boothe, member of the House of Delegates from Alexandria. Forty-two years of age. Graduate of the University of Virginia. Rhodes Scholar. Attorney-at-law, practicing in Alexandria. Serving second term in the legislature.

2. Bills killed in committee of the House of Delegates by votes of 9 to 7 and 10 to 6.

3. Public hearing preceding committee action attracted the largest crowd of any public hearing in the present session. Nine white persons and three Negro spoke as witnesses for the bills.

4. The hearing a one-sided affair - only the advocates of the measures participated; the opponents remained silent.

5. Favoring the anti-segregation bill were some of the most prominent white citizens of Virginia, though some of the number recoiled from the race relations commission. Public figures who declared for the abolition of Jim Crow transportation were Colgate Darden, president of the University of Virginia and former governor of Virginia, also The Right Reverend Beverly St. George Tucker.

6. Senator Byrd and Governor Battle apparently played hands off - they said nothing for the bills and nothing against them.

7. The Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Norfolk papers and perhaps others favored the bills editorially; The Richmond News-Leader opposed them.

8. In general, the proposed legislation was favored by the western representatives, the city delegations, the younger men, and the war veterans; they were opposed by the older element, especially those members from the South-side, black belt section. Mr. Boothe was supported by a half dozen or more co-patrons.

9. In the opinion of the author the bills stood a good chance of passage in the House of Delegates if the committee had cleared them; he was always doubtful about the Senate.

10. Mr. Boothe worked faithfully and sincerely for the passage of his measures - lined up a number of members of both houses to vote for them if they reached the floor.

11. The author is willing and ready to institute a campaign of education beginning now in preparation for the next session of the General Assembly in 1952.

12. The effort this time surpassed that of two years ago - public sentiment in favor of anti-segregation in travel ~~is~~ seemingly much larger in 1950 than in 1948 when the initiative is rested almost entirely with the Negroes themselves. The sponsor in 1948, a labor leader, acted primarily because he was under obligation to the Negro voters of Richmond for his seat.

13. After the bills were introduced, the Negro constituency of the State exercised more pressure on the legislators by petitions, letters, and telegrams than perhaps they have ever done before. In the vanguard for the abolition of "Jim Crow" were such organizations as the State Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., the Virginia Voters League, the Virginia Civil Rights Organization, and the Virginia Teachers Association.

Luther P. Jackson
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia
Witness at the public hearing

Cross ref

Co Ris

"To Secure"

+

"Conditions"

w.

SRC Publications

Race Relations
12/14/50
Roundup

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The recent history of the South has shown conclusively that when people of both races get better jobs, better houses, better health — in short, more material well-being — prejudice begins to dry up. Insofar as the national government has furthered such material improvements, it has fostered new respect and greater cooperation between Negroes and whites.

The material and civic progress of the Negro in the past five years is, by any standard, phenomenal. Some of the many possible examples are listed on the attached sheets.

It is also true that, along with material gains, have come better relations between the races. How else can one explain the low incidence of lynching, the more frequent punishments meted out to violators of the civil rights of Negroes, the waning influence of the Ku Klux Klan?

Even when the Negro has turned to the Federal courts for relief from discriminations, the net effect has been better Negro-white relations. Take voting, for example. It took a series of Supreme Court decisions to enfranchise the Southern Negro (of course, amid loud outcries by the prophets of doom and the advocates of violence). Today, six years after, efforts to deny qualified Negroes the ballot have little respectable support in the South. What is more, the new civic stature achieved by the Negro through the ballot has brought visibly nearer the day when people of both races can advance their mutual interests in a common citizenship.

Inevitably, there have been some instances of interracial tension — notably in those places where demagogues have traded on fear, hatred, and prejudice. But such instances have been sporadic and are in no sense representative of the Southern people.

There is no justification for the argument that either the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights or the President's civil rights message to Congress has damaged race relations in the South. A lot of controversy has resulted, much of it

on a very low plane. But there have been no major race riots, no upsurge in lynchings, no renascence of the Ku Klux Klan. On the contrary, a pretty good case can be made for the argument that the civil rights controversy has served a useful educational function in the South. Despite all the inflammatory speeches and Rebel yells, there are many indications that Southerners are becoming more aware of our shortcomings and more willing to grant voluntarily the basic rights of Negro citizens. It may be untactful to say so, but the threat of Federal compulsion has done much to bring about wholesome self-examination.

NEGRO POLICE: The use of Negro policemen is becoming an accepted practice in Southern cities. In 1945 only 29 Southern cities employed Negro policemen; by 1950 the number had increased to 76. In the same 5 years the number of Negro policemen grew from 131 to over 400. (Source: SRC survey.)

SUFFRAGE: Between 1940 and 1947 the number of qualified Negro voters in the South increased from 211,000 to 645,000 — an increase of more than 300%. It is estimated that registered Negro voters now comprise about 12% of the total registered voters in the South. At the same time official, responsible opposition to Negroes' political participation has all but vanished. (Source: "Race and Suffrage in the South," by Luther P. Jackson, published by SRC.)

KU KLUX KLAN: The influence of the Klan and similar extra-legal groups has declined markedly. Not only have responsible church, civic, and newspaper leaders publicly denounced the Klan, but its activities have been increasingly subject to legal action. One state and 41 Southern communities have, in the past 18 months, passed anti-mask or similar ordinances, aimed at extra-legal violence. A recent survey of 500 Atlanta University Summer School students -- most of them teachers representing communities throughout the South — revealed the significant fact that Negroes have lost much of their fear of the Klan. 67% reported that Negroes in their area no longer fear the Klan. (Source: "Safety, Security, and the South," published by SRC.)

LYNCHINGS: The number of lynchings has remained low — 1 in 1945, 6 in 1946, 1 in 1947, 2 in 1948, 3 in 1949, and 2 in 1950. And local law enforcement officers have shown increasing conscientiousness in protecting their prisoners from mob violence. Contrasted to earlier periods, lynchings have declined strikingly. In the decade from 1928 to 1937 there were 142 lynchings; in the decade from 1938 to 1947 there were 37. (Source: Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.)

GRADUATE AND HIGHER EDUCATION: Negro students are being peacefully admitted to a growing number of Southern colleges and graduate schools as a result of U. S. Supreme Court decisions. A recent N.Y. Times survey maintained that over 1,000 Negro students are now studying at Southern "white" institutions of higher learning.

REPRESENTATION: Negroes are represented increasingly in state and local governments, both through election and appointment. During 1949-50 at least 26 Negroes are known to have run for public office in various Southern cities (7 won). The same period saw the appointment of Negroes to the following official bodies: N. C. State Board of Education; Wilmington (N.C.) Parks and Recreation Commission; Winston-Salem (N.C.) Zoning Board; Arkansas Governor's Recodification Commission; Richmond (Va.) Electoral Board (as precinct officials); Richmond (Va.) School Board; Raleigh (N.C.) School Board. (Source: SRC roundup.)

CHURCH STATEMENTS: Southern church groups — Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish -- have shown a growing willingness in the last few years to take a positive stand for human and civil rights. Various religious groups have called firmly and publicly for equality in such fields as employment, education, transportation, law enforcement, and voting. (Source: SRC roundup.)

INCOME: Although the Negro population has decreased (7%) in the Southeast in the past decade, Negro buying power in the same region has increased phenomenally — from barely $1,000,000,000 in 1939 to an estimated $3,500,000,000 in 1949. On a per capita basis, Negro income has more than trebled: from about $150 in 1939 to about $500 in 1949 ($300 in rural areas, over $600 in urban centers). (Source: Joseph K. Heyman, Southeastern Business Research Service, Atlanta, Ga.)

+ now 2 (Feb, 1951)

HEALTH: The striking improvement in Negro health reflects the Negro's improved economic condition -- higher income, more education, better nutrition, and improved health facilities. Although the health status of Negroes still lags 20% behind that of the rest of the nation, in the decade between 1939 and 1947 the Negro made these astounding gains in health:

Life expectancy	Increase of 7 years (to age 58)
Male death rate	27% decrease
Female death rate	28% decrease
Infant mortality	42% decrease
Maternal mortality	62% decrease
TB death rate	39% decrease
Pneumonia & influenza death rate	65% decrease
Syphilis death rate	48% decrease
Malaria death rate	94% decrease

(Source: Louis I. Dublin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: Another encouraging sign of a growing common citizenship is what is happening in various professional associations in the South. Gradually the bars against Negro members are being dropped. Social workers have led the way with membership open to all who are professionally qualified in all 13 Southern states. Nurses rank next, with 8 out of 13 state associations open to Negroes. Lawyers and librarians admit qualified Negroes to membership in 6 states. Even among doctors, dentists, and teachers, who still exclude Negro members almost wholly, some encouraging steps have recently been taken -- admission of Negro doctors to the Florida Medical Association; admission (on a segregated basis) of Negro teachers to the Arkansas Education Association; and invitations to qualified Negroes to participate in scientific sessions held by various state medical and dental associations. (Source: SRC survey.)

SURVEYS: One of the best indications that Negroes are being increasingly accepted as common citizens is the growth of the bi-racial self-survey movement throughout the South. Good examples are surveys completed at Greenville, S.C., Jacksonville, Fla., + Shreveport, La.

C
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4/28/47

Tentative Memorandum On

A Proposal For A

NEW SOUTH RADIO FORUM

TO: RADIO STATION WSB, ATLANTA

FROM: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., ATLANTA

The purpose of this memorandum is to open up discussion of the possibility of setting up a radio forum series on timely questions on one of the outstanding radio stations of the South.

PURPOSE OF FORUM: To present to a large radio audience discussions of important topics by persons who are qualified to discuss the questions pro and con. Such a program has great possibilities for raising the level of social and political intelligence in the South.

NATURE OF BROADCASTS: The minimum personnel for a broadcast would be a moderator and two speakers. The minimum time would be thirty minutes. It would be highly desirable to have audience discussion after the manner of Town Hall if possible, but if this can not be arranged there should be at least two discussants on the program. An alternative would be to have questions submitted by mail on the subject of the broadcast. This, of course, does not make as lively a program as the other two arrangements. The following timing for a thirty-minute program is suggested:

Preliminaries.....	2	minutes	
First speaker.....	7	"	prepared script
Second speaker.....	7	"	prepared script
Discussion.....	12	"	
Announcements, etc....	2	"	
	30	minutes	

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION: The questions chosen for discussion should be of such general importance or immediate interest that they would command the attention of more than a local audience. The following are examples:

Is the Equalization of Freight Rates Desirable?
Will Mechanization of Agriculture Help the South?
Does the South Need a Two-Party System?
Is the White Primary Good or Bad?
Will Stronger Labor Unions Help the South's Economy?

An occasional topic of national or international scope might be handled. Also a question which is lively in some particular Southern state might be aired, particularly if the desired station hook-up can be arranges. The speakers should be experts or advocates on one side or the other of the topic under discussion. On some of the programs it would be desirable to use a competent Negro speaker occasionally.

TIME AND FREQUENCY: It would probably be wise to initiate the series on a once-a-month basis. While an evening hour would be highly desirable, we realize that it might be impossible to find a thirty-minute spot before 10 or 10:30 p.m. If an evening period is impossible, we would like to raise the question or the practicability of substituting the proposed program once a month for the University of Chicago Round Table program.

SPONSORSHIP: The Southern Regional Council would like to sponsor the Forum program. Much depends, of course, upon the amount of expense involved. If the cost is very moderate, we would feel reasonably sure that we could find the funds to cover it. However, our main interest is in seeing a program of this sort put on the air, and we would like to offer our cooperation in planning and setting up the broadcasts regardless of the sponsorship.

PUBLICATION: The effectiveness of a program of this type is increased if a pamphlet containing the talks and discussion is published. The Southern Regional Council would be glad to consider the publication of such a pamphlet, which would be distributed to persons who request it and remit ten cents.

GSM

Memorandum to: Radio Station WSB, Atlanta May 29, 1947
From: The Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

Following up our previous memorandum proposing a forum or round table on Southern problems to be broadcast over WSB and presented by the Southern Regional Council, we submit these suggested discussion topics for four programs (others to be planned as far ahead as needed):

1. "Does the South Need Federal Aid to Education?"

for: President Frank Graham, University of North Carolina; or Senator Fulbright of Arkansas; or John Tigert, former president, University of Florida; or Rep. Kefauver, Tennessee.

against: Senator George or Rep. Eugene Cox of Georgia.

moderator: Miss Emily Woodward of Atlanta.

2. "Will Stronger Labor Unions Help the South?"

for: Van Bittner, head of CIO southern drive; or Kenneth Douty, Georgia director, CIO textile union.

against: William P. Jacobs, Textile Manufacturers Assn.; or R.G. LeTourneau of LeTourneau Corp., Toccoa, Ga.

moderator: Paul Styles, chief regional Labor Relations Board.

3. "Will King Cotton be Dethroned?" (or "Can the Small Cotton Farmer Survive?")

Aubrey Williams, editor, Southern Farmer; or Cason Calloway.

Tom Linder, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture; or H.L. Wingate, Georgia Farm Bureau.

moderator: Malcolm Bryant, Federal Reserve Bank.

4. "Freight Rate Equalization"

for: Ellis Arnall.

against: A chosen representative of the Southern Association of Railways.

moderator: Walter McDonald, Georgia Public Service Commissioner.

These are merely suggested pairings. In some instances those suggested for 'pro' or 'con' could be placed as moderators, or vice versa.

The Southern Regional Council is sure that it can get the participation of most, if not all, of the speakers suggested. We would, of course, have to know specific dates and times of broadcasts, preferably one month in advance, before we could arrange for the speakers to appear.

It seems to us that a once-a-month round table would insure better topics and more prominent speakers than a once-a-week program.

We should like to suggest that the "Southern Round Table" be substituted, if possible, once each month for the regularly scheduled "Chicago Round Table." We feel that this would add to the direct significance of the Chicago program's meaning for Southern listeners as well as give the "Southern Round Table" a good start by catching many regular Southern listeners of the Chicago broadcast. It is possible, too, that the special Southern interest of the proposed program might draw new listeners to the regular Chicago programs.

If the "Chicago Round Table" cannot be so substituted, we are ready to cooperate with WSB in any other arrangements you might suggest.

We leave it to the experienced judgment of WSB as to whether the "Southern Round Table" should be launched soon or planned for next fall. It would take the Southern Regional Council about one month to make arrangements for preferred speakers.

(rw: 5-29-47)

PROPOSAL FOR "TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR"

to be cosponsored by

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Date: Tuesday, November 8, 1949

Place: Richmond, Virginia

The Mosque, seating capacity _____.

Possible Subject: "How Can the South Get Fair Employment?"

Possible Speakers: Van Bittner, Director, CIO Southern Organizing Drive
Carter Wesley, Negro editor (Houston Informer)
_____, International Harvester, Memphis Plant
Fuller Warren, Governor of Florida

Sponsorship: The forum would coincide with the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, one of the South's leading organizations working for regional progress.

COMMENTS:

The Southern Regional Council would be an appropriate co-sponsor for a "Town Meeting" dealing with a distinctively Southern problem, discussed by persons who are familiar with and active in the South. The Council is widely known as a responsible source of information about the South and has state groups and active members throughout the region. Its board of directors includes distinguished Southerners of both races, all faiths, and many occupations.

Local members of the Council would cooperate with the Town Meeting staff in arranging physical facilities, getting publicity, and assuring a large attendance by interested persons. The Council would also be glad to line up speakers such as those listed above. Through its membership, publications, and promotional activities, the organization could effectively arouse public interest in the South in advance of the broadcast, as well as distributing widely reprints of the discussion.

The advantages of Richmond as a location for the broadcast are several. As the old capital of the Confederacy, Richmond is regarded as in important center of Southern thought. The editor of the leading Richmond newspaper was one of the Council's organizers, serves on its Board of Directors, and has cooperated actively in its work. The people of Richmond have frequently shown their interest in discussions of the sort proposed; this is especially true, of course, of the strong progressive element of both races to be found in the city. The American Broadcasting Company has a good Richmond outlet, and the Mosque is centrally located and already wired for broadcasts.

MEMO: Chester D. Snell's Comments Regarding Southern Roundtable.

Planning. (1) Get advance literature from Chicago Roundtable (if it provides advance service) and, if possible, coordinate Southern topic with national topic, particularly if national topic is of great public interest. Thus listeners will not lose continuity of Chicago Roundtable.

(2) Secure copies of Town Meeting and Chicago Roundtable for past year or six months and study them.

(3) Attend national programs and talk to the producers. In the case of Town Meeting, Snell would be sufficient introduction to Denny (a hard man to see). Other similar programs are: "The People's Forum," produced by Lyman Bryson, CBS Educational Director, and "American Forum of the Air," produced by Theodore Granite in Washington, D. C., using informal method of dinner-table conversation.

(4) There is a local Town Meeting group in Atlanta. It might be useful to enlist the aid of its key personnel.

Organization. There is no substitute for audience participation. Even a half-hour program would allow sufficient time for two speakers (10 minutes each) and audience questions (10 minutes). Should have an auditorium, possibly donated, and "prime" audience in advance of program. This is done on Town Meeting by having a separate moderator lead a half-hour discussion by the audience of the topic of the day, before the broadcast. Thus the audience's interest in, and knowledge of, the subject is at high pitch when the speakers appear; audience follows the discussion more closely and prepares better questions.

(If this is not feasible, I suggest that on each program we announce the topic of the next roundtable, and speakers if possible, and invite the listeners to write in questions. The best could be selected and put to the speakers during the latter part of the program.)

Moderator. The program should be built around the personality of a permanent moderator. He should be a colorful person with the gift of gab and a wide general knowledge. He should be given full rein in establishing himself as a unique personality. He should not be too specialized in any one field, as that would lessen his worth as an arbiter on that subject. The best bet is a bright young man who wants to make his name familiar to the public. By emphasizing the publicity angle, it should be possible to secure him without pay. (On the other hand, more can be demanded of a paid moderator than a volunteer.) If an established personality is used, he probably should be paid; even so, the publicity he gets will be worth more than the remuneration.

Advance Preparation. Town Meeting requests manuscripts in advance but is lucky to get them more than a day in advance from big people; even then, speakers often depart from their scripts,

making them of dubious value. Town Meeting performs no censorship, but leaves it up to the station to cut the speakers off the air if they say something offensive. It must be remembered that the "bad boys" of radio, like Ickes, who drag in personalities and sling mud, are big drawing cards.

(I suggest that we make up a tactfully worded information sheet about how the program is conducted, to be sent to the speakers beforehand. It might help somewhat in getting what we want.)

Transcripts. The business of sending transcripts of the program to listeners who request them is a headache and a money-loser, especially at the beginning. Town Meeting solved the problem by turning over the job to a publisher of school textbooks. Thus Town Meeting gets the desired good will and publicity without the trouble and expense of printing and distributing transcripts. It was suggested that the Southern Roundtable make the same arrangement with a similar Southern concern -- school text publishers or stationers.

Establishing Confidence. The reassurance factor is of utmost importance. It took several years for Town Meeting to allay the various fears of CBS, but since that has been accomplished the program has carte blanche. The main thing is to convince the station of wide listener support.

Newspapers must be won over much like the broadcasters. Once convinced of public interest in the program, they will give it a liberal spread gratis. The New York Herald Tribune reviews Town Meeting fully the day after it is broadcast. The "educational" aspect should be stressed.

In order to insure against the program falling through at the last minute, a "canned" discussion of perennial interest should be on hand. Town Meeting has such a transcription on the topic "Is 20th Century Civilization Destroying Mankind" (or something like that) which is used every year or so and attracts wide listener interest.

Expense. It is possible to have a fairly good show with little expenditure, but the more money you spend the better chance you have of producing a really superior show. In the South, on a non-commercial basis, it should not be necessary to pay speakers (you could never pay them what the publicity is worth anyway). Getting big names for the first shows will attract other big names, as well as those who hope to be big.

HCF

5 copies

MEMORANDUM: Proposed Roundtable on Southern Problems To Be Sponsored by Southern Regional Council on Radio Station WSB, Atlanta.

On May 29, 1947, the Southern Regional Council submitted a memorandum to WSB proposing a series of half-hour programs, to be produced by the Council once a month, on which well-known Southerners would discuss Southern problems. It was suggested that this program -- the "Southern Roundtable" -- be substituted, if possible, once each month for the regularly scheduled "Chicago Roundtable". It was pointed out that such an arrangement would add local significance to the national broadcast, as well as supplying the "Southern Roundtable" with a large body of Southern listeners from the start.

The suggestion was well received by WSB, although action on the proposal was deferred for the summer. On September 9, Walter Paschall of WSB informed Dr. Mitchell that the Council's proposal would be considered by the executives of the station in planning the fall schedule of programs and that a final decision would be reached very soon.

Some of the sample topics and suggested speakers proposed by the Council are as follows:

1. "Does the South Need Federal Aid to Education?"

   For: Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; or Senator Fulbright of Arkansas; or John Tigert, former president of the University of Florida; or Rep. Kefauver of Tennessee.

   Against: Senator George or Rep. Eugene Cox of Georgia.

2. "Will Stronger Labor Unions Help the South?"

   For: Van Bittner, head of CIO Southern drive; or Kenneth Douty, Georgia Director of the CIO Textile Union.

   Against: William P. Jacobs, Textile Manufacturers Assn.; or R. G. LeTourneau of LeTourneau Corp., Toccoa, Ga.

3. "Freight Rate Equalization"

For: Ellis Arnall.

Against: A chosen representative of the Southern Association of Railways.

In planning the "Southern Roundtable" the Council secured the advice of Chester D. Snell, who for several years assisted in the production of the radio forum "Town Meeting of the Air." Following is a tentative outline of the program methods to be used:

General Organization. Since it is not feasible, at least at the beginning, to conduct the program in an auditorium open to the public, the "Southern Roundtable" will be produced in the studios of the radio station. A permanent moderator will lead the discussion of the two speakers selected each month. Each speaker will have ten minutes to develop his side of the argument. The remainder of the half hour will be devoted to rebuttal and, possibly, questions sent in by listeners. If listeners' questions are to be used, of course, the topic for each roundtable must be announced on the preceding program. Whenever possible a topic will be chosen that bears some relation to the subject of the "Chicago Roundtable" that is being replaced.

Moderator. The program will be built around the personality of the permanent moderator. He should be a colorful individual of wide general knowledge and should be allowed free rein in establishing himself as a unique personality. Thus his appearance on succeeding programs will give the series continuity and provide listeners with a familiar voice as a symbol of the program.

Advance Preparation. Speakers will be advised beforehand of the policies of the station and the program in approaching controversial issues. They will also be asked to submit manuscripts in advance. By this means, the likelihood of speakers making ill-advised remarks over the air will be

kept at a minimum. In the event of last-minute difficulties, a transcribed roundtable discussion will be available for emergency substitution.

Transcripts. Making printed copies of the rountable discussions available to the listening public is a necessary service, valuable in creating good will and publicity for the program. But the trouble and expense are great. Therefore, it is contemplated that the Council will turn over the project to some Southern firm dealing in school textbooks or stationery supplies which would be willing to provide the service as an aid to public relations. This would in no way detract from the value of this service to the Council.

Establishing Confidence. It is extremely important the the "Southern Roundtable" gain the confidence of WSB, the listening audience, and the press. This can be largely accomplished by early publicity and unusual care in the preparation of the first few programs. It is felt that a sympathetic reaction can be obtained from the press by virtue of the program's regional nature and the news value of the speakers who take part. Extremely controversial topics dealing with race will probably be reserved until the series is well under way and has gained the support of a wide listening audience.

Expenses. Although the "Southern Roundtable" will not cost as much as a similar program on a national network, there are a number of expenses involved. The permanent moderator must be paid an amount commensurate with the time and effort he devotes to the series. It is believed that prominent speakers can be secured without remuneration, since the program will be non-commercial and the publicity value for the speakers will be great. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to provide travelling expenses for speakers residing elsewhere than Atlanta. Also, at least one member of the Council's staff must devote most of his time to the planning, correspondence, and preparation necessary to produce such a program.

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ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR "SOUTHERN ROUNDTABLE" FOR ONE-YEAR PERIOD

Moderator	$ 400.00
Travelling Expenses for Speakers	2000.00
Correspondence (including long-distance telephone, telegraph, and part-time stenographer)	2000.00
Staff Salary (personnel for planning, preparation, and supervision of program)	4000.00
Publicity	1000.00
Staff travel	600.00
TOTAL	$10,000.00

12/9/44 - 6/14/45

A MEMORANDUM ON THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEGRO SERVICEMEN IN SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS

Prepared by:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SOME SELECTED CLIPPINGS ILLUSTRATING THE USE

OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEGRO SERVICEMEN

IN SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS

Summit (Miss.) Sun
January 11, 1945

I 10

WITH OUR COLORED FRIENDS

HOME FROM OVER-SEAS

Tech. Cpl. Thomas Jefferson

who has been in the South Pacific area for the last 30 months and is now at home with his father for a 21-day furlough before reporting to a redistribution center at Jersey City, N. J.

Cpl. Jefferson is the son of Abram Jefferson and the late Josephine Gordon Jefferson. He had the painful misfortune of learning of his mother's death through the SUN, his father's letters having been censored to omit the sad news.

He was inducted into the U. S. Army on Nov. 19, 1941, and four months later was sent overseas.

Emporia, Va., Independent Messgr.
April 6, 1945

I 10

Friday, April 6, 1945

LOCAL COLORED GIRL SERVES WITH WAC

Pvt. Ethel Hicks, daughter of Maggie Foster of Emporia is serving with the WAC in Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Pvt. Hicks recently spent a furlough with her mother here.

Holly Springs, Miss. Reporter
June 14, 1945

I 10

MISS

Now In France

Pvt. James A. Paynes, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paynes, entered the Army April 16, 1943. He left for overseas June 7, 1944 ,and is now somewhere in France.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
January 18, 1945

I 10

The Greenville Advocate

T/CPL. ZEDDIE LEWIS, who went into the Army in February, 1942, and was in the States six months, sailed for overseas duty in July, 1942, and has been in India ever since. His mother hears from him often and he says he is getting along just fine. He has another brother, DOSIE LEE LEWIS, in the Pacific. These colored boys are the sons of Lora Lewis, Route 2, Greenville.

* * *

CPL. VERBIA C. DANIELS entered the service September 28, 1942. Before entering the Army, he was a member of the CCC. He took his basic training at Camp Swift, Texas, and was sent to Manchester, N. H., later to Camp Pickett, Va., and from there to Camp Sibert and to Camp Gordon. He was sent to New York from Camp Gordon, for embarkation. Cpl. Daniels has seen service in England and France. On December 25th, he wrote his parents from somewhere in Holland, stating that he was doing fine. He is the son of Oliver and Willie M. Daniel, colored citizens of the Industry community.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
April 18, 1945

bly put all farmers but grain growers out of business.

I/10

Athens Negroes In Military Service

NEGRO SAILOR ASKS PRAYERS OF FRIENDS

The prayers of his white friends as well as those of members of his own race are asked by Dock Andrew Hill, S2c, colored Athenian serving in the Navy, who hopes they will make him a "brave sailor and when victory is won will return him home safe where there will be peace and happiness once more in life.'

Son of Emma Hill of Boley Drive, Seaman Hill was employed at the Ritz Theater before he entered the service. He received his basic training at Great Lakes, Ill., and is now overseas. His address is Dock Andrew Hill, S2c, NAS, Navy 29, Ships Service Dept., care Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

SOLDIER

I/10

Pvt. James E. Stevens, Portsmouth soldier, wounded overseas and now receiving hospitalization in England, reports indicate. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Stevens of 830 South street, and he served overseas for nine months before he was wounded. Popular among the younger set, and a graduate of Our Lady of Victory Catholic High school, he was employed in the Navy Yard here prior to entering the army.

Wood River, Ill. Republican
April 27, 1945

I/10

OVERSEAS

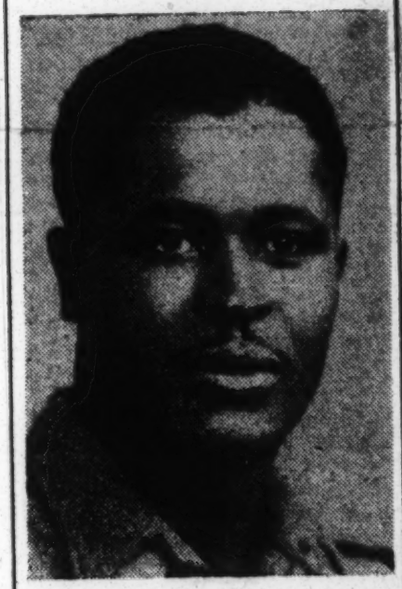
Pfc. Claude L. Phipps is the son of Mable Phipps of Wilkinson. He entered the service Sept. 2, 1943 and took his training in Ft. Lenardwood, Mo. and was shipped across May 26, 1944. He is somewhere overseas.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Herald
May 17, 1945

3/10

ROANOKE RAPIDS HER.

In Belgium



Pictured above is Corp. Luther E. Powell, 33, son of Mary E. Powell, of Thelma, another of the many colored soldiers from Halifax County. Luther was educated at Prince School, and prior to entering the service November 10, 1942, he was engaged in defense work in New York City. He received his basic training at Camp Butner and went overseas from New York. He is now believed to be somewhere in Belgium.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
January 7, 1945

Items for this section should be sent Walter S. Harris, 210 Fifth Street. Telephone 2-3207.

I, 10

LIEUT. MILLER HOME ON LEAVE

First Lieutenant Mary Louise Miller, former University Hospital nurse, was home on a 10-day leave, visiting her mother, Emma Jackson of 1277 Railroad Street. Lieut. miller left Saturday from Camp Kearns, Utah, and will leave next Saturday for Tuskegee, Ala., to assume duties as Air Corps Administrator Officer.

Lieut. Miller joined the WACs, July 20 1942, the first colored woman from Augusta to enlist in the service. She took basic training at Des Moines, Iowa, and graduated in the first class of WACs. Since her graduation she has been stationed at several camps in the United States.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
May 17, 1945

...mendations ...that their recommendations may be similarly acted upon.

I, 10

Pfc. M. Bryant Suffers Wounds

PFC. MARION J. BRYANT JR.

Pfc. Marion J. Bryant Jr., son of Mrs. Marie Bryant, 1372½ Bass court north, was wounded in action, April 17, in Germany. He was given immediate treatment at a field hospital and now is confined in an army hospital in England. His wound was in his left shoulder. He has been awarded the Purple Heart.

A former student of Gibbs high school, Pfc. Bryant joined the army in November, 1943. After five months training at Fort Dovens, Mass., he embarked for England. The 23-year-old soldier is a veteran of Normandy, France and Germany. He is a member of the 69th Infantry division.

The war department message was received, April 30, by Mrs. Bryant. Since then she has received a card from the hospital informing her that the wounded soldier is making normal improvement.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
...1945

...Hill, Youth in ...
shown by Hoyt R. Galvin, library director.

I, 10

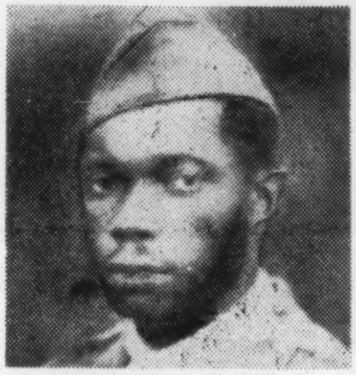
Died Overseas

KILLED IN GERMANY.—Technician Fifth Grade Cornell C. Holman, Charlotte man, died of an explosion in Germany, according to word received here by his family. His wife, Mrs. Blanche Holman lives at 726 Snowball street.

Holman entered the service December 3, 1943, and in civilian life was employed by Railway Express company. He was inducted at Fort Bragg(and later served at Camp Butner, after which he was sent overseas on September 28, 1944. Technician Holman was sent first to France, then to Holland and later to Germany. Besides his wife, he is survived by his father, six children, and six sisters.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 20, 1945

Four Brothers in Service



KENNETH DURHAM.

ERIC DURHAM.

RAYMOND DURHAM.

EDWARD DURHAM.

Four sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Durham of 119 Camden Street, Raleigh, are serving in the armed forces. Sgt. Kenneth Durham entered the Army in May of 1941 and has been overseas 28 months. Pvt. Raymond Durham, who entered the Army in 1942, has been overseas 13 months. Eric Durham, seaman second class, entered the Navy last November and now is in the Philippines. Sgt. Edward Durham entered the Army in September of last year and is stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Gainesville (Tex.) Register

Date JUN 18 1945

FIVE BROTHERS IN SERVICE — Sons of R. E. Smith and wife, 725 Mill street, these 5 Negro brothers are in the U. S. armed services. They are, top left, Ens. Giles Smith, Seabees, Pearl Harbor; top right, Cpl. Leo M. Smith, chief battalion mail clerk, Philippines; center left, Cpl. James D. Smith, ordnance company supply clerk, Dutch New Guinea; center right, S-Sgt. Harry Lee Smith, Signal Corps, Italy; bottom left, Pvt. William Smith, 4074th Service company, South Pacific. The Smiths have two other sons residing in Gainesville.

Durham, N. C. Sun
January 14, 1945

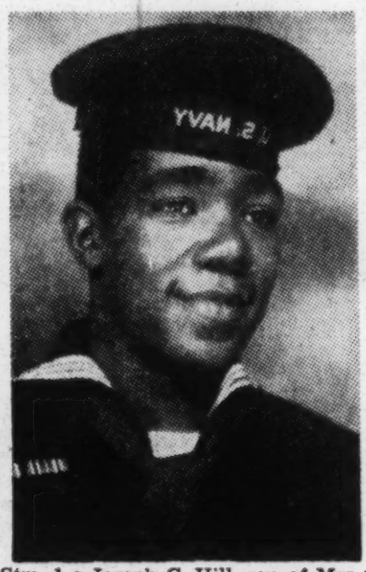
and Mrs. H. W. Knight of Route 2, Hillsboro, entered the Air Corps, February, 1943, and has been in India one year.

Pfc. Ulysses Cozart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Cozart of Creedmoor, entered the Army, September, 1942, and is stationed in Tucson, Ariz.

of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nichols, Route 4, Durham, entered the Navy, May, 1942, and is stationed somewhere in the South Pacific.

Cpl. Samuel Hawley, nephew of Samuel Hayes of Durham, entered the Army, April, 1944, and is stationed at Camp Devons, Mass.

and Mrs. E. B. Page of Durham, entered the Marines, June, 1943, and is stationed somewhere in the Pacific area.



Stm. 1-c Joseph C. Hill, son of Mrs. Annie Hill Whitney of Durham, entered the Navy, December, 1943, has 30 days leave after seeing action in two major battles in France.

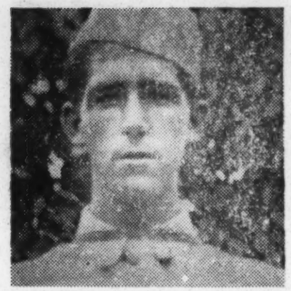
and Mrs. [illegible] Parrish of Route [illegible], Durham, entered the service, December, 1942, and has been in the Pacific 17 months.

Cpl. Brinton Jenkins, husband of Ophelia Jenkins of 614 Colfax Street and brother of Mrs. Christian Little, is stationed somewhere in China.

Sgt. Jesse Jenkins, brother of Mrs. Christian Little of 515 Lyon Street, Durham, is stationed with the armed forces somewhere in France.

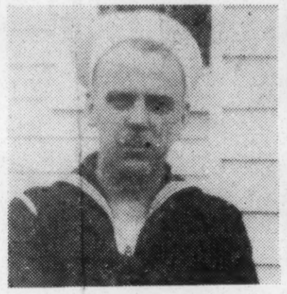
Cpl. Wallace Lee Stone, husband of Grizzle Stone and son of Mrs. Avis Stone of 711 Whitted Street, Durham, is stationed at Fort Dix, N. J.

Cpl. Jesse Suggs, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Y. D. Thorpe of Durham, entered the Army, April, 1942, spent some days here during Christmas. He is now overseas.

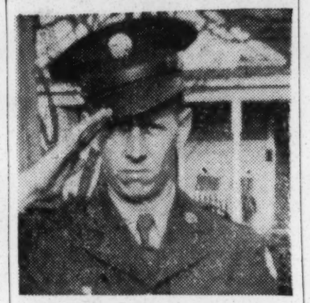


PVT. BILLIE J. BARDIN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bardin of Stantonsburg, entered the service in August, 1944 and has been stationed in Jackson, Miss.

WILSON PERRY BRASWELL, S 2/c, son of Mrs. Mary Braswell and the late A. J. Braswell of Elm City, entered the service August, 1942 and was sent overseas January 1943. He is now serving in the South Pacific.

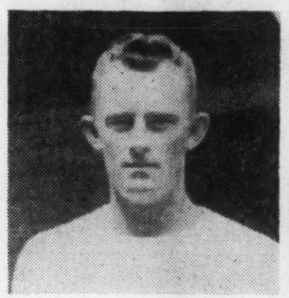


THOMAS H. SANFORD, SF 1/c, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Sanford of Wilson, entered the service March, 1944. He is married and has one child.



CPL. FLOYD L. PAGE, JR., son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Page of Wilson, entered the service March 1941 and has received a Good Conduct Medal. He has been stationed at Camp Polk, La.

1ST. LT. JOHN W. FINCH, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Finch of Stantonsburg, Rt. 1, entered the service June, 1941, and has been overseas for over two years.



SGT. KELLY L. LEE, of the USMC, former member of the Wilson Tobacconists, entered the service in 1942 and has been overseas two years. He is now stationed on Guam.

PVT. CHARLES F. LANGLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Josh Langley, of Wilson, entered the service October 1942 and was sent overseas April 1943. He is now stationed in Italy.

1ST. LT. JESSE F. BARNES, of Singletary street, Wilson, son of Rena and Harry Barnes, is now overseas with the army. He has been in the service for 25 months and has been overseas for the past few months.

JOHN F. NICHOLS, JR., S 1/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nichols, of Sims, entered the service Jan. 1944 and was stationed at Glen Cove Springs, Ga. He trained at the Jacksonville Air Base, Fla.

CPL. DEWEY PITTMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Coon Pittman, of Wilson, Rt. 4, entered the service Nov. 1941, and was stationed at Camp Stewart, Ga. He is married to the former Letha Jones.

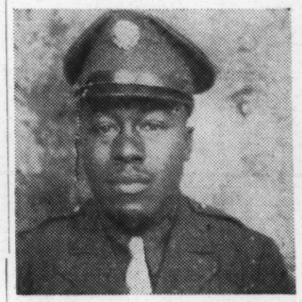
S/SGT. JAMES MARVIN MacDONALD, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. MacDonald, of Stantonsburg, Rt. 1, entered the army April, 1942 and trained at Ft. Eustis, Va., and served seven months in Hawaii. He has been stationed at Camp Haan, Cal.

CPL. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, son of Mrs. A. O. Dickens of Wilson, is stationed in the French Battle area in the Medical Corps.

S/SGT. ATLAS G. FINCH, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Finch, of Stantonsburg, Rt. 1, entered the service two years ago, and was stationed at Maxwell Field, Ala.

S/SGT. MANFORD BARNES, son of the late Mary E. and Elsia Barnes of Wilson, has been in service two years and is now stationed in Hawaii. He is married.

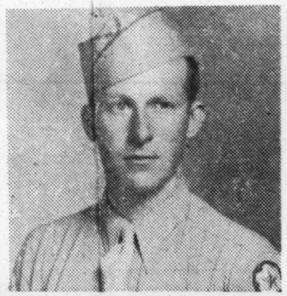
PVT. ROBERT LANGLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Josh Langley, of Wilson, entered the service October 1942 and was sent overseas April 1944 to the Pacific battle area.



PVT. ROBERT L. MELTON, son of Cora Melton and the late Melton of 1206 East Washington Street, entered the service November 1942. He was sent overseas August 1943 and is now serving in North Africa.

CPL. WILLIAM H. LILES, son of Mrs. S. E. Flowers of Sims, entered the army Jan. 1942, and received his training at Camp Robinson, Ark.; Nashville, Tenn.; Camp Horne, Ariz.; Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Camp Callen, Calif., and Camp Beale, Calif. He was sent to Hawaii in 1944 and is now stationed in the Pacific. He has received proficiency badge.

SGT. EARL JONES, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jones of Wilson, Rt. 4, entered the service November, 1941, and was sent overseas to Newfoundland May, 1942.



T/5 PHILIP G. SEWELL, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sewell, of Monroe, N. C., entered the service March 1944. He was stationed at Camp Haan, Calif. He is married to the former Dorothy Little.

PFC. W. G. BARNES, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Barnes of 1007 South Tarboro Sreet, Wilson, entered the service Sept. 1943 and has been stationed with the Signal Corps at Boca Raton Army Air Base, Fla.

WARREN S. FINCH, S. 1/c son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Finch of Stantonsburg, Rt. 1, entered the service over a year and a half ago and was stationed in the Mediterranean in 1943, but is now in the Central Pacific.

CPL. BENJAMIN EARL GAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Gay, Jr., entered the service August, 1943, and was stationed at Camp Rucker Ala.

CPL. WILLIAM JAMES MERCER, son of Lenora and William Mercer, of Wilson, Rt. 4, entered the service March 1943 and is now stationed in England, having gone overseas in March 1944.

PFC. CLARENCE JONES, son of Estella and Jimmie Jones, entered the service May, 1941, and was sent overseas to the Sicilian theatre February, 1943. He is married and has one son, Bobby.

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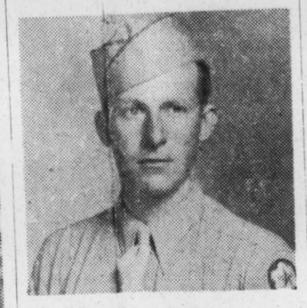

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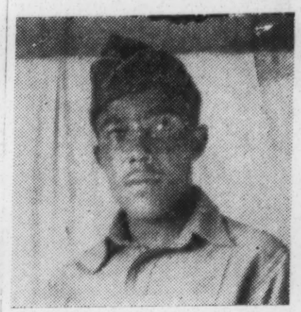
CPL. BENJAMIN EARL GAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Gay, Jr., entered the service August, 1943, and was stationed at Camp Rucker Ala.

of Wilson, entered the service October 1942 and was sent overseas April 1944 to the Pacific battle area.

CPL. WILLIAM JAMES MERCER, son of Lenora and William Mercer, of Wilson, Rt. 4, entered the service March 1943 and is now stationed in England, having gone overseas in March 1944.

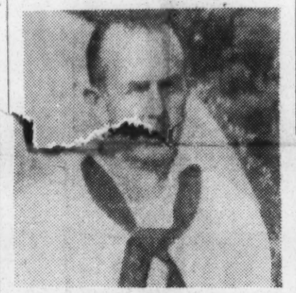
of 1206 East Washington Street, entered the service November 1942. He was sent overseas August 1943 and is now serving in North Africa.



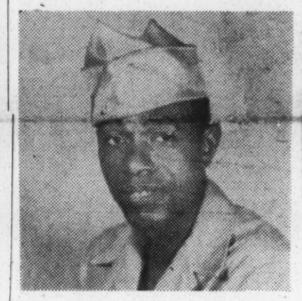
PFC. CLARENCE JONES, son of Estella and Jimmie Jones, entered the service May, 1941, and was sent overseas to the Sicilian theatre February, 1943. He is married and has one son, Bobby.

1ST. LT. JOHN C. CULLOM, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fran S. Cullom of Dunn, entered the service February 1941 in the army. Receiving his commission at Camp Lee, Va., November 1, 1942, he has been stationed in New Guinea. He is married to the former Sallie Rowe Lucas of Wilson.

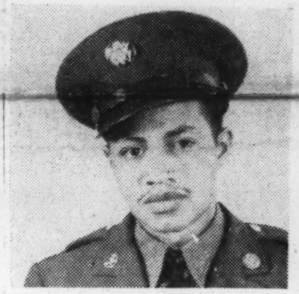
JERRY F. MORRIS was with the Navy Hospital Corps School at Bainbridge, Md. He entered the service, June 1944, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Morris of this city.



G. LEE BEST, SF 1/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Best of Wilson entered the service June, 1942 and was sent overseas to the Pacific Area Oct. 1942. He is still there with the Seabees.
1196



PVT. FRED DOUGLAS LUCAS, son of Bessie Mae and William J. Lucas, of 523 Lodge Street, Wilson, entered the service, November 1942, and was sent overseas to England, December 1943.



SGT. JAMES A. EATMON, son of Ethel Mae and Thomas Eatmon of Stantonsburg Street, entered the service November, 1939, and was sent overseas March, 1942. He is married to Bettie Eatmon.

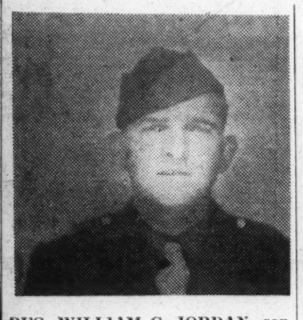
PVT. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Taylor, of Wilson, Rt. 1, enlisted in the service February 29, 1943, and was sent overseas to the Pacific area August 1944.

SGT. EARL WEATHERSBY, of Wilson, entered the service June, 1941, and trained at Ft. McLellan, Ala. He was stationed in the Medical corps at Fort Bowie, Texas. He is married to the former Helen Scott, of Borga, Texas.

PFC. EDWARD H. WEBB, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Webb of Elm City, entered the service February 11, 1942 and was given an honorable discharge November, 1943.

PVT. JOHNNY ALEX LUCAS, son of Bessie Mae and William J. Lucas, of 523 Lodge Street, Wilson, entered the Army October 1943 and was sent overseas to England, July 1944. He has received a certificate of proficiency.

PVT. MAJOR LOFTON, son of Ben and Tincy Lofton, of 515 Norfolk street, Wilson, entered the army in June 1942 and has been overseas in New Guinea since October, 1942.



PFC. WILLIAM C. JORDAN, son of Mrs. Carl Jordan of Wilson, entered the service Oct. 1942. He was sent overseas, March, 1944 to the South Pacific area. He is in the field artillery of the army.

PFC. HERBERT E. GOODWIN, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Goodwin, entered the service July, 1941, and was sent overseas July, 1944. He is now stationed in England.

SGT. CHARLES H. LEE, JR., Quartermaster Army, son of Mrs. Charles H. Lee, Jr., and the late Mr. Lee of Crew, Va., entered the service, Feb. 1943, and went overseas, Feb. 1944 and is now in France. His wife, the former Sara Fulghum and small son, Charles H., 3rd, reside in Wilson.

CPL. ABRAHAM BYNUM, son of Mattie and W. C. "Heck" Bynum, entered the service January, 1943, and was stationed at Camp in New Orleans, La. He has been awarded the Good Conduct Medal.

PVT. SOLOMON SIMMS, son of Effie Simms, of 711 Sugg Street, Wilson, entered the service January 1942. He has been overseas in the Pacific area since April 1944. He was awarded the Good Conduct Medal.

Water mains and service lines from mains to buildings in Army camps total more than 9,200 miles, or three times the distance from New York to San Francisco.

The rolling farming country in which the city of Lublin lies is one of Poland's most productive granaries, producing wheat, barley, oats and rye.

Christopher Columbus made the first practical use of the magnetic compass.

Wide military applications have been found for the all-glass sealed-beam headlight developed before the war and almost universally used on American automobiles.

Deaths from starvation in Bengal province alone were estimated at 100,000 a week during the 1943 famine in India.

Plumbing is the science of gettin gwater where it is wanted and how it is wanted, and then getting it away again.

The total water consumption in U. S. Army camps has been estimated roughly at about that of the state of Michigan.

Shoe production for military needs jumped from 15,000,000 pairs in 1941 to 41,000,000 pairs in 1942.

All aliens in the United States in 1943 except foreign government officials were required to be registered and fingerprinted.

A hundred different designs of miniature electric bulbs are required for signaling and indicative devices, radios and telephones of the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service is authorized to remove to other countries alines who have fallen into distress from causes arising after their entry.

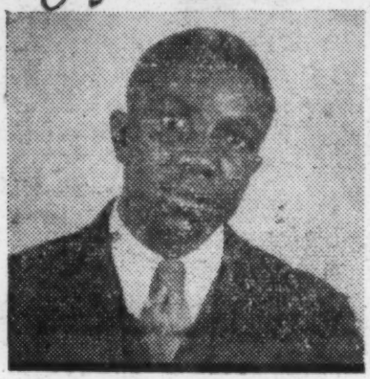
Nearly all the quinine for American G.I.s in World War II was produced in Latin America.

An abbreviated naturalization process was provided in 1942 for aliens serving in the U. S. armed forces.

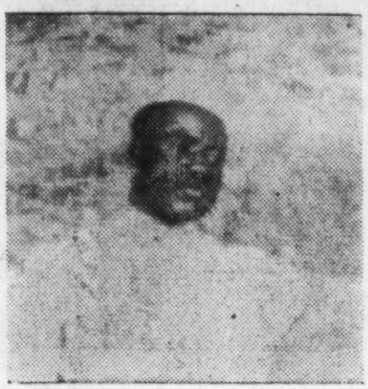
The "America" discovered by Columbus in 1492 was one of the Bahamas Islands, according to some authorities.

Mexico's most important commercial and industrial laws are now available in English translations.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



CPL. FRED D. SUTTON, son of Malissee and Joseph Sutton of 716 East Green Street, Wilson, entered the service in 1942 and has been given an honorable discharge, after serving eight months. He is married to Willie Mae Sutton.



PFC. OSCAR L. PATE, son of Florence Pate, was inducted into the service June, 1942, and was sent to North Africa in August, 1943.

CPL. EUGENE BARNES, son of Ernest and Janie Barnes, of Wilson Rt. 3, entered the service November, 1942, and was sent overseas, February 1944. He is now stationed in England.

PVT. HENRY CORNELIUS FAISON, son of Mena Townsend Faison of Wilson, entered the army May, 1944 and has been stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

PVT. BRUCE SUTTON, son of Malissee and Joseph Sutton of 716 East Green Street, Wilson, entered the service December, 1942, and is now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

PVT. DIXIE CORBETT, son of June Corbett and wife, of Wilson, entered the service June, 1944 and was sent overseas, Sept., 1944.

PVT. OLLIE BROWN of the U. S. Infantry is the son of Geneva Porter of Wilson. He entered the service in June, 1941, and has been serving in the Pacific Area since March, 1944.

CPL. DANIEL VICK, son of Bethania Allen of Lucama, Rt. 1, entered the service September, 1942, and is now serving somewhere in th Pacific area.

JOSEPH LEVI SUTTON, STM 2/c, son of Malissee and Joseph Sutton of 716 East Green St., entered the navy September, 1943, and is now stationed in the Pacific theatre of war. He is married to Jossee Mac Sutton, and has a child

CPL. HADDIE SUTTON, son of the late John and Reniga Sutton of Wilson Rt. 3, entered the service April, 1942, and was stationed somewhere in Corsica. He has been overseas since Nov. 1942.

PVT. JASPER LEE SMITH, son of Carrie Smith, Wilson, Rt. 1, entered the service July, 1942, and is now stationed at Camp Shanks, N. Y.

CPL. WILLIE DAVIS, son of Marie Burtie and Floyd Davis, of Wilson, entered the service in 1943 and is now stationed in Columbia, S. C.

PVT. BRUCE SUTTON, son of Malissee and Joseph Sutton of 716 East Green Street, Wilson, entered the service December, 1942, and is now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

JOSEPH LEVI SUTTON, STM 2/c, son of Malissee and Joseph Sutton of 716 East Green St., entered the navy September, 1943, and is now stationed in the Pacific theatre of war. He is married to Jossee Mac Sutton, and has a child

SGT. OTIS PENDER, son of Nora Artis Pender, Rt. 3, Wilson, is now stationed somewhere in Italy with the army.

PFC. LEROY COLEY, son of J. E. and Lillie Coley, of Rt. 1, Wilson, entered the service May, 1942, and is now stationed at Camp Patrick Henry, Va.

PFC. SIMON ELLIS, son of James and Matilda Ellis, entered the service January, 1942, and was sent overseas March, 1943.

PFC. JAMES WOODARD of Wilson is serving overseas. He is married to Sadie Woodard.

PVT. DIXIE CORBETT, son of June Corbett and wife, of Wilson, entered the service June, 1944 and was sent overseas, Sept., 1944.

CPL. HADDIE SUTTON, son of the late John and Reniga Sutton of Wilson Rt. 3, entered the service April, 1942, and was stationed somewhere in Corsica. He has been overseas since Nov. 1942.

THOMAS ELLIS, son of Dora Ellis, of 112 Ashe St., entered the service July, 1943, and was stationed at San Francisco, Calif. He is married to Eva Ellis.

PVT. ROBERT L. BARNES, son of Katie Barnes of Wilson, entered the service Jan. 1943 and is now stationed in the South Pacific after being sent overseas Feb. 1944.

PFC. DAVID SUTTON, son of Jane and John Sutton, of Wilson, Rt. 3, entered the army October, 1942, and has been overseas in Italy since March, 1944.

CPL. WILLIAM BATTS, son of Olvia and Will Batts of Wilson, entered the service January, 1944, and is now stationed at Camp Swift, Texas. He trained at Ft. Bragg. He is married.

PVT. OLLIE BROWN of the U. S. Infantry is the son of Geneva Porter of Wilson. He entered the service in June, 1941, and has been serving in the Pacific Area since March, 1944.

PVT. JASPER LEE SMITH, son of Carrie Smith, Wilson, Rt. 1, entered the service July, 1942, and is now stationed at Camp Shanks, N. Y.

WILLIE SMITH, JR., CM 3/c, son of Carrie Smith of Wilson, Rt. 1, has been in the service since September, 1943, and is now stationed at Little Creek, Va.

PVT. NORWOOD BYNUM, son of Lilly Bynum of Wilson, entered the service January, 1943, and trained at Camp King, Ariz. He was sent overseas August, 1944, to India.

SPL. WILLIAM BARNES, son of William Barnes and wife, of Wilson, entered the service February, 1943, and was sent overseas to the Pacific area August, 1944.

JAMES HENRY DUDLEY, son of J. Henry and Duba Dudley, entered the navy October, 1943.

CPL. DANIEL VICK, son of Bethania Allen of Lucama, Rt. 1, entered the service September, 1942, and is now serving somewhere in th Pacific area.

CPL. WILLIE DAVIS, son of Marie Burtie and Floyd Davis, of Wilson, entered the service in 1943 and is now stationed in Columbia, S. C.

PRIVATE RICHARD HOWARD, nephew of Gertrude Farr, of Elm City, Rt. 2, has been in service three years. He was sent overseas last December 1944 and is now in England.

CPL. J. C. ISOM, nephew of Gertrude Farr of Elm City, Rt. 2, has been honorably discharged from the service.

PFC. ARTHUR GOODMAN, son of Annie Goodman, entered the service November 1943. He is married.

SGT. LATTERMORE NEWTON, son of Estelle Newton Cooper, of Wilson, trained at Fort Bragg, entering the army March, 1944. He is now stationed in Italy.

PVT ARTHUR THORNE, son of Eva Thorne, of Route 3, Wilson, entered the army, May, 1942, and was sent overseas in November, 1942.

CPL. JOHNNIE SWINNEY, son of Pete and Georgia Swinney, entered the service October 1942 and was sent overseas.

PVT. ARTHUR BRASWELL, son of George and Lizzie Braswell of Wilson Rt. 3, entered the service November, 1942, and is now stationed at Fort Riley, Kan.

CPL. WILSON BEST, JR., son of Ada and the late Wilson Best, entered the army November 1941, and was sent overseas May, 1942. He is now somewhere in Italy.

SOME SELECTED CLIPPINGS ILLUSTRATING THE USE

OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEGRO SERVICEMEN

IN SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS

Woodville, Miss. Republican
May 4, 1945

—V—

In India

Pfc. Leo Davis entered the Army in December, 1943; received his basic training at Gulfport. He was sent overseas in August, 1944 and is now serving in Assam, India. He is the son of Elouise Byrd.

—V—

Roanoke Rapids N. C. Herald
May 17, 1945

ROANOKE RAPIDS HER.

In Belgium

Pictured above is Corp. Luther E. Powell, 33, son of Mary E. Powell, of Thelma, another of the many colored soldiers from Halifax County. Luther was educated at Prince School, and prior to entering the service November 10, 1942, he was engaged in defense work in New York City. He received his basic training at Camp Butner and went overseas from New York. He is now believed to be somewhere in Belgium.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
May 24, 1945

they bring great pride and inspiration to us all.

"Sincerely, W. S. Paul, Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding."

PFC. VINCE PEAGLER has been at home on a 30-day furlough, returning from overseas, and has returned to his station for reassignment. He enlisted in the Army on July 17, 1942, and trained at Camp Lee, Va., and late in 1942 was on his way overseas. He says that American soldiers, white and colored, are doing a wonderful job over there. He served in Iran, Italy and Africa.

Durham, N. C. Herald
May 20, 1945

band of the former Miss Alice North of Durham is in Norfolk, Va.

entered the Army, October, 1944, and is somewhere with the armed forces in Belgium.

son of Mr. and Mrs. ... Virginia, is somewhere in Germany.

somewhere in the Islands.

Cpl. James Mann, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mann of 412 Smith Street, entered the Army, August, 1941, and is attached to the supply line in Germany.

Cpl. Eugene Ross, son of Young Ross of Rougemont, entered the Army, November, 1943, and was trained at New Orleans. He is now stationed in Belgium.

Pfc. Vance Torian, foster son of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Outlaw of Longhurst, entered the Army, August, 1942, and is now in the South Pacific.

Seaman 1-c Vernon L. Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Foy Baker of Mr. and Mrs. Foy Baker of Chapel Hill, entered the Navy, October, 1943, and is stationed somewhere in the Pacific.

Asheboro, N. C. Courier
May 3, 1945

E COURIER-TRIBUNE—Center

ON FURLOUGH

Sgt. Audia Lee Brown, (col.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brown, of Seagrove, is home on a furlough with his wife and three children. He entered the army July 25, 1944, was stationed at Fort Bragg and then was sent to Fort McClellan, Ala. He is in the 5th battalion of the infantry. Sergeant Brown is stationed now at Fort Ord, Calif., and expects to leave for overseas duty soon.

Madison, Wis., Recorder
January 12, 1945

feel that this ... organization and are proud to have taken part in it.

S-SGT KING EDWARD FREEMAN

Sgt. Freeman reported back to the Army Jan. 2nd, after spending a month here with his parents, Lonnie and Alphenia Freeman. He was in the South Pacific thirty-two months, and saw action with the 24th Infantry on Bougainville and other islands.

Shelby, N. C. Star
December 9, 1944

HE SHELBY DAILY STAR

LOCAL NEWS OF COLORED PEOPLE

ON FURLOUGH—Pvt. Ben Logan Martin, son of Logue Martin of Mooresboro, is spending a furlough with his sister, Mrs. Mary Lee Tucker of Columbia, S. C. Pvt. Martin is stationed in Missouri.

FROM CINCINNATI

Radford, Va. News-Journal
April 1, 1945

Cpl. George Brown, now serving with an Engineers company somewhere in New Guinea.

Pfc. Ervin S. Brown, who is now in training with the 3rd Army battalion at Gulfport, Miss.

Pfc. McLawrence Brown, who is serving with an air force quartermaster truck company, somewhere in England.

Pfc. Paul A. Brown, who is serving with an Engineers company somewhere in Italy.

Pictured here are the five sons of Kenny Brown, local colored citizen, all of whom are in the armed forces. One son is serving somewhere in Italy, one in the South Pacific, one in New Guinea and one somewhere in England, while the fifth is in training at Gulfport, Miss. Two of the boys are corporals and three have achieved the ratings of privates first class.

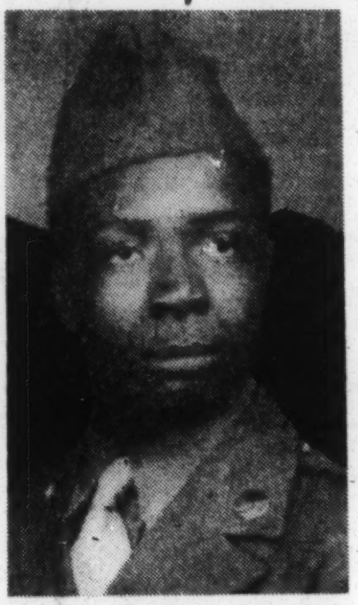
Cpl. James Randolph Brown, who is serving with a Port company, somewhere in the South Pacific.

Birmingham, Ala., News
January 6, 1945

★ THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS ★ The

ALABAMA'S Fighting Forces

Timothy Burkett (left above), steward's mate first class, son of David Lee Burkett, 218 14th Court, North, is reported missing in action overseas, it was announced by the Navy Department. St. Sgt. Albert L. Barringer, right above), 2511 Eighth Avenue, South, and Eugene Smith, Jr. (lower left), steward's mate first class, 3605 18th Avenue, North, have been reported wounded in action, their parents were notified. Burkett is a graduate of Parker High School and has been on submarine duty with the Navy. Sgt. Barringer, son of T. B. Barringer, wounded in Italy Oct. 8, has since recovered and reported back to duty. He is also a graduate of Parker, and was a former student at Talladega College. Smith, a former student at Parker, has been in service two and a half years.



KILLED IN ITALY—Pfc. Maxie Smith (above), 19, of 2206 10th Avenue, North, was killed in action in Italy Nov. 18, his sister, Mary Lee Hatcher, was notified. He had been on overseas duty serving with the infantry since July this year.

Holly Springs, Miss. Reporter
June 14, 1945

Serving Overseas

Pfc. Bennie S. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guss Moore, was inducted into the Army February 2, 1942. He has served in England and France and is now somewhere in Germany.

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
December 12, 1944

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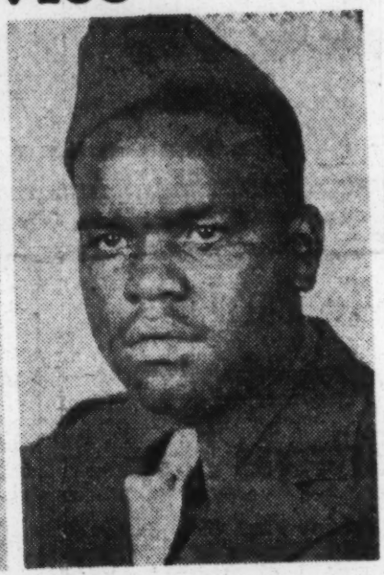
Five Brothers In Service



These five brothers are serving in Uncle Sam's armed forces, three of them overseas. They are sons of Dallas Cox and brothers of Mrs. Zeller Richardson of Princeton, Route 1.

Pvt. Johnnie Cox, top left, entered the army in June, 1941, trained at Camp Lee, Va., and in South Carolina, and is now serving with a truck outfit in the South Pacific.

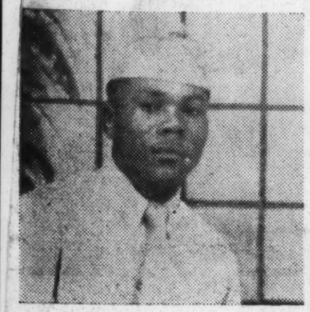
Sgt. Henry Cox, top center, entered the army in May, 1941, and trained at Camp Stewart, Ga., and Camp Davis. He is now in Italy.

Pvt. Bill Cox, top right, entered the army in December, 1942, and received training at Camp Barkeley, Texas. He is overseas with a gas supply unit.

Hubert Cox, bottom left, is a steward's mate in the Navy. He took boot training at Norfolk, Va., and served 10 months overseas. His present station is Port Huenune, California.

Henderson Cox, bottom right, first class seaman in the Navy, took boot training at Great Lakes, Ill., when he went into service in 1943. After a period of duty at Norfolk, he is now stationed at Shoemaker, Calif.

Wilson N. C. Daily Times
May 10, 1945



SGT. JOHNIE LEE WARD, son of James Preston Ward and wife, of Wilson, Rt. 4, entered the service twenty months ago, and since February, 1944 has been serving in Burma. He served in India five months prior to his going to Burma.

T/5 NED R. BARNES, son of Louisa Barnes, entered the service March, 1943, and went overseas in April, 1944. He is stationed in the French battle area. He had his training at Camp Swift, Texas.

S/SGT. JAMES HENRY WHITEHEAD, son of Victoria Whitehead and the late John Henry Whitehead, of Atlantic Street, entered the service March, 1941, and is now stationed at Godman Field, Ky.

CPL. PAUL G. ARRINGTON, son of John and Elizabeth Arrington of Wilson, entered the army June, 1943, and was sent overseas February, 1944, and at present is stationed in Sicily. He is married to the former Ida Mae Farmer of Wilson.

CPL. THADEOUS SELLERS of the U. S. Army, son of James and Mena Sellers of 1105 Woodard Ave., Wilson, N. C., entered service in February, 1944, and is now stationed in the Army Service Camp of Claiborne, La.

PVT. CLARENCE H. BEST, son of Clarence B. Best and wife of Wilson, entered the Army Engineers Corps June 1943, and was sent overseas March, 1944. He received his training at Fort Leonard Wood. He is married to Geneva Best.

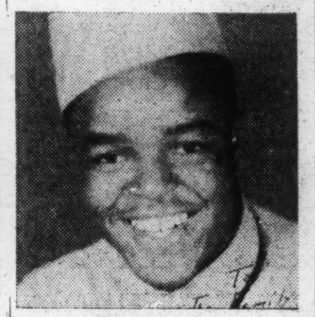
PVT. JOHNNIE WILTON FELTON, son of J. T. Felton and wife of Wilson, entered the service September, 1942, and was sent overseas to New Guinea June 1944. He has received the Good Conduct Medal.

ROBERT LOCUS, S 1/c, son of Luther and Eula Locus of Wilson, was inducted into the service February, 1943, and was sent into overseas service March, 1944, to New Guinea. He is married to Brownie Locus.

CPL. JAMES PRESTON WARD, JR., son of James Preston Ward and wife, of Wilson, Route 4, entered the service twenty months ago and is now serving in New Guinea, where he was sent February, 1944.

SGT. SPENCER J. SATCHELL, JR., son of the S. J. Satchell's Sr., of Hampton, Va., entered the service January 1943. He is with army engineers construction battalion. He is still stationed at Camp Sutton, N. C. He is married to Ivory Satchell.

MAURICE B. HAYES, STM 2/c, son of Lula M. Hayes of 903 Viola Street, took his basic training at Bainbridge, Md., and is now stationed at the Naval Air Station at Pasco, Washington.



CPL. JAMES WALTER ELLIS, son of Mamie and Oscar Ellis, of 1113 East Nash street, Wilson, entered the service September, 1942, and is now stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., in the Signal Corps. He received his training at Fort Bragg and in Indiana.

CPL. ROOSEVELT BEST, son of Frank C. Best, Rt. 3, Wilson, entered the service July, 1941. He was sent overseas June, 1942, and is now serving somewhere in England.

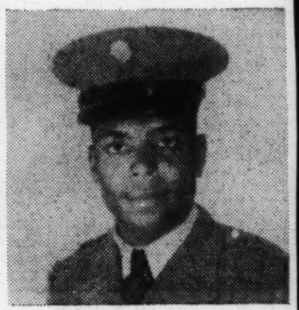
S. SGT. AARON PURDIE, son of Lenora and Street Purdie, of 803 Lincoln Street, Wilson, entered the service May, 1942 and trained at Fort Sill, Okla. He was sent overseas September 1943, and has been in New Guinea. He is married to the former Henrietta Purdie of Wilson.

. Boiling to death was made a capital punishment in England in 1531.

PFC. THOMAS W. BARNES, son of Vera S. Neal of 1319 East Nash Street, Wilson, entered the service May, 1942, and trained in Michigan and Canada. He was sent overseas March, 1944, and is now stationed in New Guinea.

England has a postwar reforestation program which will provide full employment for 50,000 men.

Manhours of labor tied up in fighting forest fires each year could build more than 800 fighter planes.



T/5 GRADIS HINES, son of Leona and Joseph Hines of Wilson, entered the service in 1940 and had his basic training at Fort Bragg, N. C., and was sent overseas in 1942. He is now stationed in England. He has been awarded the Sharpshooter's Medal.

A nine-foot, nine-inch diameter fir recently felled produced 71,542 board feet of high grade lumber. It was harvested just in time, as decay was evident in the stump.

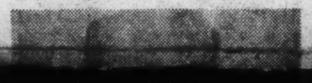
PVT. ALONZA G. CREECH, son of Alonza and Callie Creech of 1100 East Nash street, entered the service March, 1943, and is now in the French battle area. He is in the engineers.

MAT TURNER, of Greenville, S. C., entered the service January, 1943, and was sent overseas November, 1943, to the Pacific war area. He is the son of Nat and Annie B. Turner, of Wilson.

PFC. HENRY SHEPARD, son of Celey Shepard, entered the service February, 1943, and was sent overseas January, 1944 and is now stationed in the French battle area. He trained at Camp Sibert, Ala. He is married to Ernestine Shepard.

CPL. HUBERT ELLIS, son of Mamie and Oscar Ellis of 1113 East Nash street, entered the service February, 1943, and is stationed at Camp Claiborne, Ala., in the engineer corps. He trained at Camp Sutton, N. C.

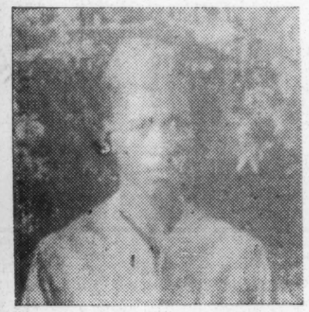
CPL. MOSES C. BEST, son of Frank C. Best, Rt. 3, Wilson, entered the service July, 1941. He was sent overseas March, 1942, and has recently returned to the States. He is now stationed in Charleston, S. C.



CPL. JAMES PRESTON WARD, JR., son of James Preston Ward and wife, of Wilson, Route 4, entered the service twenty months ago and is now serving in New Guinea, where he was sent February, 1944.

PVT. ALONZA G. CREECH, son of Alonza and Callie Creech of 1100 East Nash street, entered the service March, 1943, and is now in the French battle area. He is in the engineers.

SGT. PERCY KNIGHT, son of Colonel Knight, of 706 Stantonsburg Street, and the late Flora Knight, entered the service August, 1943. He is married to Molly Lee Knight. He was sent overseas Dec., 1943.



CPL. WILLIE SELLERS of the U. S. Army, son of James and Mena Sellars of 1105 Woodard Ave., Wilson, N. C., entered the service July, 1943. He received training at Fort Leonard Wood, Md., and Camp Hood, Texas. In March, 1944, he was sent overseas and is now serving somewhere in England.

CHARLES ELLIS, S 1/c, son of Ed and Cordellia Ellis, is in the Coast Guard and entered the service September, 1942. He went overseas to the Pacific area December, 1943, and is a barber in the service. He participated in the battles of Marshall Islands and at Tarawa. His wife is Fannie Mae Ellis. He has received three awards.

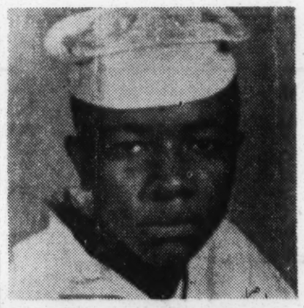
The longest prize fight on record was fought April 6, 1893, between Andy Brown and Jack Burke. It went 110 rounds and lasted 7 hours and 19 minutes.

SGT. SPENCER J. SATCHELL, JR., son of the S. J. Satchell's Sr., of Hampton, Va., entered the service January 1943. He is with army engineers construction battalion. He is still stationed at Camp Sutton, N. C. He is married to Ivory Satchell.

MAT TURNER, of Greenville, S. C., entered the service January, 1943, and was sent overseas November, 1943, to the Pacific war area. He is the son of Nat and Annie B. Turner, of Wilson.

PFC. WRIGHT ARTIS, son of Cleveland and Jack Ann Artis, of Wilson, entered the Army in September 1942 and is in the parachute troops. He got his basic training at Fort Benning, Ga. and went from there to Camp Breckenridge, Ky., where he now is stationed.

PFC. TONEY GROVER BARNES, son of Ganther Barnes and wife, of Kenly, Route 3, entered the service March 1943 and took his training in Aberdeen, Md. He was sent overseas in April, 1944 and he is now somewhere in the French battle area. He is married to the former Lula Bell McCormick of Wilson.



JOHN WESLEY JONES, STM 2/c son of Wesley and Martha Jones, entered the United States Naval Air Force June 8, 1944 and is now stationed at Mercer Field, Trenton, N. J. He attended A. and T. college, Greensboro, before his induction.

Norway declared its independence from Denmark and Sweden in 1814, but the union was not dissolved for 91 years

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Of the 55 highest peaks in the United States, 42 are in Colorado.

MAURICE B. HAYES, STM 2/c, son of Lula M. Hayes of 903 Viola Street, took his basic training at Bainbridge, Md., and is now stationed at the Naval Air Station at Pasco, Washington.

PFC. HENRY SHEPARD, son of Celey Shepard, entered the service February, 1943, and was sent overseas January, 1944 and is now stationed in the French battle area. He trained at Camp Sibert, Ala. He is married to Ernestine Shepard.

SGT. GEORGE ROUNTREE, son of Wiley and Mary Rountree of Wilson, entered the service June, 1941, and trained at Fort Knox, Ky. He was sent overseas May 1943, and is now stationed in Italy.

JAMES GOODMAN, S 1/c, son of Ed Goodman and wife of Wilson, entered the service November, 1943, and was sent overseas March, 1944, to the South Pacific area. He is married to Lena Goodman, and has two children, Yvonne and James, Jr.

CPL. BENSON N. BARNES, nephew of Alice Bryant of Wilson, entered the service September, 1942, and was sent overseas January, 1944. He is now stationed in the French battle area. He trained at Camp Hood, Texas.

Pacific Northwest say timber now standing is enough to rebuild all of America's 37,000,000 homes —and it grew without benefit of vitamin pills.

The giraffe can live longer than a camel on a desert without water, run faster than a horse and is voiceless

CPL. JAMES WALTER ELLIS, son of Mamie and Oscar Ellis, of 1113 East Nash street, Wilson, entered the service September, 1942, and is now stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., in the Signal Corps. He received his training at Fort Bragg and in Indiana.

CPL. HUBERT ELLIS, son of Mamie and Oscar Ellis of 1113 East Nash street, entered the service February, 1943, and is stationed at Camp Claiborne, Ala., in the engineer corps. He trained at Camp Sutton, N. C.

1ST. SGT. JOHNNIE MARION BREWINGTON, son of Emma B. Williams of 309 Elba Street, Wilson, entered the service in 1941 and trained at Camp Wheeler, Va., and at Camp Maxey Texas He is now stationed there.

SGT. JESSIE ROBERTS, son of Dollie Burgess and the late Jesse Roberts, entered the service in March, 1942, and is now stationed at Camp Hood, Texas. He is with a tank unit.

PFC. RICHARD T. BAKER, son of H. W. Baker and wife, is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. He has a brother, Sgt. Carlton Baker, in the South Pacific and a sister, Pvt. Mary P. Baker, in the WAC at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

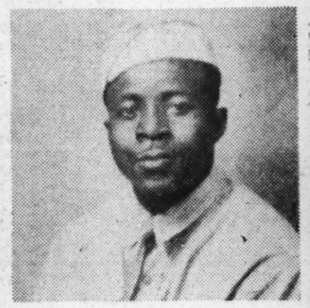
Add this to the thousands of uses of forest products: sap from Australian milkwood trees is used to stupefy fish in waterholes so they may be easily caught.

"The Sublime Society of Beef Steaks" was established in London in 1735 by an actor and its members dined on steaks in a theater.

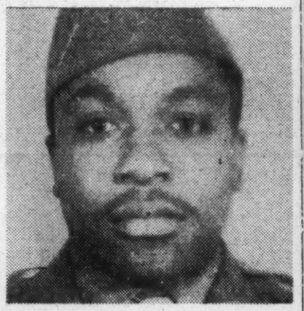
CPL. ROOSEVELT BEST, son of Frank C. Best, Rt. 3, Wilson, entered the service July, 1941. He was sent overseas June, 1942, and is now serving somewhere in England.

CPL. MOSES C. BEST, son of Frank C. Best, Rt. 3, Wilson, entered the service July, 1941. He was sent overseas March, 1942, and has recently returned to the States. He is now stationed in Charleston, S. C.

PFC. WALTER LEE PARKER, son of Tony and Sallie Parker, of Wilson, entered the service January, 1942, and is stationed at San Angelo, Texas, in the ground crew of the Army Air Corps.



PFC. CORNELIUS BRASWELL, son of George and Lizzie Braswell of Wilson, Rt. 3, entered the service July, 1941, and was sent overseas to England, August, 1944. He is married to Myrtle Lee Braswell and is in the Quartermaster supply department.

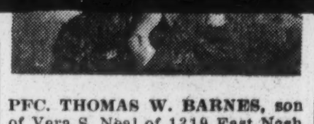


PFC. WILLIE GRAY WINSTEAD, son of Henry Winstead and wife of Wilson County, was inducted into the service October 1942 and received his basic training at Pittsburg, Cal. and Los Angeles, Cal. In August 1943 he was sent to North Africa. He became ill in Africa and was sent back to Stalk's General Hospital in Charleston, S. C., and was later transferred to Moore General Hospital in Swannanoa, N. C. He was later taken to the Veterans Hospital in Kegouhtan, Va. He received the Good Conduct medal and African campaign ribbon.

An estimated 100,000,000 tons of freight were carried over the Rhine in peacetime years.

S. SGT. AARON PURDIE, son of Lenora and Street Purdie, of 803 Lincoln Street, Wilson, entered the service May, 1942 and trained at Fort Sill, Okla. He was sent overseas September 1943, and has been in New Guinea. He is married to the former Henrietta Purdie of Wilson.

Boiling to death was made a capital punishment in England in 1531.



PFC. THOMAS W. BARNES, son of Vera S. Neal of 1319 East Nash Street, Wilson, entered the service May, 1942, and trained in Michigan and Canada. He was sent overseas March, 1944, and is now stationed in New Guinea.

England has a postwar reforestation program which will provide full employment for 50,000 men.

Manhours of labor tied up in fighting forest fires each year could build more than 800 fighter planes.

T/5 GRADIS HINES, son of Leona and Joseph Hines of Wilson, entered the service in 1940 and had his basic training at Fort Bragg, N. C., and was sent overseas in 1942. He is now stationed in England. He has been awarded the Sharpshooter's Medal.

A nine-foot, nine-inch diameter fir recently felled produced 71,542 board feet of high grade lumber. It was harvested just in time, as decay was evident in the stump.

A MEMORANDUM ON THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEGRO SERVICEMEN IN SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS

Prepared by:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

USE OF PHOTOS OF NEGRO SERVICE MEN IN SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS

The following is a partial list of Southern newspapers which carry photographs of Negro service men and women. An asterisk indicates that the paper uses the courtesy titles of "Mr.", "Mrs.", etc., in referring to parents or other relatives of the service men and women.

Our information is derived from newspaper clippings, and our clipping service gives us only partial coverage. The list includes only those papers which have come to our attention during the past eight months and which publish pictures of Negro service personnel. Omission of a particular paper from the list may mean either that we have had no clippings from that paper or that it does not use such pictures. Our clipping service gives us no coverage for Arkansas, Kentucky, and Oklahoma, and only partial coverage for Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Some newspapers have special pages or sections of "News of the Negro Community." Some papers confine the use of courtesy titles to these special sections and some do not. This list does not attempt to distinguish between these two types of practices.

ALABAMA

*Birmingham News
Greenville Advocate
Livingston Home

FLORIDA

Madison Recorder
Mount Dora Topic
*St. Petersburg Times

GEORGIA

Athens Banner-Herald
Augusta Herald
Hiawassee Herald
Louisville News and Farmer
Pearson Tribune
Sandersville Progress
Savannah News
Toccoa Record
*Warrenton Clipper

LOUISIANA

New Orleans Times-Picayune

MISSISSIPPI

*Holly Springs Reporter
Marks Democrat
Pontotoc Progress
Summit Sun
Woodville Republican

NORTH CAROLINA

*Ahoskie Herald
*Albemarle News and Press
*Ashboro Courier
*Brevard Transylvania Times
Carthage News
Clinton News
*Charlotte Observer
*Durham Herald
*Durham Sun
*Gastonia Gazette
*Gatesville Index
*Laurinburg Exchange
*Lexington Dispatch
*Morganton News Herald
*Mount Airy Times
Newton News Enterprise
Oxford Ledger
*Raleigh News and Observer
*Reidsville Review
Roanoke Rapids Herald
Rutherfordton News
*Shelby Star
*Smithfield Herald
*Wadesboro Intelligencer
Wilson Times
*Winston-Salem Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Gaffney Ledger
Myrtle Beach News
Rock Hill Herald

TENNESSEE

*Chattanooga Daily Times
Cleveland Banner
*Johnson City Chronicle
*Knoxville Journal
Manchester Times
*Nashville Banner
*Newport Plain Talk

TEXAS

Fort Worth Press
Fort Worth Star Telegram
Guero Record
Gainesville Register
Waco News Tribune

VIRGINIA

*Appomattox Times-Virginian
Emporia Independent-Messenger
*Hopewell News
*Portsmouth Star
*Radford News Journal
Roanoke Times
*South Boston News
*Suffolk News-Herald

MAN SENTENCED TO DIE DENIES ATTACK CHARGE (Atlanta Daily World,, September 14, 1945)

Leon Lewis, of 300 Old Wheat Street, NE Thursday morining was sentenced to die in the electric chair at Tattnall Prison Novermber 2 for the alleged assault July 7 of a white woman.

Lewis, who was driving a taxi for another man, according to his family, denied the charge in his unsworn statement to the jury.

All white jury; only five minutes deliberation before found him guilty of rape.

Lewis told the court that he picked up the white woman and a white soldier after being hailed by them between Forsyth and Cone streets. Lewis said he was ordered to carry them to an Angier Avenue openfield address. When the car in which they were riding reached the destination the fares alighted and told Lewis to 'wait until we come back,' On the way out the woman and the soldier fought and continued to fight after they got out of the car, Lewis stated.

The duo was said to have remained away for about 15 minutes and returned, ordering Lewis to 'drive us back to town.' The soldier was put out of the car at Houston and Ivy streets, giving Lewis $2.00 andtelling him to 'take the girl home,'the driver stated. Enroute to the white woman's home, she was said to have claimed she missed her pocket book, asking Lewis if he remembered the place where she and the soldier had just 'come from'. Lewis told her he didand drove her back to the place that she might look for her pocket book, hesaid. There she got out, Lewis stated, and proceeded to look for her pocketbook. While she was lout on the ground looking and Lewis was still sitting in the car two policemen came up and asked the womanw hat she was doingout there. The white woman is said to have told them atfirst that she was looking for her pocket-book, but about six minutes later changed her statement and charged Lewis with rape. She was said to have been about drunk at the time.

The all-white jury completely ignored Lewis' unsworn xxxxxx testimony and took the testimony of the alleged rape.

Solicitor General E.E. Andrews prosecuted the case. He said he believed the jury returned its verdict after theshortest deliberabion on record in a capital offense case in Fulton Superior Court.

TAXI DRIVER GETS DEATHIN ASSUALT CASE (Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 13, 1945)

Same case as above; story a little different here:

"Lewis, and independent car-for-hire driver was charged with criminally assualting a white woman passenger on Angier Avenue, near North avenue, on July 7.

"According to the woman, she entered the cab between Forsyth and

Cone stteets at 10:30 p.m. A white soldier, another passenger in the cab, annoyed her, she said, and she lefttthe cab. Later Lewis returned and told her he had discharged his fare and would drive her home, she said , and she re-entered the cab.

"City police arrested Lewis the same night, according to the testimony, and took the woman to Grady hospital. The woman was badly beaten and bruised, according to hospital attendants.

"Lewis denied the charge."

ATLANTA TAXIS AT A STANDSTILL (Pittsburg Courier, August 18, 1945)

"City council's police committee last week revoked the operating license on thirty-four Negro taxi operators. In revoking the licenses the committee pointed out that thedrivers were operating in violation of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration regulations.

"A few weeks ago the operators had taken their case to Federal District Court, contending that the Atlanta Polie Committee was discriminating against them in theischeduled revocation of their licenses. A court order restrained the police committee from action until Judge E. Marvin Underwood decided that there was no Federal jurisdiction in the city case, since the action against the operations was incomplete. The cabbies were assured by the committee that should they secure ODT permits and OPA gas rations their licenses would be returned upon proper application.

"It was learned that OPA and ODT instituted action against the operators in an effort to stop and alleged liak of gasoline through black market channels."

34 CABIES LOSE LICENSES IN ATLANTA (Chicago Defender, Aug. 18, 1945)

Same case as above

FULTON TAXI RULES DISCUSSED (Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 13, 1945)

"Taxi company owners and drivers, who operate in areas of Fulton County outside the city limits of Atlanta, yesterday met with Ed Aiken, director of the county licensing bureau, and Chief C.E. Mitchell, of the county police, to discuss proposed regulations for licensing taxis.

"THe regulations, which are authorized under recent state legislation, will be recommended for approval by the county commissioners at at meeting next week, according to Aiken."

Proposed regulations: license fee of $100 per car operated for hire; records and fingerprints of each driver to be checked by county police; passengers to be protested by public liability insurance policies; drivers must be 21 years of age; license numbers issued by the licensedepartment must be displayed on the cabs; drivers required to obtain license cards, with their name,

number, photograph displayed in the cab. County police to have supervision over taxis, with right to revoke licenses for violations of rules, according to proposals, and police will inspect taxis at 90-day intervals.

FEDERAL HEARING ON NEGRO TAXI BAN (Atlanta Constitution, July 15, 1945)

Six members of Atlanta's police committee to appear in federal district court tomorrow before Judge E. Marvin Underwood as licenses defendants in suit involving committee's July 12 action of revoking of all butone of Negro taxicab operators in city.

Injunction from Judge Underwood's court allowed Negroesto continue operating until issue settled by court decision.

Negroes presented petition to court saying were not notified or given hearing before licenses revoked. Also contended that none of taxicab operators whose cars are owned or controlled by white persons had licenses cancelled by committee.

JIM CROW BUS BILL OFFERED IN HOUSE (Atlanta Journal, Jan. 23, 1945)

Representatives Hooks and Smith of Emanuel County offered bill in House of Representatives. Bill referred to committee for study. Provides tha busses hauling both white and colored persons must havesepparate doors for two races and a partition notice in motor vehicle for separation of white and Negro passengers.

Also provides that common motor carriers may confine themselves to carrying either white or Negro passengers or may provide separate busses for whites and Negroes.

MAN, BEATEN FOR USING FRONT DOOR OF BUS, SENTENCED (San Antonio Register, April 27, 1945)

25-year old Walter McDonouth attempted to leave by front door of an Atlanta street car in violation of Jim Crow trolley rules. Suffered severe bruises about head and back; convicted on 'assault and battery' and sentenced to six month at hard labor.

According to witnesses, McDonough, en route to work, tried to get off crowded street car by front door in down-town section. White operator Will Martin placed his arm across passage to bar McDonough; srgument ensued. Angered, McDonough reportedly knocked operators arm down and got off. Operator followed, severely beating passenger with large pice of iron used to throw switches. McDonough carried to hospital and then to jail; booked on charges of assault with intent to murder and denied bond. Wisnesses said Negro had no weapon and only assault consisted in forcibly removing operator's arm from inf ront of door.

Operator suffered no injury, but preferred charges against McDonough, according to police reports, although no case was made against Martin. McDonough later released under $300 bond.

MAN STABBED IN FIGHT OVER 'TRACKLESS'SEAT (Atlanta Constitution, September 1, 1945)

Harold Morgan, white, and David Anderson, Negro, were arguing over seat on outbound College Part trolley, according to Patrolman I. M. Helton, when Anderson stabbed Morgan, jumped off car and ran. He was arrested a short time later. Morgan treated at Grady for stomach and arm gashes.

16-YEAR-OLDSHOT IN TROLLEY DISORDER (Atlanta Journal, Oct. 6, 1945)

According to Radio Patrolmen M. B. Hogue and R.S. Stribling, a Negro xxxshot through the rear window of a trolley and wounded 16-year old J. W. Boss. The patrolmen said the boy told them the Negro got on the Lakewood street car, andin coming toward the rear lurched against a woman passenger. When she remonstrated, the boy said, the Negro cursed and took a pistol from hispocket and walked toward the back of the street car. After snapping the pistol at Boss, the Negro gotoff and opened fire, the bullet coming through the rear window and striking Boss on the lower right side.

TRAINED OPERATORS NEEDED FORCARS (Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 1, 1945)

W.R. Pollard,,transportation manager for the Georgia Power Company, points out that Aylanta's trolley and bus service is suffereing from shortage of trained operators and promised that conditions would improve as soon as enough new men are trained to run the vehicles. Serious shortage of experienced drivers, and riding has not decreased since end of war and lifting of gasoline rationing. Since Labor Day, volume of travel has been higher than at any time in Atlanta's history.

3 ARE KNIFED; 3ASSAILANTS FLEE TROLLEY Atlanta Consitution, October 20, 1945)

W. D. Shell of Fayetteville, operator of a Hapeville, trackless trolley, attempted to put an unruly Negro off bus while standing at Broad and Alabama. He told police that the Negro attacked him with a knife and two other Negroes aboard attacked him about same time. Negroes then got off, and as fled stabbed two other white men--James K. Hanyes, Jr., of College Park, xxxxxxand Martin Butler, of 207 McKenzie drive, who were standing on sidewald near trolley stop. Negroes fled through crowds waiting to board trolley.

QUICK END SEEN FOR NEW RACIAL TRANSPORT LAW (Chattanooga News-Free Press, February 2, 1945)

Representative Powell (Dem. N.Y) introduced yesterday a bill which would prohibit race segregation on any train or bus crossing state lines. Southern Congressmen predicted the bill does not have a chance. Bill could be stalled at several places: could be pigeon-holed or fail to receive hearing in House IC Committee. If voted

out there, could possibly be bloced in rules c ommittee, which decides whether legislation shall be broughtbefore full house. Ifvoted out and passed by House, southern senators could use filibuster against it in Senate.

Penaltiesup to $50,000 are provided in bill. Would not affect street car or other transit systmes which do not cross state lines.

MUST TRANSPORT TICKET HOLDERS (Savannah Tribune, April 12, 1945)

If a bus line sells a prospective passenger a ticket it must transport holder to his destination, Ga. Court of Appeals ruled Wednesday. High court affirmed a judgment for $500 damages obtained by John Austin of Winder, Ga., against the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation. Austin claimed that he was refused transportation from Athens to Winder at a time when he was seriously ill, and had to pay $5 to get home in a taxicab.

Ruling considered significant in view of custom of many bus lines in Ga. and other southern states to deny transportation to Negro passengers, even though they have purchased tickets, as long as there are white passengers to board bus.

COURT HOLDS BUSESMUST TRANSPORT TICKET HOLDERS (Tampa Bulletin, April 14, 1945)

Samearticle as above

MOTHER, SON ARRESTED IN TROLLEY MIXUP (Atlanta Daily World, May 19, 1945)

Mrs. Vera Clark and her (colored) son, Curtis, 17, entered the street car and saw that while there were several vacant seats in the front of the car, th ere were none in the rear; thus they had to stand. Because of a very recent serious illness, Mrs, Clark asked a white woman to move forward and allow her a rear seat. She claimed that the woman at first ignored her request, and that an unidentified Negro passenger in the rear of the car told her to make a second request and when she complied, the white woman became indignant and flatly refused to release her seat. Mrs. Clark stated that when the woman refused to give up the rear seat to her, the unidentified Negro said something about the woman being "poor white trash". Following that remark it is said that the woman went to the front of the car and informed the operator that sh had been insulted by Mrs. Clark and her son. It was learned that during the discussion the youth only told hismother to remain standing because they would soon be leaving the car. After report of white woman, operator held all passengers on car til reached a policeman downtown; he halted the car then and turned the Clarks over to police, who immediately placed the boy under arrest on 'trumped up' charges. It was learned that the youth's mother was permitted to leave the car andthe white woman complainant followed her and had the mother arrested on the charges that she 'looked back and grinned at me'.

Mrs. Clark was locked up all night and fined next day $12 on disorderly charges. She was represented by A. T. Walden, who stated that the youth would have been likewise fined had not the counsil insisted to Judge A. W. Calloway of the Recorder's Court that there had been no indecent conduct on the part of the youth and immediately the boy was bound over on a bond of $100 which was signed by an interested friedn of Attorney Walden.

It was learned that the Fulton County Grand Jury met two days after the youth had been bound over under the $100 bond and proceeded to indict the Clark boy, and fixed bond at $1,000, after he had been rearrested. This bond was posted and the youth released to await trial in Criminal Court in several weeks.

Young Clark is one of the outstanding Butler Street YMCA leaders, comes from a respected family and is a student of the Washington High School Evening School. He is presently engaged in the solicitation of funds in the YMCA campaign and has a clean record. He hasnever been charged with a crime, and contends that he said nothing to the complainant relative to her being 'poor white trash'. He said he only asked his mother to continue standing because they would soon be leaving the car.

HIGH SCHOOD YOUTH FINED $50 FOR INCIDENT ON STREET CAR (Atlanta Daily World, June 21, 1945)

Youth in above case ~~fined $50~~ found guilty of charge of using opprobious words to a white woman and fined $50 combined with a six months sentence, with the proviso that the sentence be suspended upon payment of the fine.

KICKEDOFF DINER, ATLANTAN ASKS $2,500 (Atlanta Constitution, April 17, 1945)

Benjamin E. Mays, Negro, of Morehouse College, complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission today that he was refused dining car service in South Carolina.

Mays complaint said a steward forcibily ejected him from a Southern Railway Company diner on October 7, 1944. He asked damages of $2,500.

The complaint, saying that Mays purchased a first class round-trip ticket to Ndw York in Atlanta, declared the railroad violated the interstate commerce act and the 14th amendment to the constitution in denying him 'equal protection of the laws.'

The railroad, the complaint added, claimedto act under South Carolina laws in refusing service to a Negro within that state's borders.

ATLANTA JOURNAL, Tuesday, August 21, 1945 (page 12)

"NEGRO TAXI DRIVER STABBED TO DEATH"

"The body of a Negro taxicab driver, Porter Flournoy Turner, 49, of 641 Greensferry Avenue, was found in the street in front of 1040 Springdale Road early Tuesday morning in what De Kalb County police reported was an apparent robbery and murder. The driver had been stabbed in the chest and back and death had occurred several hours prior to it discovery, according to De Kalb Chief Leo Nahlik.

Turner operated a white-passenger car for hire for Albert Wade, Negro cab owner, according to Nahlik. The cab was found, headed into the curb, across the road from where the driver's body was discovered. No money was found on the dead man's person, leading police to conjecture robbery was the motive."

Atlanta Journal

August 21, 1945

"Negro Taxi Driver Stabbed to Death"

Mr. E. W. Dixon
P.O Box 571
Asheville, North Carolina

One print of each of the pictures listed below. (A smaller size would be better for hispurpose; he is going to use them in newspaper)

"Front View of Greyhound Bus Terminal"
Center: Entrance to white waiting room

"GREYHOUNDBUS TERMINAL (1)
Date of Picture: August 28, 1945
Note: Left of waiting room is entrance to baggage room. Right of waiting room is rear entrance. to kitchen
Garbage cans are always near entrance. Entrance is located on the side of bus station.

LINE: GEORGIA RAILROAD (1)
DEPARTED FROM ATLANTA--9:00 A.M. EWT
DATE: August 25, 1945
Negro passengers standing in baggage car
Note: Baggage attendant in rear.

LIE : CENTRAL OF GEORGIA (1)
DEPARTED FROM ATLANTA--5:00 P.M. EWT
DATE: August 25, 1945
View of Negro passengers in baggage car

MAN WEARING BUTTON OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER
MANHANDLED BY WHITE MAN WHO APPARENTLY
WAS "PLAIN CDOTHES MAN" (DETECTIVE)
Place: Union Station
Date: August 25, 1945
Time: 7:45 P.M. EWT

(Picture wanted in second in series--
Negro knocked to ground)

TEXAS
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
DALLAS

Dallas (Tex.) News
FEB 20 1947

Lee and the DCC - - - - - By Kenneth Foree

34

Lee Patrick Flanagan, 46, is an institution of contrasts.

No hairy, redheaded Irishman as the name might suggest, he is a chocolate-brown Negro whose forefathers worked for Irishmen, but he has shoulders as wide, a smile as huge and capabilities as great as many Irishmen. Therefore, numerous white friends jovially call him Mistuh Flanagan.

A pillar of two contrasting institutions is Lee—the Good Street Baptist Church, which he attends only once a year—on his vacation—and the Dallas Country Club, where he is in the locker room daily, save Monday.

The Dallas Country Club, many contend, wouldn't quite be the Dallas Country Club without Lee, who has all the psychology and blarney of the Emerald Isle and who has used the same for twenty-five years after caddying before that when the club was in Oak Lawn and cotton began at the north fence.

One of those humble, vital keys is Lee. As locker room boy he arranges many foursomes, starting times, cleans every man's shoes, sends his laundry, handles orders for food and drink, makes dinner reservations and sees that everyone gets a seat around the bandstand. He massages old men's muscles and talks religion. He powders young men's backs and talks gaming. He takes care of the whisky of both and sees that every golfer goes away happy through consoling the losers and bragging on the victors.

Sunday, he regrets, is his biggest day. He would love to be at church—the Good Street Baptist Church which he joined at 12—the church that helped make a "reasonable man" out of his boy, George, who went down with the Lexington in the Coral Sea, but lived to be on its namesake when bombs hit in Tokyo Bay, partially paralyzing him. Lee always insisted George go to Sunday school and church even if he couldn't take him.

The reason he couldn't was that many of his 439 locker owners wanted to play golf. Some Sundays, it seems, 439 men are wanting 439 million things and 10 per cent of them at once. It's "Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee" and "Yassuh, yassuh, yassuh," and Lee gets to all of them, not at once, of course; but in their time, since he knows every voice of all 439 and remembers each in order.

He is happiest when filling those orders of the "finest people in the world," which is one of the reasons why, although offered twice as much salary, he turned down posts at the Brook Hollow Golf Club, Fort Worth, Houston, Minneapolis and Los Angeles clubs. Lee is going to stay with his DCC white folks. It's the life, and the only time it isn't the life is during "my aspirin season," rainy or sleety wintry days when no golfer is about.

Icy Dec. 29 was one of the two worst days in Lee's life. About 8 a.m. a friend called. Whut? Lee's mouth popped open showing four gold teeth. His gold-rimmed spectacles nearly dropped from his nose. Mah church. The Good Street Baptist Church burned down! Uhh, uhh, uhh. Only $30,000 insurance, $95,000 damage, members worth only $50,000 among 'em. Uhh, uhh, uhh.

Lee had to force a brown smile that day, he had to force that watermelon tongue to laugh. Uhh, uhh, uhh.

What hurt second worst was two weeks ago when he was named on the church finance committee to raise money and Dr. B. E. Howell, chairman, set Lee's quota at $500 for the first report. Hooee. He told Dr. Howell he never had raised any money; he didn't know anybody who had any money except members of the Dallas Country Club and you don't ask friends and employers for money. Try anyhow, said Dr. Howell. The ox is in the ditch.

Lee prayed over it. "Lawd he'p me. Lawd he'p Lee this time. Lawd he'p Lee to he'p you."

The Lawd gave him courage, but only $250 worth, Lee decided. He never could raise $500 on any report, much less a first report.

Next day was another of those bitter early February days. Few members were about, but he spied George Scott, Scott Hotel owner, a small, very friendly man who likes to do things for others. Lee told the hotel man about his church burning, nowhere to serve his God but cold out-of-doors.

Scott wouldn't be a successful hotel man if he wasn't able, logical and friendly. "Get a pencil, Lee, and paper and a club list." Lee got them. "Now ask these," and he checked names, "for $25 and ask the rest for $10. Here, I'll start it off with $25."

Scott wrote out a check. "Now since you're chairman of the Dallas Country Club campaign committee of the Good Street Baptist Church you'll need associate chairmen. I'll be one. Let's see. Now Dick George and William Morriss, we'll make them associate chairmen. Now you go to work with this list and I'll get the associate chairmen of the Dallas Country Club committee of the Good Street Baptist Church to work. Checks to be sent to Lee Patrick Flanagan, vice-president and general manager of the locker room."

And Lee Flanagan with his psychology and native courtesy and broad smile and love of good people tactfully mentioned the desperate need of his church. He mentioned it to lawyers like Charles D. Turner and Dexter Hamilton, oilmen like J. M. Bradshaw and A. H. Meadows, doctors like Robert M. Barton and Kelly Cox, businessmen like Ted Robinson, Easley Waggoner and Z. E. Marvin. And men who remembered years of rubbed muscles or bottles taken care of and not a drop missing, said "Certainly, Lee. How much?" And Lee showed his proper list and they wrote checks. Not a single turndown has he had and instead of that measly $250 he had $914 in hand in ten days when he made his first report Monday night. The Lawd and his white folks had come through, was the way Lee saw it. The way the DCC members saw it was they had come through for an institution that on a million previous occasions had gladly come through for them.

TEXAS
Press Clipping Bureau
DALLAS

From

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle

APR 2 1947
Date.....

TWO NEGROES TO GET STATE JOBS AS INTERVIEWERS

34

Homer H. Jackson, district director of the Texas unemployment compensation commissoin, announced Tuesday the employment of two negro interviewers to work in the Houston office of the Texas State Employment Service.

One of the new men is Oral O. McClennon, 29, a veteran, and a graduate of the Dallas high schools and Tillotson College at Austin. He was formerly employed at the T. U. C. C. as janitor. The other is Charles H. Johnson, 34, a graduate of Prairie View University. He has been working with the Atlanta Life Insurance Company of 214 West Dallas a a claim inspector. They will receive the same pay as white employes doing the same work, Mr. Jackson said.

"The T. U. C. C. has felt for some time that with the negro population in this state, a member of that race should be employed in order that this large minority group should have representation," Mr. Jackson said. The new employes will first get the necessary training. Their work will include the acceptance of claims for unemployed compensation benefits, and the placement of negro applicants in suitable employment, as well as making c tacts with various negro civic associations and negro veteran and labor groups, he said.

TEXAS
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
DALLAS

Kaufman (Tex.) Herald

JUN 12 1947
Date

Myrtle L. Pyle, Daughter of Colored School Principal, Receives M.A. at Columbia

34

Myrtle Louise Pyle, daughter of Bailey and Lola Crockett Pyle of Kaufman, has just received her Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, New York. Bailey, the girl's father, is principal of the Kaufman Negro School, appropriately called Pyle High School.

She completed her work in February but the degree was issued in June in connection with the Spring commencement.

This Negro family has a remarkable educational record. Bailey Pyle received his Bachelor of Science degree at Prairie View University and attended for five months Columbia University in 1933. He now is doing graduate work from Columbia by correspondence. Bailey is the son of the late Jeff Pyle, one of Kaufman's historic characters, an ex-slave who spent many years in the service of the city of Kaufman.

Bailey's wife, Lola Crockett Pyle, will receive her Bachelor of Arts degree at Jarvis Christian College at Hawkins in July. She teaches English at Pyle High.

Myrtle Louise, now only 21, received her Bachelor of Arts degree at Tillotson College in Austin in May of 1946 and studied at Columbia a year to receive her Master's. She will work on her Ph.D. at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, beginning next September. She is leaving for Los Angeles in a short time.

B. J. Pyle, Jr., 20, a sergeant, is in the United States Army of Occupation in Germany, while Ray Barnes Pyle, 19, is serving in the United States Navy in China.

—o—

TEXAS
Press Clipping Bureau
DALLAS
From
Sweetwater (Tex.) Reporter
Date JUN 19 1947

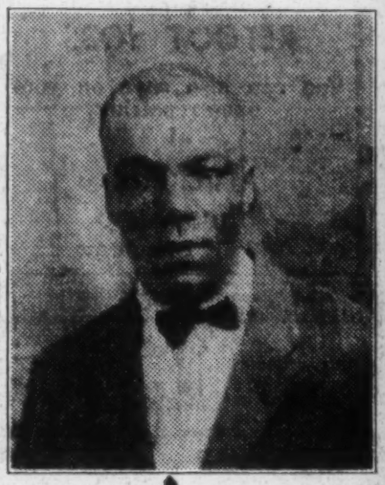
Hardeman Chosen Negro Parole Chief

Rev. Pete Hardeman, local negro evangelist, expert barbecuer, university graduate, former athelete, and various other things, has been named parole officer of colored boys by the county commisssioners court.

Pete who has been living in Sweetwater for 50 years is known and admired by everyone who was a boy during this period. He has cooked for Boy Scout Camps and football camps since 1911.

He has just returned from a Boy Scout Trainers Camp where he was officially awarded a certificate of training. While at camp he took woodwork and camping and other phases of Scout work. He graduated with an average of 95.

Pete was born in Nashville, Tenn., in March 1897 and moved to Texas when he was ten years old. He came to Sweetwater as a young man of 20. He received his high school education in Austin and attended American Seminary in Tennessee where he received his B. T. H. degree. He also attended Sam Houston College in Austin where he got his B. S. degree. He was awarded the D. D. honorary degree in Tyler and he finished a course in Swedish Massage in Chicago.



Pete carries the title of District Deputy Grand Master in the Masonic Lodge and District Deputy Grand Patron of the Eastern Star .He is Deputy Grand High Priest in the Royal Arch and is affiliated as Master of the Perfect Square Lodge No. 47 in Sweetwater.

At the age of 70 years Pete is still almost as atheletic as he was back in his college days. Although he had just as soon watch a football or baseball game now, he ran a track race at camp this year and came in second place—just to prove that he could still do it. While in college Pete made quite a name for himself on the football field. He played in the fullback slot and lettered for four years straight. After graduation he played for three years on a pro-baseball team, The A. B. C's, out of Indianapolis. All of these atheletic feats have made Pete, for all of the years he's rolled behind him, looks like a "gay young blade of 30 or so."

Pete would like for the people of Sweetwater to know that although his mission work in the Baptist Church keeps him pretty busy, he doesn't intend to neglect the boys. Plans are already underway for a summer scout camp for colored boys at Lake Sweetwater and Petes boys will be special guests at this camp. Here they will be taught to live clean, wholesome, useful, honest lives.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping Sold
Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
June 19, 1947

rgia Posses Seek Negroes laying of Revenue Agent

ERCE, Ga., June 18 (AP)—ree hundred armed posse-ployed through piney d across parched cotton miles south of here late imly hunting three fugi-oes suspected of shooting U. S. revenue agent.

County Sheriff John B. directing the man-hunt, the Negroes were last this morning but said nds brought into the ad failed to maintain the

arch began near Homer, e miles north of here, venue agent Mell Clark nded fatally in a gun bat-e and four other agents on a liquor still in a area.

Brooks said the Negroes sought in connection with the shooting were three brothers, "Red" Gather, a World War One veteran, and Uris and Demorest Gather, who he said were veterans of World War Two.

Six state troopers and the sheriffs of seven counties formed a high-command, and as the manhunt progressed across county lines sheriff succeeded sheriff as field marshal. The posse, armed with rifles, pistols and shotguns, formed in Banks county late last night with about 100 men. It grew steadily as overalled farmers were deputized on the spot and their automobiles commandeered, the search progressing over red-clay roads through swampland and into rolling hills further south.

by a sea of dirty, de-floodwatres. Only one f town could handle traf-on and that was water-

Mrs. Cora two times with bullets .22-caliber rifle but was picked up a couple of hours later at nearby Ranlo.

Contrast handling of white rape & Negro rape stories.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1947.

YOUNG LEE MEN HELD ON CHARGES OF RAPE

Bruce Badgett, Leon Taylor Held on Charges of Assaulting 14-Year-Old Girl

Sanford, June 19.—At a special session of Lee County Court, Judge S. Ray Byerly found probably cause in a preliminary hearing of the charges against Bruce Badgett and Leon Taylor, white youths of Broadway, Route 1, who are charged with raping a 14-year-old white girl on May 31.

Judge Byerly ordered the youths held in jail for trial the next term of Superior Court without the privilege of bond.

According to the young girl's story, the boys came to her home to take her for a ride. After stopping in Sanford, where the boys bought liquor, they drove to the Negro school near Broadway, where one boy attacked her. The other also attacked her as they drove away from the school, she said.

After driving to Sanford again, the girl asked to be let out of the car at a filling station, where the sheriff's office was reached over the telephone. The girl was taken to the Lee County Hospital for treatment and later released. The youths were arrested next day by Sheriff A. Glenn Buchanan, Deputy Claude Baker, Sheriff W. E. Salmon of Harnett County, and two deputies.

Both boys told the officers they had been drinking.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE GIVEN VANCE NEGRO

Henderson, June 19. — Alvester Brame, 16-year-old Negro, sixth member of a group of Negro boys, five of whom already have been sentenced to State's Prison for killing Sammy Bowers, Negro youth, was given a suspended sentence by Judge W. H. S. Burgwyn in Vance Superior Court today.

Brame was sentenced to five years in the State's Prison, suspended, on condition that he remain in the county with his father and mother, and not visit Henderson at any time during the five years unless with his father and mother. He was placed on probation and was assessed court costs.

The other boys received penitentiary sentences varying from five years to life imprisonment. Oldest of the six is only 21. They lured Bowers away from a Negro night spot the night of last Jan. 12 and killed him to obtain what they thought was a $100 greenback, but which proved to be a piece of worthless Japanese currency. They had planned to divide the $100 equally between them and leave town.

TEXAS
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
DALLAS

Dallas (Tex.) News

JUN 20 1947

Peep show. . . . James Metcalf Johnson, 2, got a boost from his father, Jesse Johnson, in his Juneteenth tour of the penny arcade at the Fair Park Midway.

Fireworks Startling

Juneteenth Crowd Hears Plea for Amity

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, a tall, graying Negro in dignified black with a black string tie, paced the stage in a rhythmical, knee-bending prance as he told Dallas Negroes at the Cotton Bowl Thursday night that they are the "people of romance" in America.

The widely-known Chicago orator, who punctuated his speech by whirling dramatically with a long "ah-h-h" followed by an ejaculatory "pardon me," is a nephew of Booker T. Washington. Once active in politics, he made a speech seconding the nomination of Herbert Hoover at the 1932 Republican convention which the late Arthur Brisbane termed one of the most remarkable in recent political history.

He brought to the Cotton Bowl crowd a crusade for better understanding on the part of both whites and blacks which he has been conducting in a column, "The Untold Story," for the Chicago Tribune.

"I have never believed nor can I conceive," he said, his pince-nez jiggling violently on the end of its black ribbon, "that God made one man in his image to be a problem to another man in his image."

Before he had finished telling the romance of the Negro in America, a part of his audience was echoing his frequent "Ah-h-h."

His speech keynoted Emancipation Day for 1947 in Dallas, an Emancipation Day that went over with a bang. At least, the night meeting started with the most startling fireworks show anybody had yet dreamed up in the Cotton Bowl. After the conventional bombs and colored set pieces which made the whole bowl gleam in a fluorescent red, the south end broke out in a mock conflagration and explosion. Cottony smoke billowed out and hid the playing field. Sheets of flame shot through it. Dozens of fireworks bombs started going off in all directions overhead.

Small boys' smiles grew frozen and suddenly vanished as they headed for protecting seats. Cries of "Hold everything!" and "Let's go!" were breaking out in the crowd when the lights cames on.

Rain, which made it necessary to shift the Jodie Drill Team from Fort Sam Houston to the picnic pavilion, had cut the crowd to a few hundred.

After the fireworks show, the Negro Chamber of Commerce crowned dusky, blooming Aretha Suber, 23, Queen of Juneteenth.

Doris Anne Oliver and Arnetta Crawford, runners-up in the beauty contest, were named princess regent and princess consort.

The crowd spent most of its enthusiasm on the Veterans Quartet of spiritual singers, which boasted a tenor that drowned out the distant music from the sound towers. "Sing it," they cried, swaying and patting feet to the music.

The night meeting closed a day on the Midway for Juneteenth celebrants and minor celebrations over the city.

3 Brothers Held Here After Still-Slaying Hunt

Three Negro brothers, suspects in connection with the June 17 killing of U. S. Revenue Agent Melvin John Clark, were jailed in Fulton Tower Monday in default of bonds totaling $15,000, following their arrest in Banks County and arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Frank A. Holden on a technical charge of illegal distilling.

The trio was captured early Monday only a few miles from the spot where Clark was felled by a fusillade of bullets as he prepared to raid a hidden liquor still near Homer, Edwin J. Foltz, Special Agent in charge of the Atlanta FBI office, said.

The Negroes were listed as Charlie (Red) Cather, 31; Eurice Cather, 28, and Demost Cather, 20, all of Homer. U. S. Atty. Ellis Mundy said "further investigation by the FBI and the Department of Justice may result in further charges."

Holden disclosed that three warrants for "unlawful assault and killing of Melvin Clark, agent of the Alcohol Tax Unit of the U. S. Treasury Department," have been sworn out here in the name of "John Doe," but have not been served.

The arrest, made about 8 a. m. at the country farm home of the suspect's parents, four miles north of Commerce, on the Homer-Commerce Road, culminated one of Georgia's biggest manhunts. For six days, State, county and federal officers, including sheriffs of seven counties, directed the search through woods and swamplands of Northern Georgia.

The brothers were captured by Federal Alcohol Tax Unit Investigator Duff L. Floyd, of Jasper, and State Revenue Agents James M. Poole, of Jasper, and James M. Bishop, of Rome.

At the hearing before Holden here, the brothers admitted working an illicit still near the scene of the shooting but did not admit participating in the shooting. James D. Ayres, State Revenue Agent, of Cornelia, was the only Government witness who appeared.

Ayers, who was following Clark through the woods when the Federal agent was ambushed, testified he saw the three brothers running from the vicinity shortly thereafter.

Shot Kills U. S. Agent In Georgia Still Hunt

A posse of nearly 1,000 men aided by bloodhounds from DeKalb County was searching Tuesday night through dense swamps in Banks County, four miles south of Homer, for the slayer of Mell Clark, a United States Internal Revenue Agent.

Clark, with five other Federal and State Revenue Agents, had gone into the woods near the swamp late Tuesday afternoon to search for a reported still, according to Banks Sheriff Farris Brewer. As they approached the spot where they suspected the still to be located, Sheriff Brewer was told, the men spread out and approached the area from different angles.

Clark was walking down a path, while David Ayers, a State Agent, was trailing him. Ayers said he suddenly heard pistol shots in front of him. He rushed down the path and found Clark lying on the ground mortally wounded. Clark's gun, Ayers said, had been fired five times.

Three Negroes were seen fleeing deeper into the woods and on into a swamp near Grove River, Sheriff Brewer said. The Sheriff said the identity of all three Negroes is known. Their capture is expected momentarily, he said.

The hastily formed posse completely surrounded the swamp, and the bloodhounds, rushed by DeKalb County officials, took up the trail of the fleeing men, the Sheriff said.

Clark, a native of Gainesville, resided in Cornelia. His body was taken to the Lindley Ward Funeral Home in Commerce.

Revenue agents reported discovering a large still, a quantity of non-tax-paid whisky and 1,000 pounds of sugar.

IN OTHER PAGES

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Atlanta Constitution 6-24-47

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping From
Savannah Ga. News
June 24, 1947

TRIO WHO ELUDED POSSE SURRENDER

HELD ON WHISKY COUNT

Negroes Declared Seen Near Slaying Scene

ATLANTA, June 23 (AP). — Three North Georgia negroes who eluded some 300 armed possemen in the piney woods of Banks county last week surrendered to federal agents today and were promptly charged with possessing non-tax paid whisky.

The three brothers were sought by the sheriffs of seven counties and the possemen after the shooting of a United States revenue agent as he prepared to raid a liquor still near Homer, Ga.

U. S. Commissioner Frank A. Holden committed the men to Fulton (Atlanta) counnty jail under $5,000 bond on the whisky charge. The negroes contended that they were working at the still for two white men who paid each of them $10 a day.

Holden said three "John Doe" warrants for the murder of a federal officer had been issued by his office, but had not been served. He said the government requested that a murder hearing be postponed.

Edwin Foltz, head of the Atlanta F. B. I. office, said the negroes—Charley, Unice and Demorest Gather—were captured at the home of their father in Banks county, only a few miles from the wooded spot where the revenue agent, Melvin John Clark, 41, was killed June 19.

The manhunt late Tuesday night and Wednesday began near Homer and extended southward some eight miles, but dogs and reconnoitering airplanes overhead never located the negroes.

A state revenue agent, James G. Ayers, who was following Clark through the woods, when the federal officer was ambushed by a fusillade of bullets, testified today that he saw the three brothers running from the vicinity shortly thereafter.

Directing 4-H Club

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING SINCE 1906
ORDER NUMBER JULY 18, 19
This Clipping from

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
June 29, 1947

Negro Scouts Camp Shot Up In Lads' 'Prank'

CHARLESTON, S. C. [AP] Three white youths confessed yesterday to shooting up a Negro Boy Scout camp near here in a Sunday "prank" that left three terrified campers wounded by shotgun fire.

Charleston police arrested Holmes K. Chandler, 20; John Murray, 19, and George Mathew Pierce, 20, and said they had admitted the shooting but said they did it "just as a prank."

Three Negro Boy Scouts were slightly wounded by the scattering buckshot of a large gauge shotgun.

Indignant Scout officials summoned the Charleston Boy Scout Council to a special meeting. Leroy Gibbs, Negro leader of the scouting party, received 19 wounds but he said he would testify before the council.

Orlando Academy of Music

COLUMNISTS

Wright Bryan, October 23, 1947 -- Sympathetic x treatment of Negro's houseing plight in Atlanta; lamenting firing of Negro home in white area, urging additional housing for all Atlanta.

News Leader
Nov-18-1947

White Birth Rate Drops, Negro Up, City Announces

During the past four months the white birth rate declined, while the Negro rate went up and the white death rate rose while the Negro death rate was going down, the City Health Department's monthly report disclosed today.

The white birth rate was 39.4 per 1,000 population during the four months ending October 31. It was 45.3 during the same period last year.

The white death rate was 11.6 compared with 11 last year.

Among the Negro citizens the birth rate was 34.1, compared with 31.4 in 1946. The death rate was 15, compared with 15.8 last year.

Marriages declined among both races. There were 978, compared with 902 among the whites, and 404, compared with 352 among the Negroes.

Among the precentable communicable diseases tuberculosis was the greatest killer. It claimed 45 victims, 24 of them Negroes.

Two of the principal health activities of October was conduct of a class for food handlers from local eating places and the establishment of a Negro neighborhood health council in the Fulton area, scene of a recent outbreak of typhoid.

As the month ended, there was an increase in the number of whooping cough cases among very young children which was causing concern.

Negro Nursery Improved By Friends' Association

Until recently the only nursery for Negro children in Richmond operated in the poorly lighted and ill-ventilated basement of Fifth Street Baptist Church. Salaries of the excellently trained staff were in arrears. The playground was a narrow concrete areaway beside the church.

A study of the situation resulted in the Friends' Association for Colored Children, a member of the Richmond Area Community Chest, taking over the nursery as a part of its regular program.

MOVED FROM CHURCH

The community service nursery school was moved from the church to the second floor of the Colored Recreation Association on West Charity Street. The nursery now has an efficiently equipped kitchen, a well-lighted and cheerfully decorated room where tables are put up for meals or cots for rest hour. Facilities in the wash room are trimmed down to nursery size making the training of the children easier and racks are provided for washclothes and towels.

LARGE PLAYGROUND

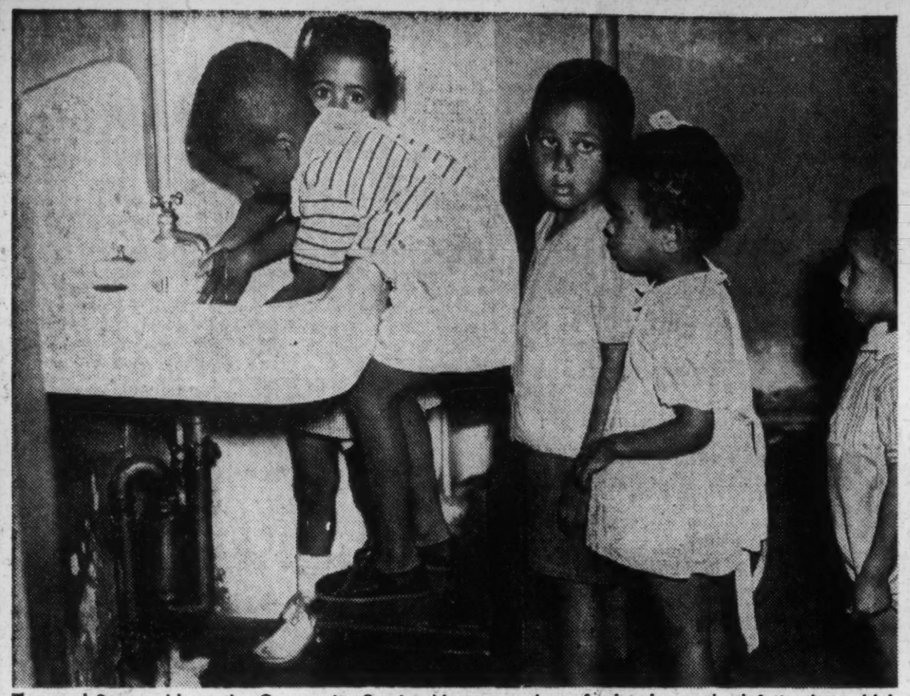
A large playground area outside the building provides plenty of room for outdoor activity, though playground equipment is at present limited to a see-saw and a tricycle.

The physical equipment has improved greatly, though there is still a need for toys to use inside, dishes and silver, chairs and tables of nursery size, cupboards and cabinets.

The school opens at 7:30 A. M. so that working mothers may bring their children in before their work day begins and remains open until 6 P. M.

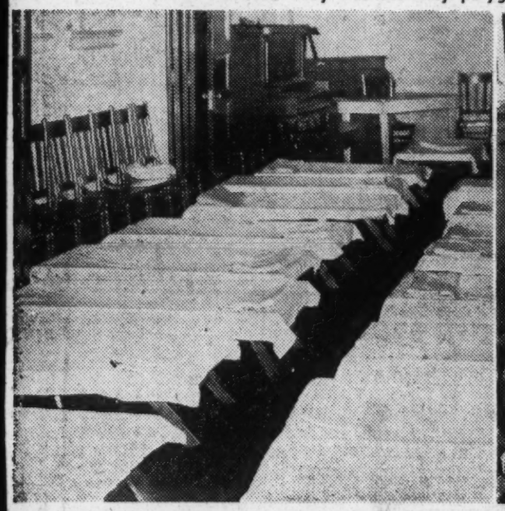
Mrs. George H. Clarke is the director of the school and her staff includes Mrs. Lottie E. Ellis, Mrs. Elsie T. Brown, Mrs. R. V. Norrell and Mrs. Gladys Carter.

Silks that have just been laundered should be hung indoors and rolled for ironing before they become entirely dry.



Two and 3-year-olds at the Community Service Nursery wash up for lunch, on the left in their old location . . . on the right, in their fresh and clean wash room at the Colored Recreation Association.

A concrete alley was the only playground for the nursery boys and girls at the Fifth Street Baptist Church . . . now they have a grassy lawn for games and contests.



[Staff Photos]

BEFORE AND AFTER—The Sunday school room used for naps at the church had poor ventilation and little light. At the end of each week, all the cots had to be folded up and stored away to make room for classes. Now the sleeping porch which doubles as a lunch room at the Colored Recreation Association is bright and airy. Cots are replaced with tables at lunch time which is supervised above by Mrs. Lottie E. Ellis and Mrs. Elise T. Brown, of the nursery school staff.

STORIES OF WHITE ~~EXAIRT~~ CHARITY TO NEGRO COMMUNITIES

Clearwater, Fla., Sun, Nov. 23, 1947:- "Young People's Tag Day To Open "Negro Pool Drive." ---story on how young white people in Clearwater Sunday schools launch drive to build swimming pool for N's.

Succedding stories on Nov. 26, Nov. 28, Nov. 25., ...ltr from youth promoting drive on Nov. 23.

LEGITIMATE USE OF NEGRO IN HEADLINES (When essential to understanding of story)

NEGRO RIGHT TO PRIMARY VOTE UPHELD." -- Arkansas Gazette, Feb 7, 1948

HEADLINING NEGRO IN CRIME NEWS

"Negro Prison Break Fails," Arkansas Democrat, Thursday February 19, 1948.

CRIMES OF NEGRO AGAINST NEGRO

Montgomery Examiner, May 13, 48 - "Condemned Negro Charges Beating, Gets Reprieve" -- Story of how one Negro had been convicted of killing another Negro on circumstantial evidence, reprieved by Folsom few hours before his scheduled execution after lawyer had claimed police had forced confession.

Raleigh News & Observer, June 20 '47: "Negro Gets Sentence in Henderson Slaying" (Negro got 7 yrs for slaying another Negro)

News & Observer June 25 '47: "Negro Boy Held on Rape Charge"; "James Pearson, 17, Charged with Raping Paralytic Negro in Duplin

News & Observer, June 10 '47: "Pitt Negro Held in Rape Attempt; 60-year-Old Man Charged with Assault on Seven-Year-Old Negro Girl." (Interestingly, N&O reports that seven year old was daughter of Mrs. Edna Mae Peterson)

News & Observer, July 24, 1946: "Negro Charged in Rape Cases; Hamlet Man Arrested on Charge of Attempted Rape of Two Negro Girls."

News & Observer, July 31 '47: "Two Negroes Freed of Charge of Rape; Charges Dismissed Against Pair Accused of Raping 16-year-Old Negro Girl."

News & Observer, July 4, 47; Creswell Negro Held for Attempted Rape" (Lead states Negro tried to rape 14 year old N girl)

George D. Fuller of Louisburg

FORGERY CHARGES FACE WAYNE MAN

Raleigh News & Observer
1948-3-12

Pikeville Negro Alleged to Have Used Unusual Scheme to Get Groceries

Goldsboro, March 11.—Clarence Brown, Negro of Pikeville, Route 2, is in Wayne County jail in default of $1,000 bond on each of two charges of forgery. Other alleged forgeries are under investigation.

Brown has been indicted before Magistrate L. C. Fulghum for giving forged checks to Ray Ballenger, a Goldsboro taxi driver, and Forest E. Wood at the City Market. The checks were for $35 and $25. He was bound to the April term of Superior Court.

Wayne Deputy L. R. Cobb, who worked on the cases, said that Brown had a scheme that was almost fool proof. He allegedly drew checks in the name of C. E. Holloman, a school teacher at Pikeville Training School, payable to James H. Carney, principal at the Pikeville school. A rubber stamp was used to show that the check was for payment to the Pikeville Training School library.

Brown allegedly had identified himself as James H. Carney in cashing the checks in payment of groceries at stores around the edge of Goldsboro. Deputy Cobb said that he used driving license and one other card in the name of James H. Carney.

After engaging a taxi, Brown would visit stores where he bought groceries and ask to be taken home. He directed the taxi driver to stop in front of the home of Billy Howell, near Pikeville, saying that was where he lived.

The groceries were unloaded at the edge of the driveway. The taxi left and Brown allegedly walked further up the road to get a Negro man to come back for the groceries and carry him home in the Sherrard's Crossroads section. A neighbor, however, saw the taxi stop at the Howell home, unload the groceries and the man walk off.

The neighbor was suspicious and wakened Howell and the two were waiting when Brown came back for the groceries.

In the investigation, Deputy Cobb learned that neither the Holloman woman nor Principal Carney knew about the checks. Principal Carney said that he had recently received a new billfold and had discarded his old one containing identification cards.

DAMAGES OF $35,000

Raleigh News + Observer 1948-3-13

Numbers Writer Doesn't Know Boss, Gets Year's Term

A Negro sentenced yesterday in Wake Superior Court to 12 months on the roads on charges of illegal possession of gambling equipment and operating a lottery had a chance to go free, but he wouldn't tell Solicitor William Y. Bickett anything that would help in the apprehension and prosecution of the "top men" in the gambling racket here.

Judge W. C. Harris told William H. Patterson of 517 Hicks Alley that he wouldn't have to serve a day "if you'll give the solicitor information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the ringleaders in the gambling activities here."

Patterson said that he couldn't do it because he didn't know them, and the judge gave him a year on the roads. The sentence was six months more than that given him on February 3 in City Court where he got six months, and appealed from the judgment.

The court recommended that the defendant, who pleaded guilty to having in his possession a quantity of numbers books and money collected from the sale of the numbers, be sent to the State Sanatorium if it is found upon examination that he has tuberculosis as he told the court.

A bench warrant against Fred R Stancil, charging him with perjury was quashed and the defendant fined $25 after being adjudged in contempt of court for failing to tell the court at his trial Thursday on a charge of abandonment and nonsupport that he had a previous criminal record. Stancil was cleared of the abandonment charge, but Solicitor Bickett showed that the defendant had been sentenced to serve six months for forgery about 10 years ago.

On another charge of disposing of mortgaged property, Stancil was given a suspended sentence of 18 months on the roads. The sentence was suspended upon payment of court costs, good behavior for two years, and payment of $462 to Brawley's Jewelry Store here for a stickpin by May 1.

James Dunn, Negro truck driver, was given six months on the roads on charges of cutting Crella and Estelle Kearney, Negro sisters, with a knife.

Other cases included:

Fernando F. Pollard, speeding and reckless driving. $25 and costs.

Ben Stone of Raleigh, 30 days for public drunkenness.

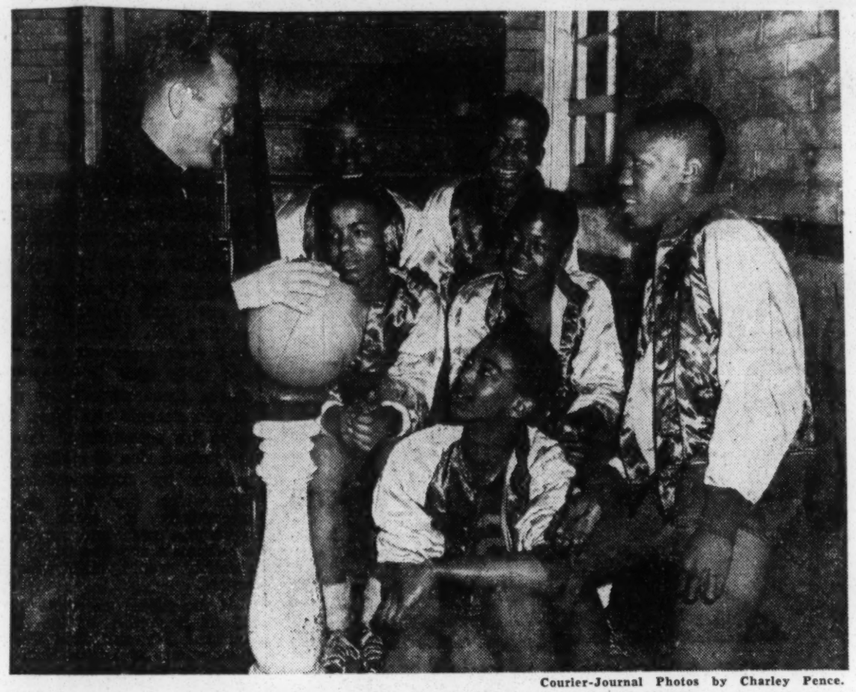
Elizabeth Howard, Negro, 30 days for assault and battery on Ella Mae Bass, Negro.

Nick Holloway, Negro, given 30 days Thursday after being convicted by a jury of engaging in an affray, judgment changed and sentence suspended upon payment of $50 fine and costs.

Maggie Buffalo, local Negro, cleared of a charge of stealing a bedspread, a coat, and a blouse from Cora Wiggins, Negro, of 1 Bladen Lane.

Solicitor Bickett stated that around 120 cases were cleared from the docket during the two-week criminal term of court which was adjourned yesterday. The next criminal term is scheduled to open on Tuesday, March 30, with Judge John T. Burney of Wilmington presiding. March 29, Easter Monday, will be observed as a holiday by the court and county offices upon orders of Judge Harris.

OUT TO REGAIN the parochial title are these St. Thomas Orphange boys, 1946 winners. Watching while Coach Father H. J. Lammers maps a play, they are from left: Edward Esterle, Robert Smith, Robert Bickett, William Wilcher, Charles Clements. The tourney opens tomorrow in the Male gym.



Courier-Journal Photos by Charley Pence.

DEFENDING CHAMPS in the Parochial Grade School Basketball Championships are these St. Augustine cagers. Shown with their coach, Father W. D. Hines, they are: first row—John Williams and William Owsley; second row—Ellis Bowman and Tommy Mozee; third row—Dick Barnett and William Wright.

Parochial Quint Open Meet Mond

St. Augustine, Champs Last Y One of Four Undefeated Conte

It's courting time for the "Sweet 16" of Catholic p basketball play.

Sixteen teams, winners and runners-up of the v sectional leagues which operated during the season, s off tomorrow afternoon and night in the Male High gy

When they get through, late next Sunday afternoon, the 30th annual parochial grade school tournament will be history and a 1948 champion will have been crowned.

It could be the old king. For last year's champion—St. Augustine—is very much around looking after the hard-earned laurels it won last year.

The Augustines, only Negro team in the meet, swept undefeated through 10 games in the Central League this season and added six other victims in non-loop activity for a 16-0 mark against grade school competition.

But the Augustines aren't the only ones boasting unblemished records. Three other league champs swept their 10-game schedules, and, on paper, look as impressive as the defending champs.

LUCKY

One of these is St. Thomas Orphanage. The Saints, 1946 city titlists, knocked off everything in the Eastern League and in addition picked up eight more victories against non-league opposition. The Saints will rule as co-favorites with the Augustines and the irony of the draw, an open draw with no seedings, matches the co-choices in the second round. That's if they get by their opening round opposition, of course.

Other teams carrying unbeaten records to the tourney are St. James of the Southeastern League and Holy Cross of the Western.

The luck of the draw gives Holy Cross an advantage on the other undefeated fives. The West Enders are the only unbeaten crew in the upper bracket. St. Augustine, St. Thomas and St. James are all in the lower flight.

The pairings, all teams playing Monday, follow:

12:30—St. William vs. Holy Spirit.

1:30—St. Francis of Assisi vs. St. George.

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8:00—St. Philip vs. St. James.

Nine of the "Sweet Sixteen" will be gunning for their first city championship. They are St. James, Holy Cross, St. William, St. Therese, Holy Spirit, St. Frances of Rome, Our Lady, St. Peter and St. Philip.

Of the other seven, St. George boasts the most city-wide victories—four. St. Francis of Assisi, St. Cecilia and St. Thomas have two each. The other three —St. Boniface, St. Augustine and Holy Name — have triumphed once.

Most victories, however, belon to a school which already h been eliminated from play th season—St. John. This east-e bunch dominated the early tou naments, winning eight out the first nine. But since 19 St. John has managed to win o once, making the grade in 19

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Joe Louis Ends London Exhi Visit

London, March 27 (AP)—Joe Louis quits London tomorrow some $80,000 heavier but well along in his preparations for his coming bout with Joe Walcott in New York on June 23.

A sports exhibition in which the world heavyweight boxing champion has starred in a sideshow ends its five-week run tonight. Tomorrow Joe will leave for Paris and Brussels. He sails for New York on April 7.

One thing Louis failed to do during his stay was to meet George Bernard Shaw. The champion, however, hopes to meet the playwright this summer when Louis returns to see the Olympics.

When Louis arrived he estimated his weight at about 225 pounds. Today trainer Manny Seamon said Louis weighed about the same, despite the three-a-day workouts.

The champion developed a liking for the English custom of tea and crumpets in mid-afternoon. It is believed the extra meal kept his weight up.

Off duty Joe and the missus saw plenty of London's sights. Joe went to the House of Commons twice. He was a frequent theater goer. Twice, as might be expected, he went to boxing matches and usually stole the show.

But his own show, a main attraction at the health and holidays exhibition, was not a financial success.

The Evening Standard reported the exhibition lost $240,000.

During the rest of his time in Europe he will be just Joe Louis, tourist. He will embark on the Queen Elizabeth at Cherbourg, France.

"We'll spend two days in New York and then go to training camp," said manager Marshall Miles. "Then we really go to work on Walcott."

City Tourney Tomorrow At Baxter

By EDWARD Q. ADAMS
Courier-Journal Correspondent.

OUT TO REGAIN the parochial title are these St. Thomas Orphange boys, 1946 winners. Watching while Coach Father H. J. Lammers maps a play, they are from left: Edward Esterle, Robert Smith, Robert Bickett, William Wilcher, Charles Clements. The tourney opens tomorrow in the Male gym.

Courier-Journal Photos by Charley Pence.

DEFENDING CHAMPS in the Parochial Grade School Basketball Championships are these St. Augustine cagers. Shown with their coach, Father W. D. Hines, they are: first row—John Williams and William Owsley; second row—Ellis Bowman and Tommy Mozee; third row—Dick Barnett and William Wright.

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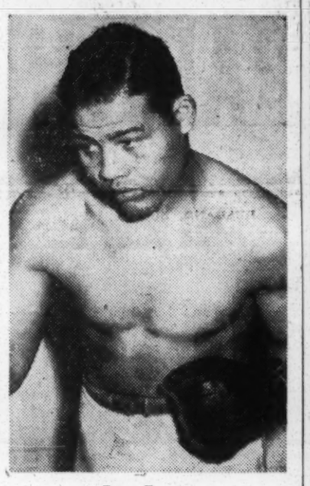

Joe Louis

City Tourney Tomorrow At Baxter

By EDWARD Q. ADAMS
Courier-Journal Correspondent.

The annual city recreation basketball tournament which opens at 7 p.m. tomorrow night at Baxter Center will climax play in the Beecher Basketball Association of the city recreation division.

Seven teams are in the tournament which continues Tuesday night and winds up Wednesday at the Municipal College gym. Included in the field are Hope Presbyterian, 1947 winner; Central, '47 runner-up; Sportsmen, West Chestnut Baptist, Central Jayvees, Catholic High and Municipal. The Sportsmen are favored.

The first-round pairings: (upper bracket) Hope vs. Sportsmen; West Chestnut vs. Central Jayvees; (lower bracket) Municipal vs. bye; Catholic vs. Central.

* * *

The Municipal College Bantams opened spring football practice last week with light workouts. Coach Dwight Reed plans to get down to real business this week as some promising high school athletes are expected to report. Trying out this week were Tom Cox, fullback at Central last season, and Phil Hinds, an outstanding Yellowjacket guard.

Head Coach W. L. Kean announced that spring practice for the Central gridders will begin this week.

Tulsa Prep Five Rips Florida Quint For Negro Title

Nashville, Tenn., March 27 (AP)—Booker T. Washington of Tulsa, Okla., successfully defended its national Negro high school basketball championship here tonight by overrunning Don Thomas High of Tampa, Fla., 52-29.

It was the fourth national basketball tournament for Negro high schools. All four have been won by the Oklahoma state champion, the last two by Washington High.

Gibson and Lattimore sparked the Oklahomans in tonight's defense of the title. Gibson rang in 17 points and Lattimore 16. Porter led the losers with 11.

Vashon High of St. Louis took third place in the tourney by defeating the Tennessee champion, Pearl High of Nashville 52-48. Howard scored 22 points for the Missouri quintet, while Vance racked up 14 for Pearl.

Grappling, Boxing Athletes Idle Here This Week

Ring row at the Armory will be dark this week, but that doesn't mean a holiday for Promoters Bill McNulty and Francis McDonogh. Both will plan for big April shows.

McNulty will seek a formidable foe for Charley Jones' protege, "Irish Jimmy" Sanders, on the next Sportsman Club card, possibly April 20. "Mac" also would like to use the new heavyweight knockout sensation, Ossie Tolbert, two-round conqueror of Gibb Pike, on the same bill.

McDonogh hasn't set his next wrestling date, holding up the decision until Armory Manager Irving Wayne can gauge the replacement of the 7,000 seats removed for the Home Show.

ing after the hard-earned laurels it won last year.

The Augustines, only Negro team in the meet, swept undefeated through 10 games in the Central League this season and added six other victims in non-loop activity for a 16-0 mark against grade school competition.

But the Augustines aren't the only ones boasting unblemished records. Three other league champs swept their 10-game schedules, and, on paper, look as impressive as the defending champs.

LUCKY

One of these is St. Thomas Orphanage. The Saints, 1946 city titlists, knocked off everything in the Eastern League and in addition picked up eight more victories against non-league opposition. The Saints will rule as co-favorites with the Augustines and the irony of the draw, an open draw with no seedings, matches the co-choices in the second round. That's if they get by their opening round opposition, of course.

Other teams carrying unbeaten records to the tourney are St. James of the Southeastern League and Holy Cross of the Western.

The luck of the draw gives Holy Cross an advantage on the other undefeated fives. The West Enders are the only unbeaten crew in the upper bracket. St. Augustine, St. Thomas and St. James are all in the lower flight.

The pairings, all teams playing Monday, follow:

12:30—St. William vs. Holy Spirit.

1:30—St. Francis of Assisi vs. St. George.

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3:30—St. Therese vs. St. Boniface.

4:30—St. Augustine vs. Our Lady.

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Nine of the "Sweet Sixteen" sisi, St. Cecilia and St. Thomas have two each. The other three —St. Boniface, St. Augustine and Holy Name—have triumphed once.

Most victories, however, belong to a school which already has been eliminated from play this season—St. John. This east-end bunch dominated the early tournaments, winning eight out of the first nine. But since 19 St. John has managed to win once, making the grade in 1

The program is under the rection of Father Aloysius ben, basketball director Catholic Parochial School letic Association.

Negroes Seek War On Crime

Say 'White Politicians' Are At Fault

Louisville leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today blamed "white politicians" for the high rate of crime among Negroes.

James A. Crumlin, N.A.A.P.C. president, said:

* * *

"Politicians of both parties draw aid and support from Negroes of the underworld and for that reason are glad to do them favors. The decent and respectable Negroes are beginning to howl. They are demanding that action be taken."

Crumlin and a group of other Negro leaders called on Commonwealth's Attorney Ropke to urge that he help in clamping down on Negro crime.

* * *

They asked heavier penalties be given in Negro homicide cases and that actio nbe taken to close Negro gambling centers.

"Many Negroes have come to feel that if they kill another Negro they cannot possibly get more than two years and if they get a white man to speak for them—and the politicians are glad to speak—they may get off with no punishment," Crumlin said. He pointed out that there have been 16 Negroe homicides this year, 15 in the city and one in the county.

* * *

Regarding gambling establishments, Crumlin declared "these places breed crime" but are tolerated by politicians "because the Negro gamblers can get votes for them."

Ropke said he told Crumlin and his committee the Commonwealth's Attorney's office is willing to co-operate and feels that it is doing all it can. He pointed out that length of sentences is set by juries.

* * *

Ropke said if the N.A.A.C.P. and other groups produce proof of extensive gambling at any particular place his office "will proceed as the evidence justifies."

Mc nwhile, Crumlin announced a mass meeting of Negroes "protesting this crime wave" has been called for 8 p.m. Tuesday at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y.W.C.A. It is under the sponsorship of the Committee of 15, an organization of ministers.

said.

WAKE COURT MAY DRAW NEW VENIRE

Raleigh News & Observer 1948-3-30

Trial of Negro on Murder Charges Scheduled in Superior Court This Week

A special venire may be drawn in Wake Superior Court this morning to select a jury for the trial of Woodrow Dingle, 26-year-old Negro tenant farmer of near Wendell, on a charge of murdering his wife with a .22-calibre rifle last November 15.

Assistant Solicitor Howard M. Manning stated that Judge John J. Burney of Wilmington, who will preside at the week's term of criminal court opening today, will decide whether the venire is to be drawn. The case is set for trial on Wednesday.

The Negro allegedly shot his wife, Bessie Mae Dingle, three times as she sat in a bedroom chair about midnight. It was reported that he also shot at his wife's sister and her husband, who lived with the Dingles on the farm of E. V. Richardson about four miles west of Wendell.

There are 32 cases docketed for trial, ranging from public drunkenness to murder. There are 19 bills of indictment to be acted upon by the grand jury, including a charge of assault with intent to commit rape against James R. Heater, Jr., of Charlotte.

Heater allegedly entered the living room at the residence of Mrs. James Rollins of the Carolina Pines Club Apartments on the afternoon of March 5, seized her by the arms and attempted a criminal assault.

POLICE INVESTIGATING

MARK ETHRIDGE, *Publisher.* **The Courier-Journal** BARRY BINGHAM, *President.*

EDITORIAL PAGE STAFF: BARRY BINGHAM, *Editor*; RUSSELL BRINEY, *Associate Editor*
ADELE BRANDEIS, BARRY BULLOCK, GEORGE BURT, TARLETON COLLIER, GROVER PAGE, JOHN E. PEARCE.
FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1948. FOUNDED 1826.

A Spokesman of Race Injures His Own Cause

IT IS at once plain that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH has wrought dismay among most of those at work for racial tolerance in the United States. He tells members of the Senate Armed Service Committee that "millions of Negroes" will refuse to register or serve in a manpower draft or universal military training unless discrimination in the armed services is ended. He says he will advise them to refuse. Instantly the fight for a program of civil-rights legislation becomes harder, tensions are tightened, prejudices are confirmed.

Mr. RANDOLPH is a representative and spokesman of his race with influence beyond that of his position as president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Obviously he spoke in the former role, not as a trade unionist, the leader of a minor union. Another important Negro voice, that of GRANT REYNOLDS, New York State Commissioner of Corrections, echoed his words. What they proposed will seem to many to be a final withdrawal from obligations which the Negro has never been loath—indeed, has been eager—to assume. The senators who heard them bluntly uttered the word "treason" to describe such a course.

In his great work, *The American Dilemma,* GUNNAR MYRDAL described an irony in that the Negro in the United States has had to fight for a chance to fight. The Negro has had to fight for a chance to work in war industries. It was this very fight, the justice of it recognized widely, that led to creation of the wartime Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In this unprecedented step, the fight was vindicated, the fight itself was found to have been valuable. Responsible leaders of the race have urged that to take part in a common cause, under arms or otherwise, is to establish more firmly and deeply a claim to the right of equal participation in all things, to make demands as citizens more nearly unanswerable.

It is the prospect of danger for the security of everybody that has brought about consideration of renewed selective service and universal training. The forces that create this prospect ought to be plain to see. They are tyrannical and undemocratic forces, under whose power there is security for nobody. And so in the democracy that is the United States—the yet imperfect democracy, if you insist—the fight is for the right to keep on fighting for the better order.

Four spokesmen of the Negro citizenship of Louisville touched on this understanding in their response to Mr. RANDOLPH. Not one of them may be accused of temporizing on the points of segregation and discrimination. One is a member of the State legislature. One is a Government housing official. One is the remarkable woman who was the American Mother of 1946. And one is a school teacher now engaged in a legal maneuver to break down the law of segregation in Kentucky education.

All were positive in saying that they see and will abide by their obligations as citizens. They make plain their feeling that only by the discharge of these obligations may they justify their claim for the human rights, as well as the rights of citizenship, which custom and even our State law to a large extent deprive them.

And what they say in effect is that the issue which the labor leader raised in Washington is not relevant to the point on which he was invited to testify. RANDOLPH and REYNOLDS were not speaking to the issue of universal training or the draft. They were improperly using national security—or that part of national security which the Negro citizen might serve—as a *quid pro quo* in bargaining on a grievance. It is a just grievance, but not one to be served by this means. It could very well be made into a deeper, darker grievance, its remedy retarded or defeated, by defiance of the authority and the public feeling in which hope lies. Two other Louisville men who, on the contrary, are quoted as standing with RANDOLPH, apparently are not concerned about that.

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THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

VOL. CXXVIII.—NO. 134. ★★★★ LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1948.—44 PAGES FIVE CENTS.

The Weather

Fair and considerably cooler tonight; lowest, 40 to 43. Friday, fair and cool.

Year Ago—High, 51; low, 41.
Sun—Rises, 5:18; sets, 6:12.
Moon—Sets, 5:29 p.m.
River—16.6 feet at 6 a.m.

CITY BUREAU READINGS

1	3	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
70	61	64	64	67	69	71	72	73	75	76

FINAL HOME
Late Markets

By Times Staff Photographer

NOT TOO FAR TO FIGHT HUNGER—John Guy, 9, of 530 S. Eighth, points to the classroom map of Arabia, where he and his classmates plan to send contributions of food. Watching are (from left): Ommie Elizabeth Smith, 9, of 110 W. Chestnut; Anna Kathleen Butts, 9, of 710 W. Liberty, and Jonathan Simms, 9, of 1021 W. Madison. The children donated the food spontaneously. As yet they have been unable to find any agency handling relief donations for Arabia, but are sure they can get the food there some way. →

Arabs Pitied

Negro Pupils Learn of Famine, Donate

Classroom study of desert life and a newspaper article resulted today in a spontaneous donation of a table-full of food by 30 fourth-graders at Paul Lawrence Dunbar School, 908 Magazine, for hungry people a half a world away.

To the surprise of their teacher, Miss Ida Mai Johnson, 1947 W. Madison, the Negro children went to school carrying canned goods, dried fruits, flour—about 60 items in all—and asked that they be sent to the "starving people in Arabia."

* * *

John Guy, 9, of 530 S. Eighth, explained it this way:

"We were studying about life in the desert, and Miss Johnson read us a piece from The Times (April 1). It said there has been seven years of famine in Arabia. The crops had failed, and there was only two inches of rain last winter and again this winter.

* * *

All the goats and sheep and other animals besides the camels began to die last year because they didn't have to store up food and water. The paper said next fall the camels would die, too. Then the hcildren would begin to die.

"So we decided we would send them some food so they would not starve."

MAY 5 1948

Methodists Vote Negro On Council

Tampa Times

Boston, May 5 (AP). The Methodist General Conference has voted unanimously to have Negroes serve on the church's important judicial council.

The action followed a recommendation of the committee on judicial administration headed by the Rev. Dr. George W. Warmer, pastor of the First Methodist Church, San Diego, Cal.

The judicial council is compared by church leaders with the Supreme Court and is made up of five clergymen and four laymen, all of them lawyers.

Their work is in the interpretation of points of church law.

The new action makes it mandatory to have a Negro elected to the judicial council. Previously Negroes have been nominated to the council but none has been elected.

The conference voted to increase the annual world service budget, by one third. The total set for the next four years was $7,903,379.

Nashville Tennessean 4/15/48

Negroes To Join Police on May 1

By LOIS LAYCOOK

The city's first Negro policemen will join the Nashville Police department May 1, Mayor Thomas L. Cummings announced last night.

With the mayor's announcement, which was made before a group of Negro citizens in the council chamber, Nashville becomes the 43rd major Southern city to employ Negro policemen.

Mayor Cummings said either five or six Negroes would join the department and that all of them will be in uniform. Their jurisdiction will be confined to Negro districts. They will start as apprentice patrolmen and undergo an intensive training program before they are assigned to beats, the mayor added.

Cummings told the group that he would consider only Negro men "of the highest moral character" for appointment to the department, and declared, "if they are not good men, I will assume full responsibility."

The mayor said he had discussed the proposal with Police Chief John Griffin, Commissioner Seth May- [illegible] (Cont. From Page One, A. 3)

[illegible] members of the civil service commission, and several prominent businessmen, and that all of them agreed Negro policemen are more capable of maintaining and preserving order and enforcing the law in Negro districts than white policemen.

Cummings said he also had discussed the matter with many of the present members of the police department and that they also were in full agreement.

The Negroes present for the meeting last night were not members of any political bloc or group but were invited as citizens to discuss the question with city officials. Spokesmen for the group were Dr. I. L. Moore, Negro dentist, and Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, president of the Nashville Globe and manager of the Negro National Baptist Publishing board.

Zones To Be Set Up

Chief Griffin and Commissioner Mays will establish zones in which the Negro patrolmen will operate, the mayor said. Names of appointees will be announced later this week.

Under the apprentice police plan, the Negroes must undergo at least three years training before they could become civil service employes.

Mayor Cummings said that none of the Negroes present at the meeting had ever called on him during a campaign seeking political pledges. He said they had never mentioned any names for appointment as Negro patrolmen.

"I have felt ever since I was first electeed that Nashville should follow the example of other Southern cities in having Negro policemen," Cummings declared. "I am satisfied that the time is now proper to name Negroes to the department."

Dr. Boyd said that Nashville Negroes were asking the city "not to be less appreciative of its Negro citizens than other cities of the South."

He declared that the Negro in Nashville has made many cultural and economic contributions to the city. "We bring thousands of Negro students to Nashville schools, and we bring thousands of dollars from all over the world to our publishing houses," he asserted.

"We do feel that in the body politic, or any other body, that when we make good, we should be complimented," Boyd said.

200 Now Serving

There are now more than 200 Negro policemen in uniform in 42 Southern cities, according to a recent report of the Southern Regional council. Miami has more Negro policemen in uniform than any other Southern city with a total of 20.

Other cities with Negroes in the police department include:

Little Rock, Clearwater, Fla., Daytona Beach, Fla., Deland, Fla., Fort Myers, Fla., Gainesville, Fla., Key West, Fla. Sanford, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Savannah, Ga., Atlanta, Lexington, Ky., Louisville, Owensboro, Ky., Ahoskie, N. C., Asheville, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., Durham, N. C., Greensboro, N. C., High Point, N. C., Raleigh, N. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Summerton, S. C., Clover, S. C., Chattanooga, Knoxville, Austin, Texas, Beaumont, Texas, Dallas, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, and Port Arthur, Texas, Newport News, Va., Norfolk, Va., Petersburg, Va., Richmond and Roanoke, Va.

0764 I:1868

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

May 7, 1948

Mr. Harold L. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This clipping might be of interest inasmuch as this is a front page article extracted from a Negro paper which also handles the situation in caption tactfully.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan c

SED:c

Enclosure

SHERIFF CHARGED IN RAPE ATTEMPT

Raleigh News and Observer 1928-4-3

Warrant Charges Bertie Officer with Burglary, Assault on Negro Woman

Windsor, April 2.—A warrant was issued here tonight charging Harry L. Smith, sheriff of Bertie County, with first degree burglary and attempted criminal assault.

A bill of indictment was drawn tonight by Solicitor E. R. Tyler of Roxobel charging the crime, and a warrant for Smith's arrest was given to Coroner E. G. Byrd of Windsor about 9:30 p. m.

Sheriff Smith is charged with entering forcibly the home of Elizabeth Pitt, Negro, in Windsor about 2 o'clock last Sunday morning.

The warrant reads as follows: "Elizabeth Pitt says that Harry L. Smith unlawfully, willfully, feloniously and burglariously did break and enter at or about 2 o'clock in the night of said day (March 28) the dwelling house of one Elizabeth Pitt, there situate and then and there actually occupied by the said Elizabeth Pitt with the felonious and burglarious intent, he, the said Harry L. Smith, to forcibly and violently ravish and carnally know said Elizabeth Pitt, a female occupying and sleeping in said dwelling house at the time, by force, without her consent and against her will."

Tyler Makes Probe.

Solicitor Tyler said tonight that Elizabeth Pitt came to him in Jackson Monday afternoon while he was appearing in a term of Northampton County Superior Court and told him that the sheriff had forced his way into her home. Tyler said he subsequently made a thorough investigation of the entire case and found evidence which led him to order the warrant issued.

Elizabeth Pitt yesterday afternoon told a newspaper reporter that she was awakened about 2 o'clock Sunday morning by the sound of someone knocking on her front door. She said that she was alone in her house at the time, that she had called out and asked who was there. She said a man's voice answered: "This is Smith, Sheriff Smith, open the door."

She said she told him it was no time of night to be coming to anyone's house and asked him what he

See SHERIFF, Page Two.

SHERIFF

(Continued From Page One.)

wanted. She said that he replied: "I want you."

'Tussled' With Her.

She added that a short time later the man forced his way through a side window of the house and came into her bedroom and "tussled with me, I reckon about 20 minutes."

She said she finally broke loose and ran to the home of a next door neighbor for help, leaving the man in the house. She said he remained inside the house for about an hour and a half. She said he finally came out of the house and entered his automobile, which was parked in front of the house. The woman said she had left the neighbor's house and had gone some two blocks where she saw Windsor Chief of Police H. G. Lupton. She said she told Lupton that someone had broken into her house and said "I didn't tell him (Lupton) who it was because I wanted him (Lupton) to see for himself that it was Sheriff Smith."

She said that she and the neighbors watched the man moving around inside the house as though searching for someone and that she and the neighbors saw him emerge from the house and enter the automobile.

She said that at no time did the man, whom she identified as the sheriff, threaten her with any sort of weapon. The woman said the man grabbed her around the breasts and tore the top of her pajamas.

School Teacher.

Elizabeth Pitt is about 40 years old. She is a school teacher in an elementary school about 10 miles from here. She lives in the community in which she teaches and has been spending weekends at her home in Windsor.

Sheriff Smith is serving his first term. He formerly served as deputy before his election in 1946. He is about 36 years of age. He is a former resident of Colerain, moving to Windsor since his election as sheriff.

OXFORD NAMED IN SUIT

File with Negro

HOLD FARM HAND IN ATTACK ON 7-YEAR-OLD

The Carolina Negro April 1, 1939

WINCHESTER, Tenn. (ANP) — Police are holding Wilson Lambert, 25-year-old white farm worker of Franklin County in city jail here on a charge of criminally assaulting a seven-year-old Negro girl. Lambert was arrested soon after

(Continued on back page)

HOLD FARM HAND

the incident, after police had been informed by persons who saw the girl stumble from an alley in a hysterical condition and a car drive away at the same time.

According to Policeman W H Rose, who investigated the complaint, Lambert took the child into his automobile and drove into the alley. He was overtaken some distance from the scene and placed in jail.

Tampa Times 5-12-48

Tune In On WDAE, 1250 Kc., 5000 Watts, Columbia Network

Grand Jury Finds Just 4 Rape Cases

Reports Most Charges Don't Stand Up

Finding that only four of 17 alleged "charges of rape" could be supported by evidence as actual rape cases, the County Grand Jury today was on record as ready to investigate these four cases at its subsequent meetings.

In a report, filed late yesterday, the Grand Jurors said they found that all the 17 so-called rape cases, occurring during a two-month period, beginning last Feb. 1, were investigated promptly by the City Detective Bureau or the sheriff's office and "in each case where the circumstances warranted the State Attorney's office cooperated by immediately having the testimony of the witnesses transcribed."

The text of the report follows:

We, the Grand Jurors of Hillsborough County, Florida, having been duly empaneled and sworn to serve at the Spring Term thereof, A.D. 1948, beg leave to report the following:

First: Our Foreman and State Attorney called to our attention the news story appearing about a month ago about 17 claims of rape, or criminal assault, over a period of about two months, beginning Feb. 1, 1948. We called before us Inspector D. D. Stephens of the City Detective Bureau and, also, examined the original report made by the investigating officers in those cases reported to the City. Eleven of these 17 claims, or complaints, were promptly investigated by the City Detective Bureau and in each instance where the circumstances warranted the State Attorney's office cooperated by immediately having the testimony of the witnesses transcribed.

We further found that of those 11 cases the only ones where the evidence was sufficient to warrant even a charge being placed against any one for any offense were as follows:

1. In the case of a six year old girl, it was found that the evidence did not constitute rape and that the child was not injured; however, the roomer, one Baggs, was prosecuted in the Criminal Court of Record by the County Solicitor for assault with intent to commit rape, convicted and sentenced to 20 years.

2. The case of the woman claiming that she had been raped after she had accompanied a man to his room from a bar will be more thoroughly investigated by us at our next meeting and an indictment, or a No True Bill returned, in accordance with the evidence and the law.

3. The claim by a woman that two men had forced her into an automobile as she walked home late at night, had beaten her and carried her to an unknown building, will also be more thoroughly heard by us at our next meeting, at which time we will return an indictment, or a No True Bill, in accordance with the evidence and with two indictments for murder in the first degree.

This 11th day of May, A. D. 1948.

Respectfully,
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY GRAND JURY
By H. T. (Tom) DAVIS, Foreman.
Attest: B. A. CRANSTON, Clerk.

Animal Antics

"Father, dear Father, come home with me now—"

tual rape cases, the County Grand Jury today was on record as ready to investigate these four cases at its subsequent meetings.

In a report, filed late yesterday, the Grand Jurors said they found that all the 17 so-called rape cases, occurring during a two-month period, beginning last Feb. 1, were investigated promptly by the City Detective Bureau or the sheriff's office and "in each case where the circumstances warranted the State Attorney's office cooperated by immediately having the testimony of the witnesses transcribed."

The text of the report follows:

We, the Grand Jurors of Hillsborough County, Florida, having been duly empaneled and sworn to serve at the Spring Term thereof, A.D. 1948, beg leave to report the following:

First: Our Foreman and State Attorney called to our attention the news story appearing about a month ago about 17 claims of rape, or criminal assault, over a period of about two months, beginning Feb. 1, 1948. We called before us Inspector D. D. Stephens of the City Detective Bureau and, also, examined the original report made by the investigating officers in those cases reported to the City. Eleven of these 17 claims, or complaints, were promptly investigated by the City Detective Bureau and in each instance where the circumstances warranted the State Attorney's office cooperated by immediately having the testimony of the witnesses transcribed.

We further found that of those 11 cases the only ones where the evidence was sufficient to warrant even a charge being placed against any one for any offense were as follows:

1. In the case of a six year old girl, it was found that the evidence did not constitute rape and that the child was not injured; however, the roomer, one Baggs, was prosecuted in the Criminal Court of Record by the County Solicitor for assault with intent to commit rape, convicted and sentenced to 20 years.

2. The case of the woman claiming that she had been raped after she had accompanied a man to his room from a bar will be more thoroughly investigated by us at our next meeting and an indictment, or a No True Bill returned, in accordance with the evidence and the law.

3. The claim by a woman that two men had forced her into an automobile as she walked home late at night, had beaten her and carried her to an unknown building, will also be more thoroughly heard by us at our next meeting, at which time we will return an indictment, or a No True Bill, in accordance with the evidence and the law.

4. The case of the five year old girl being lured into the toilet in her home by a man described as a sailor and carnival worker, has been prosecuted in the Criminal Court of Record since the evidence did not constitute rape, and this defendant, one Reedy, has been convicted and sentenced to 15 years in the State Prison.

5. The charge that a 67 year old woman was assaulted is still being investigated. Identity of the man has been made and his arrest is anticipated daily.

Second: We also, conferred with Mr. Neil Keen, Chief Deputy of the Criminal Department of the Sheriff's office. We inspected his original reports and records of the six cases of the remaining 17 reported in the news item, which were handled by the Sheriff's office. We find from the evidence that these cases were promptly investigated and assistance was given, wherever needed, by the State Attorney's office. Of these six cases in only two was there evidence sufficient to constitute any charge of a criminal offense whatsoever, as follows:

1. The case of the Negro who pushed into a Palm River home, is being prosecuted by the County Solicitor in the Criminal Court of Record, and the case is set for June 10, 1948. Since there was no evidence warranting any charge of any sex offense, the Negro, who was drunk, is being prosecuted on two minor offenses, including assault and battery, and drunkenness.

Third: While 17 cases were reported as "Charges of Rape" it is not possible for evidence to support a charge of rape in more than four of the cases. As stated, we will carefully investigate these four cases and return indictments, or No True Bills, in accordance with the evidence and the law.

Fourth: We are returning here-

"Father, dear Father, come home with me now—"

with two indictments for murde in the first degree.

This 11th day of May, A. D 1948.

Respectfully,
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
GRAND JURY
By H. T. (Tom) DAVIS,
Foreman
Attest: B. A. CRANSTON,
Clerk

Crime STORIES IN WHICH NEGRO IS NOT HEADLINED BUT IN WHICH NEGRO ANGLE EXPLOITED IN LEAD

Tampa Times, Aug. 7, 1948; "Clearwater, Aug 7. -- Evidence -- wax expressed last night to FBI laboratories in Washington, D. C. by city police in the hopes some tangible clue will be located which will lead to the arrest of a Negro rapist..." ...(two para later) "Local citizens are still considerably angered by the incident, but there has been no demonstrations... Meanwhile, the woman is recovering from effects of the assault, but is still under a physician's care. She is still unable to furnish a positive description of her attacker other than her belief it was a Negro, who was apparently well educated."

News & Observer
5/13/48

Rape Charge Hearing Fixed

Fayetteville, May 12.—(AP)—A preliminary hearing will be given E. J. Jernigan, 58-year-old white resident of Black River Township, charged with attempting criminal assault on an elderly Negro woman tomorrow by Magistrate George Neamon.

Liza Matthews, 60-year-old Negro, also of Black River Township, charges that Jernigan attempted to assault her in a wood patch near her home last Saturday.

At the time of Jernigan's arrest by Deputy Sheriff David McNeill she told him this story:

Jernigan attempted to assault her, but was stopped by the intervention of her son, Averett who grappled with the elderly man.

Then Jernigan's son, D. J. Jernigan, a soldier at Fort Bragg, came upon the scene with a rifle, ordering the young Negro to stop scuffling with his father.

The elder Jernigan then slashed the Negro with a pocket knife, injuring him slightly.

McNeill arrested the elderly white man on a charge of attempted criminal assault and assault with a deadly weapon. He is at liberty under $1,000 bond.

No charges were made against his son, who was turned over to military authorities.

Crimes Against Negroes

For the sake of the South's good name, it is imperative that equal and impartial justice shall be meted out against white men who are guilty of crimes against Negroes.

We say this with particular reference to such sordid cases as that reported by the Associated Press from Wetumpka, as follows:

> WETUMPKA, Ala., May 1.—(AP) —Two white men, charged with raping two Negro women and robbing their husbands, are being held without bond for the Elmore County Grand Jury.
>
> They were booked as John C. Howard, Jr., 30, and Jack Oliver, 20, both of Elmore County. They waived a preliminary hearing in justice of peace court.
>
> The men are charged with raping Annie Grayson and Malinda Jackson, both about 25 years old.
>
> The men reportedly stopped a car in which the four Negroes were riding Saturday night, Sheriff Lester Holley said. The Negro men were robbed at gun-point and chased off, Holley said, and the women reported they were driven away and raped.

The vast majority of Southerners, we believe, desire a vigorous and uncompromising administration of the law against any man, white or Negro, who are found so depraved. It is to be hoped that, after a careful sifting of the evidence, members of the Elmore County Grand Jury will demonstrate their respect for impartial justice.

Montgomery Advertiser 5-13-48

PATROLMAN BURNS UNDER SUSPENSION

Chattanooga Times

Charged With Twisting Arm of Woman—Hyatt Sets Hearing for Today

5/17/48

Police Commissioner Hyatt announced yesterday the suspension of Patrolman Melvin O. Burns for conduct unbecoming an officer.

Commissioner Hyatt said the suspension was ordered by Chief Ricketts after an investigation of a report that the officer, off duty in civilian clothes, twisted the arm of a woman, Ocie Lee Hurston, 34, colored, of 1005 Poplar Street.

The alleged abuse of the woman occurred, Commissioner Hyatt said, at 11 a.m. yesterday, four hours after the officer went off duty. Hyatt said the patrolman had been drinking when he went into the house and seized the woman by the arm.

A police car took the alleged victim to Erlanger Hospital for an X-ray examination. Pictures showed no fracture, although the hospital report said the woman's arm had been sprained.

Officer Burns, recently transferred to the cruiser car division after years as a motorcycle patrolman, had been assigned to the district in which the woman lived, patrolling from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Commissioner Hyatt said Chief Ricketts was making a further investigation of the affair and would submit a complete report to him today or tomorrow. "Burns explained that he was in the house trying to get information on a bootlegger," Hyatt said.

The suspended officer has been ordered to appear in Commissioner Hyatt's office at 1 p.m. tomorrow for disciplinary action.

Negro Loses Eye In Police Attack

Tampa Daily Times 5-18-48

Two Officers Held Under $1000 Bonds

Memphis, Tenn., May 18 (AP). An attack on a Negro which caused him to lose an eye has resulted in charges of assault to murder against two white policemen, Commissioner Joe Boyle announced last night.

Boyle said the attack occurred when Ell Blaine, 30, went to police headquarters Sunday morning to charge that $10 was taken from him during a police investigation of a disturbance.

The commissioner said the assault on Blaine made it necessary for his right eye to be removed. Blaine is reported in fair condition in a hospital.

The two officers charged were listed by the commissioner as L. E. Bryan, 35, and Carl W. Brewer, 26, both squad-car officers. They were released under $1000 bond each.

Attorney General Will Gerbe called the attack "outrageous an contemptible."

Raleigh
News & Observer
5-19-48

YOUNG NEGRO BOY REMAINS IN JAIL

Thomasville Perplexed About What to Do With Youth in Larceny Case

By THOMAS J. SHAW.

Thomasville, May 18. — Since March 24, an 11-year-old Negro boy has been confined in the juvenile detention section of the Thomasville city jail because the State of North Carolina does not have room for him in the place where he is supposed to be—Morrison Training School at Hoffman.

The boy is Willie James Kearns of Roxboro, apprehended here nearly two months ago on as many as 18 charges of breaking and entering and larceny said to have been committed over a period of about a year, netting him cash total of $314.45.

Maybe little Willie James is lucky as it is, since the Thomasville jail is a modern, steel and concrete, fire proof, clean and well-kept institution. But there are complications. Juvenile detention quarters in the best of jails are not for permanent residence. And there is the matter of meals, mostly sandwiches brought in from an outside cafe, because the jail does not operate a kitchen—although tonight the boy was served a special plate and half a pint of ice cream.

The person who is most perplexed about what to do with Willie James is Mrs. Annie L. Clodfelter of this city, acting superintendent of public welfare for Davidson County. Legally, the boy is in her custody until he can be sent to Hoffman, but report from there is that the institution, which has a capacity of 200 boys, is already attempting to care for 250.

Willie James was ordered to Hoffman by Matthew P. Cooper of Lexington, clerk of the Davidson County Superior Court and juvenile court judge, who did what seemed best and what the law required him to do in ordering the commitment.

And back in Roxboro, it seems, Willie's parents do not want him, if they could have him. He has run away too often. Besides, he's wanted in Roxboro on at least two more counts of larceny. They have a detention home there, too, but when Mrs. Clodfelter contacted the juvenile judge there, she was referred to Durham and to Judge Mamie Dowd Walker. Further investigation showed that the boy had run away from a detention home in Durham after having gotten into some kind of trouble in the "Bull City."

No help there, and so, Willie James runs up and down the locked cell halls in the Thomasville jail in the daytime, and sleeps where they put him at night.

Mrs. Clodfelter thinks she will write to Raleigh to Jane Elliott, head of the children's division of the Department of Public Welfare. It could be that Miss Elliott has the answer. Nobody else does.

June 13 '48

Negro Gets Diploma The Hard Way

Special to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 12—Ada Lou Johnson, 48-year-old Georgia Negro who said it "was no fun" taking washing and ironing 40 shirts a day after classes, Saturday was graduated from Gibbs High School here.

Ada Lou said she plans to go to college and then return to Georgia to establish an industrial school for her race. She finished the eighth grade in Georgia and taught for two years in Butts County before coming to St. Petersburg 24 years ago. She was born in Jackson, Ga.

seeking the senatorial nomination.

Chattanooga Times 5-24-48

A NEW DAY?

A shocking example of police brutality in Memphis has been dealt with in commendable fashion by city authorities.

A Negro man went to headquarters to complain of the disappearance of some money during an earlier police investigation of a family squabble. He repeated his charge before the two patrolmen involved, and, before superiors could intervene, one of the officers smashed his fist into the Negro's eyeglasses. The injury later necessitated removal of an eye.

The inspector in charge turned the Negro, bleeding and blinded from the blow, over to the same two officers, who were to take him to the hospital. He arrived there considerably the worse for the trip. They say he tried to escape, but stumbled and fell; he says they beat him during the patrol car ride.

After a swift investigation, Police Commissioner Joe Boyle dismissed the two patrolmen and ordered their arrest on charges of assault to murder. Attorney-General Will Gerber promised vigorous prosecution "without fear or favor."

Officers in Mr. Ed Crump's bailiwick have never been noted for their zealous guardianship of civil rights, particularly where a Negro was involved. In the past, Memphis police have been downright raw in their treatment of prisoners or suspects.

That makes the reaction of Commissioner Boyle and Mr. Gerber even the more commendable, for there is no crime more reprehensible than the deliberate mistreatment of a prisoner under the cloak of police authority. Nothing short of swift and sure legal reprisals against the officers involved can break up such inexcusable brutalities.

Both Memphis newspapers have called on Mr. Boyle to investigate the grave error of judgment made by the inspector in sending the Negro to the hospital in the care of the very man who had just attacked him. That certainly requires further investigation.

We hope the forthright way Memphis authorities have handled this nasty incident is the dawn of a better day for civil rights in that city. We can also hope that the dusk of that day, if indeed it is to be a better one, will not fall shortly after election day, when Memphis' Negroes will be expected to vote Mr. Crump's way, right down the ticket.

RACE VIOLENCE OTHER THAN ROUTINE CRIME

Tampa Daily Times, June 1, 1948:- "Probe Asked in Racial Clash"-- straight news story; owner of canning plant asked Governor to make "a special inviestigation of the affair in which 12 or 15 white men threatened 68 Negro canning plant workers" -- ~~prevelationz stuff~~ election night fracas.

NEGRO CRIME * STRAIGHT

Const June 15, 48; "Ask New Trial for Ingrams" - 4 pars

CRIMES BY WHITES AGAINST NEGROES

Atl Const, June 25, 48...Ap story...Three Richmond County stockade guards indicted for beating Negro convicts, killing one .. "Guards Indicted; Beat Convicts?" -- three pars.

Jackson, Miss., News, Dec 19 '46:- "Charge Editor, 24, With Manslaughter in Negro Deaths." "white editor killed two negroes"

2 Negro Policemen Face Assault, Battery Charges

CMA4-6248

Warrants charging two Negro policemen with assault and battery were issued yesterday morning in the Criminal Division of the Civil Court of Fulton County.

The warrants were taken out by Willie J. Perdue, Negro, of 64 Butler Street, N. E., against Patrolmen John William Sanders, Jr., and Willard Strickland. The latter has been under suspension for about two weeks after a white policeman had reported him for drinking intoxicants in an Auburn Avenue, N. E., restaurant.

Perdue told court attaches he was stopped in front of his home June 5, by Sanders and Strickland, who accused him of drinking.

"I haven't had a drop—in fact, I just got off from work," Perdue said he told the Negro policemen.

"Oh, then you call us a liar," he said one of the Negro patrolmen replied.

Both the Negro policemen began beating him, and knocked him to the ground, he related. They then took him to the Negro police precinct office in the Butler Street branch of the YMCA, and beat him again, Perdue said, before transferring him to police headquarters and charging him with being drunk.

Chief Herbert Jenkins, when informed of the warrants, said he would investigate the complaint before taking any action against Sanders. He pointed out that Strickland is already under suspension, and is scheduled to be arraigned before the Police Committee tomorrow night.

Constitution
6-30-48

Negro Policemen Upheld In Arrest

Warrants charging two Negro policemen with assault and battery obtained by another Negro they had arrested on a charge of drunkenness were dismissed yesterday in Fulton Civil Court by Judge Ralph McClelland.

Willie J. Purdue, the complainant, of 64 Butler St., S. E., charged the Negro patrolmen, John W. Saunders, Jr., and Willard Strickland knocked him down and beat him when he protested he was sober. The patrolmen said Purdue was drunk and resisting arrest. Purdue's landlady, Marie Boatright, backed their contention.

Town Loses Only Doctor In Prejudice Protest

Atlanta Journal - 7-8-48

Physician Quits After Group Threatens Negro Laborers on Palmer, Tenn., Home

PALMER, Tenn., July 8—(AP)—The only doctor in this east Tennessee coal mining community has closed his clinic in protest against "racial discrimination" that recently denied four Negroes the right to work on his new home.

About 3,000 persons, mostly miners and their families, are without medical protection, county and mine officials said Thursday.

Dr. Oscar H. Clements, 38, a practicing physician here for the last 14 years, has moved his family from Palmer and stored his clinical equipment at Chattanooga.

The doctor confirmed his construction foreman's statement that five men came to the house site after the foundation had been finished and warned four Negro bricklayers from Chattanooga not to begin work.

The foreman, Joe Creighton, said one of the men told the Negroes "we don't even allow Negroes to come into Grundy county, much less work here."

Creighton said efforts to obtain bricklayers in Palmer had been unsuccessful.

A mine official said no Negroes worked at the mines and "as far as I know there are none in the county." He said reports had reached him that the Negro workers were threatened.

Deputy Sheriff Jim Dickerson at Tracy City said he had investigated the report, but had taken no action. He said "there may be one or two Negroes in the county, but I'm not sure." Grundy is listed as having 11,552 residents.

Many mine officials and citizens of Palmer said the area would be entirely without quick medical aid in case of a mine disaster or serious illness.

The closest hospital is at Sewanee, about 30 miles from Palmer. An elderly physician at nearby Whitwell does little practicing, county officials said.

Dr. Clements, called "Old Doc" by most of the residents, was described as a "competent doctor and good man" by mine officials and prominent citizens. "We want Old Doc back," said many of the people. They were unanimous in saying the Negroes were forbidden to work because of "racial discrimination," and not because of any union trouble.

A nurse at the clinic said the doctor had delivered over 300 babies this year. She said he officially closed the clinic last Thursday morning about 9 o'clock, but delivered a baby there just two hours before and another at a patient's home after he left the clinic.

Contacted Thursday at the home of his mother near McRae, Ga., Dr. Clements said he was undecided about where he would begin another practice. He is married and has two sons, ages 12 and 3. He received his doctor of medicine degree at the Universtiy of Georgia, Augusta branch.

The doctor was described by a relative as a man who doesn't discriminate "between black and white pills for his patients and won't stand for other people telling him what color to take."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS STORIES ABOUT NEGROES

ARk Gazette, Feb, '48. "Negro Labor Leader Held as Communist" (AP story out of N, Y.)

Ark Democrat, Feb 1, '48 -- long story quoting Gov Ben Laney, "Segregation of Races to Stay, Says Governor."

More Negroes Qualified As Voters' Roster Hits Peak

With Georgia's registration hitting an all-time high, indications are that the State also has more Negroes registered to participate in the Democratic primary this year than in 1946—the first year they voted in Georgia.

With reports still missing from 22 counties, Secretary of State Ben Fortson, Jr., reported yesterday a total registration of approximately 1,069,346. This compared with 1,071,120 of a virtually completed registration for the 1946 primary.

Of the present registration, at least 126,748 are Negroes. Sixteen counties of those reporting failed to give a breakdown on white and Negro voters—so this would increase the number of Negro voters over the 126,748 figure. In addition, there are some Negroes registered in the 22 counties yet unheard from. In 1946, Georgia had an estimated 137,897 Negroes registered.

Many of the reports sent to the Secretary of State's office by county clerks are incomplete. Some include estimates instead of actual figures. Many pointed out that their figures showed the registration list before the Board of Registrars began work of purging the list.

Fulton County has the greatest number of white persons registered and also the greatest number of Negroes registered. Its total registration is 130,588, of which 106,294 are white persons and 24,294 are Negroes. DeKalb County has 33,485 voters—not designated by color. Cobb County has 19,288 whites, 1,477 Negroes for a total of 20,765.

Chatham County is the second largest registration county in the State. It has 44,300 whites, 20,700 Negroes for a total of approximately 65,000 voters.

In fourth place (behind DeKalb) is Bibb County, with 23,799 whites, 9,002 Negroes and a total of 32,801 voters.

Laurens County, where officials are under charges in Federal Court of discriminating against Negro voters, lists 1,341 Negroes registered in the total registration of 11,500.

Other big county registrations include: Muscogee, 21,496 whites, 3,916 Negroes, total 25,412; Richmond, 19,389 whites, 5,522 Negroes, total 24,911; Floyd, 17,86 whites, 1,916 Negroes, total 19,778 Troup, 15,000 whites, 600 Negroes total approximately 15,600.

Scottsboro Case Figure Flees in Prison Break

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20—(AP)—Haywood Patterson, one of the defendants in the famed Scottsboro case in the early 1930s, escaped from Kilby Prison late today along with eight other Negro convicts.

Patterson, now 35 years old, was serving a 75-year term for rape. He was convicted in 1937 and had escaped once before tonight. That was in 1943 when he got away from Atmore Prison and was recaptured two days later.

Five of the nine Negroes who got away were taken into custody a few hours later but Patterson and three others were still at large.

One of nine Negroes originally charged with raping two white women on a freight train near Scottsboro, Ala., in 1931, Patterson was first given the death penalty as were all the others.

After six years of appealing his case to the courts, he was finally given a 75-year prison term.

JUSTICE IS SERVED

The heavy sentence imposed on a Negro rapist here this week is noteworthy in several respects, but least of all in its length.

This man was accused of raping four Negro women. He was convicted in one of the cases and sentenced to 99 years in prison. On his subsequent pleas of guilty to the remaining three charges, Criminal Judge L. D. Miller pronounced sentence of 99 years in each, to run consecutively.

This means the man has been sent to the penitentiary to serve a total of 396 years, an obvious impossibility. Actually, the term is meaningless in its length, save for the purpose of preventing the defendant from gaining his freedom on parole. If he ever sets a free foot outside the prison walls, he will have to be pardoned by a governor of the state.

His were heinous crimes and the punishment is none too severe. But even more important, and commendable, is the healthy indication of a better administration of justice in Hamilton County.

Far too often crimes by Negroes against Negroes in this community go unpunished, or at best, are erased with only a figurative slap on the wrist of the guilty. This results in a wholly unwarranted cheapening of human lives or rights among our Negro citizens.

Prompt administration of justice, with punishment to fit the crime, will act as a deterrent to those Negroes who hold the laws of the land too lightly in relationship to their own race. This would be a wholesome development both for Negroes, who in the vast majority are right living and law abiding, and the community as a whole.

NEGRO YOUTH HELD GEORGIA 'REFUGEE'

Lawyer Says Only Offense Plantation 'Escape'—Is Out on Bond Here

The case of a 16-year-old Negro boy who is said to have fled here from virtual serviture in Monticello, Ga.—just as his uncle did from the same plantation eight years ago—was heard before Judge L. D. Miller yesterday. The judge passed a remaining part of the case until July 31 to allow collection of further papers, however.

Negro Attorney R. H. Craig charged in a habeas corpus hearing for Eddie Lee Jackson that the boy was arrested in Georgia by Chattanooga Policeman James C. Carr, who had no authority to do so.

Craig further alleged that his client was apprehended on a letter from Jasper County Sheriff F. R. Ezell, whose only charge against Jackson was "surrendered bond" in Monticello.

According to Craig the youth "walked off" the plantation of H. B. Persons, who allegedly paid him $2 a day for his labor.

Shortly afterward, the lawyer said, Jackson was arrested and jailed, then released on bond. Craig alleges that there was no real charge against the boy.

'Peeping Tom' Charge

Sheriff Ezell testified yesterday that Jackson was wanted on a "peeping Tom" charge. Craig emphasized the fact that no charge other than "surrender bond" had been mentioned in his letter.

Craig also said he doubted that an extradition waiver signed by the boy could have been understood, as Jackson can neither read nor write.

The boy's uncle, Ira Goolsby, 3012 Sydney Street, to whom Jackson came upon arriving here a few days ago, underwent a similar experience eight years ago, Craig said.

Goolsby "scaped" from Persons, was jailed and then released to Walter Blackburn, Covington, Ga., who "paid $25" for it, it was said. Later Goolsby, who was being paid $18 a month, left and came to Chattanooga.

Goolsby is now a laborer at the Scholze Tannery.

Jackson was released yesterday on $250 bond pending final hearing of the case.

Scottsboro Case Negro Still Free

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 22—(AP)—A 35-year-old Negro, Haywood Patterson, one of the defendants in the highly publicized Scottsboro assault case, was still at large today after his escape from Kilby Prison Tuesday.

Patterson was serving 75 years for his part in the assault incident in 1931. Of eight Negroes who escaped with him, five were captured within a few hours after the break. Three others are still at large with Patterson.

It was the Negro's second escape since he was sentenced in 1937 after six years of court battles. Originally, Patterson and eight other Negroes were convicted of assaulting two white women on a freight train near Scottsboro, Ala., and were sentenced to death.

Patterson had been punished 15 times for violation of prison rules. Four times he slashed other inmates with knives.

Negro Jailed, Mob Foiled

Chester, S. C., July 22.—(AP)—A young Negro was jailed today after a crowd of approximately 200 sought him for frightening a young white mother.

Police Chief M. C. Chandler said the 30-year-old farmer, seized by officers before civilians reached him, told him he merely asked the woman:

"Where do you think you're going?"

The chief said he doubted if charges could be brought against the unidentified Negro.

The woman had told her mother the Negro had made improper advances.

The incident set off a spark that quickly blazed over the Gayle Mill area.

Approximately 30 officers—from the city and county departments and the state constabulary—rushed to the scene when reports reached them a large crowd was gathering. Two bloodhounds were brought from Columbia.

The chief said that some of the civilians who joined in the chase were armed but surrendered their weapons without objections.

The Negro was taken into custody while plowing. There was a possibility he would be removed tonight to another jail.

Another Negro had been arrested earlier for questioning. He was held temporarily.

Publisher James Tindall of the Chester Reporter said the woman's mother told him her daughter, 27 and mother of five children, was accosted by the Negro in a woods near her home. The Negro allegedly made improper advances and the young woman ran.

regret none can be

Man Bites Dog

Editor Constitution: Lincoln Park is a model colored community which had its inception over 50 years ago. It is only a half mile from Rockville, a rural city of 6,000, and lies about 10 miles northwest of the nation's capital.

As both communities have grown in recent years, there now exists a street forming an unwritten line of demarcation between white and colored residences, created as the areas have grown together. Whereas no deed restriction or covenant was ever provided on either side, it was always agreed and promised by the developer of this large tract that lots would be sold so that each community would retain its identity. This promise has been kept for these many years and peace and harmony has always prevailed.

The report through Lincoln Park that one of its citizens was about to sell to a white family has brought about a furore among the colored citizens. Civic leaders and many others have approached the near-by city officials with appeals asking how it could be stopped. When told that the recent Supreme Court decision which gives equal rights to purchase property to all races would prevail, they have departed very disgruntled and predict all types of dire results if this white family moves in.

The moral seems to be that: The BETTER, deeper-thinking people of both races still desire the intimate privacy of each living with his own. What a pity States' rights, the basis of our Constitution, should be violated by the decisions of a few on the top level. "They know not what they do."

G. LAMAR KELLY,
Mayor.

Rockville, Md.

EDITORIALS

Tampa Times, April 2, 1948; "Thinking Negroes Should Repudiate ~~N~~ Randolph Threat."
Raleigh News & Observer, "James Edward Shepard;" eulogy to Negro educator. Oct 8 '47
Richmond News Leader Oct 7 '47; "Two Noted Educators pass." eulogy to 2 N edcators

Atlanta Journal, Oct 12.-- "A Negro Dies." Quotes from Charlotte Observer, Charlotte News, Raleigh News and Observer about death of Dr. James E. Shepherd.

Birmingham, Ala., News -- June 9, 1948 "Bettering Race Relations"; 5 par editorial (second spot) lauding Birmingham ~~Ministers~~ Protestant Pastors Union for its proposal to set up ~~an~~ a city inter-racial council.

Atlanta Constitution, july 1947: "A Valued Georgian Dies," eulogy to R. R. Wright, Negro who was ~~first~~ president of ~~the~~ first Negro college in state, later founded C&S Bank in Philadelphia. "His life is an inspiration to those of both races who strive for the genuine improvement of opportunity."

Marshall, Tex., News-Messegner, June 22, ~~1947~~ 47: eulogy to death of Dr. Mathew Winifred Dogan, 82-year-old president emiruts of Wiley College.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer: October 22, ~~1947~~ '47: eulogy to Dr. Henry L. McCrorey on occassion of retireent from presidency of Johnson ~~Mx~~ C. Smith University.

Constitution, July 29, 1948: - Praise for Atlanta city school system for plans to build two auditorium-gymnasiums for Negro high schools. Ain't we good?

Constitution July 27, 1948:- Praise for Fulton County for setting up county high school for Negroes, providing bus service. Ain't we good?

Constitution, July 29, 1948:- Comment on Russeell proposal for federal aid to Ns who want to emigrate.

Constitution, April 4 48:- "No Help th the Negro," strong attack on Negro press, partifularly Chicago Defender, ending: "The Negro has got to become what he fights for if he wishes to attain his goals." -- No sense. (Back and forth)

Norfolk, Va., Pilot:- Comment on election of Negro to Nansemond County's Board of Supervisors. Favorable, discreet.

Negro Escort Irks Solons

Two Georgia Congressmen were reported "on the warpath" in Washington yesterday because of an incident, which an Atlanta Army officer said "happened only once and through error" — the sending of a Georgia soldier's body home in charge of a Negro escort.

Rep. John Wood, of Canton, said he had received complaints from the families of white war dead in his district that Negro soldiers had served as escorts in charge of returning the bodies.

Rep. Eugene Cox, of Camilla, termed the act "a studied insult to our people" and added, "This is carrying politics to the very brink of the grave."

Col. J. H. Pruitt, in charge of the American Graves Registration Service for the Atlanta district, said the Congressmen's complaints "grew out of an isolated incident, which occurred through error."

NEGRO AND VOTING

S. C. NEGRO
ENROLLMENT SAID
EFFECTED ...Atl Constitution, Aug 3, '48.

Consti, Aug 4, 48..."Anti-Negro Vote Charge Denied in Dougherty."

On the whole Southern press has reported facts of Negro enfranshisement whit good balance, rare sensationalism.

USE OF NEGRO NEWS TO BUTTRESS SOUTHERN CONCEPT OF WHITE MAN AND NEGRO

Constitution, Aug 5 (INS)...Dateline McComb Miss., quoting publisher of McComb Enterprise-Journal...175 Miss and La Negroes "lured" to Wisconsin by promises of high pay to work in cherry orchards, kept there under guard to prevent their return home until harvest over. "Wisconsin is both a land of cherries and politivians who talk about civil rights, but these colored folks were emphatic in saying they want no more of Wisconsin."

CONSTITUTION, Aug. 3, '48 -- White student in Austin, Tex., denied admission to Texas State University for Negroes.

SEGREGATION

Constitution August 4, 48: following SC mandates, "Segregation Ban in Oklahoma ~~Sxxxhx~~ Schools Sought."

Paris, Tex., News, Sept 16 '47: "Sweatt Presents Segregati n Case in UT Magazine." account of story by Houston ~~x~~ mail carrier who applied for admission to TU Law School, appearing in student magazine at ~~TH~~ UT

South's Best Soil-Saving Negroes Named

48

SPARTA, Aug. 5—(AP)—Ten of the South's best Negro soil conservation farmers will be honored at Log Cabin community's annual Southwide conservation jamboree near here tomorrow.

Each has been selected as the No. 1 Negro conservationist in his State and one of the group will be selected as the South's No. 1 Negro conservationist.

The State winners are:

Alabama, Otho McKinney, Clanton; Arkansas, Dave Evans, Emmet; Georgia, Charles Lee Fussell, Blackshear; Kentucky, Andrew Carman, Mayfield; North Carolina, John P. Harris, Polkton; Oklahoma, C. A. Nunn, Fallis.

South Carolina, Tom McElreath, Woodruff; Tennessee, Melmoth Ragland, Denmark; Texas, J. W. Smothers, Brownsboro; Virginia, George Yates, Boyd's Tavern.

Each farmer, selected in a contest sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life in co-operation with soil conservation district supervisors, will receive $100.

An additional $50 will go to the winner of the Southwide award, Benjamin F. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the Negro Country Life organization, said.

August 11, 1948

Mr. Russ Heitman
Secretary-Manager
Alabama Press Association
Union Building
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Dear Mr. Heitman:

I'm writing at the suggestion of Stanford Smith, of the Georgia Press Association, with the hope that you may find it possible to help me on one of the Council's current projects.

This particular project has to do with the handling of Negro news by the white Southern press. It's the Council's idea simply that newspaper editors have a special responsibility in the field of race relations, and that editors might be better equipped to fulfill that responsibility if they had a little clearer understanding of the cause-and-effect relationship between the way they present news about Negroes and the way most of their white readers think about Negroes. What's proposed is the publication of a manual to include, first, a survey of current editorial practices -- both good and bad -- in the handling of Negro news; and, second, a recommended style sheet for the handling of Negro news. The manual is to be written for the trade and will be made available to editors all over the South.

Since the Council has asked me to work up such a manual, I want very definitely to get the counsel of people like yourself. Would it be at all possible for you to spare me an hour or so on Tuesday afternoon, August 17? I plan to catch the 10:20 out of Atlanta on Tuesday, and am due in Tuscaloosa about 2:45. If you could arrange to see me about 3:15 or 3:30, I'd be most obliged. I'd like to talk with you at some length about the varying practices you may have observed among Alabama's weeklies, as well as some aspects of the whole problem of reporting race news.

Please let me know soon if you can see me on Tuesday. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

August 11, 1948

Mr. Aubrey Williams
Publisher
Southern Farmer
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Williams:

My trip for the SRC will enable me to be in Montgomery on Wednesday, August 18. If it's convenient with you, I'd like very much to see you and have our talk about the Southern Farmer then.

I'm due in Montgomery about 10:40 Wednesday morning and plan to spend the night there, returning to Atlanta by way of Tuskegee the next morning. I can get up to your office, I'm sure, any time after eleven on Wednesday that suits you.

Please drop me a line and let me know if you'll be able to see me on Wednesday, and, if so, where and at what time you want me to meet you. Meanwhile, I'll be looking forward to our talk.

Sincerely,

August 11, 1948

Mr. E. O. Meyer
Secretary-Manager
Virginia Press Association
510-14 V. A. Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I'm writing you at the suggestion of Stanford Smith, of the Georgia Press Association, with the hope that you may find it possible to help me on one of the Council's current projects.

This particular project has to do with the handling of Negro news by the white Southern press. It's the Council's idea simply that newspaper editors have a special responsibility in the field of race relations, and that editors might be better equipped to fulfill that responsibility if they had a little clearer understanding of the cause-and-effect relationship between the way they present news about Negroes and the way most of their white readers think about Negroes. What's proposed is the publication of an editor's manual which would include, first, a survey of current editorial practices -- both good and bad -- in the handling of Negro news; and, second, a recommended style sheet for the handling of Negro news. The manual is to be written for the trade, and will be made available to editors all over the South.

Since I've been asked to work up such a manual, I want very much to get the counsel of people like yourself. Would it be at all possible for you to spare me an hour or so on Monday morning, August 23? I plan to be in Richmond then for about six hours -- from about seven till shortly after noon -- and if you could arrange to see me about nine or ten o'clock that morning, I'd be most obliged. I'd like to talk with you at some length about the varying practices you may have observed among Virginia's weeklies, as well as some aspects of the whole problem of race news.

My schedule is not yet fixed, so if Monday happens to be inconvenient with you, I could easily arrange to be in Richmond on Tuesday, instead of Monday, or even on the Saturday preceding (August 21).

Please let me hear from you soon. Thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin Kytle
Special Research Associate

CK/hs

August 11, 1948

Mr. R. E. Garst
City Editor
The New York Times
Times Building
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Garst:

Some time ago your friend Dr. George Mitchell was looking through a copy of your book, "Headlines and Deadlines," and came across a passage that gave him an idea for a project for the Southern Regional Council. The passage was to the effect that the race of a man figuring in the news was no proper subject for a headline.

It occurred to Dr. Mitchell then that a manual on the handling of Negro news might be of considerable help to the editors of white newspapers in the South. His idea, of course, is simply that newspaper editors have a special responsibility in the field of race relations, and that editors might be better equipped to fulfill that responsibility if they had a little clearer understanding of the cause-and-effect relationship between the way they present news about Negroes and the way most of their white readers think about Negroes.

As the manual is now conceived, it will be divided into two sections. The first will be merely an objective report on current practices -- both good and bad -- in the handling of Negro news by the Southern press; the second will be a sort of recommended style sheet. We hope to publish this fall. The manual will go to journalism students and, with the endorsement of the ANPA, to editors all over the South.

Since I've been asked to do this project, I want very much to get the counsel of as many working newspapermen as possible -- and particularly of men like yourself who have spent sometime reflecting generally on the whole problem of race news. Would it be at all possible for us to arrange an interview in New York toward the end of this month? I am planning tentatively to be in New York for two days -- over Tuesday and Wednesday, August 24 and 25 -- and I'd be most obliged if you could spare me a half hour anytime during either day.

Please let me know if it will be possible for me to see you. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin Kytle
Special Research Associate

July

Sincerely,

Please let me know if it will be possible for me to see you. Thank you for your cooperation.

August 11, 1948

Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman
Library, Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Guzman:

I have been asked by the Council to do a bit of research into the handling of Negro news by the white Southern press, and I'm hoping you will be able to help me.

What the Council hopes will come out of this research is a manual for Southern newspaper editors. As now conceived, the manual would include not only a report on current editorial practices -- both good and bad --in the handling of Negro news, but a recommended style sheet as well. It's our idea, simply, that newspaper editors have a special responsibility in the field of race relations, and that editors might be better equipped to fulfill that responsiblity if they had a little clearer understanding of the cause-and-effect relationship between the way they present news about Negroes and the way most of their white readers think about Negroes.

I plan to be at Tuskegee for a couple of Hours next Thursday, August 19. I'd be most obliged if you could arrange to see me for perhaps an hour sometime that morning -- say, shortly after nine o'clock. I'm sure you must have many ideas of your own about the ways in which Negro news is reported. I'd also be grateful if you could provide me with references to any published materials on this subject, as well as with any illustrative examples you might be able to pull fromyour clipping files.

Write and let me know if you can't seem me next Thursday. Otherwise I'll plan to be at your office in the library about 9:15.

Thank you so much for your help.

Sincerely yours

Calvin Kytle
Research Associate

What Negroes Are Doing

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

An all-day picnic, addresses and music will feature the ground-breaking ceremony at Whitney, St. Clair County, Wednesday, for the first unit of the Dorcas Johnson Home for Dependent Negro Children.

The project, taken over last Fall by the Methodist Church, is located about 42 miles east of Birmingham on U. S. Highway 11, and is near Ashville.

The grounds are the gift of Mrs. Beulah E. Moore as a memorial to her mother, the late Mrs. Dorcas Johnson.

Among those to appear on the program will be Mrs. Moore, the Rev. G. H. Gilder, pastor of the Ashville Methodist Church; J. W. Deerman, peace officer at Ashville; the Happy Five singers of Ashville; the Rev. Z. K. Jackson, pastor of the Methodist Church at Marion; Dr. C. J. Baker, pastor of Miller Memorial Presbyterian Church, Birmingham; Mrs. Allen Jones, Miss Gladys Hawkins, the Rev. Joel C. Carson, pastor of the Methodist Church at Tuscaloosa; the Rev. B. G. King, pastor Twenty-Fifth Street Baptist Church.

The Rev. H. A. Peevy, pastor of the Sayreton Methodist Church, will be in charge of the program.

A chartered bus will take the group to the site.

* * *

MRS. ALICE P. ALLEN, national president of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, announces the national convention will convene in New York City, Aug. 20-25.

Delegates from Alpha Eta Chapter, Birmingham, will be Miss Ossie V. Ware, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, president of Alpha Eta Chapter, and Mrs. Annie B. Jackson King.

* * *

THE REV. J. A. BABINGTON-JOHNSON, former pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church here, has been appointed bishop's deputy and general manager of the A. M. E. Zion Church Schools in Nigeria, West Africa.

Nigeria occupies an area of 333,000 square miles with a population of 35,000,000. The A. M. E. Zion Church has 50 churches, 35 schools, 30,000 members, 5,000 pupils and 132 teachers.

The Rev. Babington-Johnson will preach his farewell sermon Sunday.

* * *

MRS. MYRTLE WRIGHT BLISSETT, recently reelected president of Tau Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, will leave for St. Louis, Aug. 21, where the annual convention of the sorority will convene.

METROPOLITAN A. M. E. Zion Church will be settled in its new basement Sunday. Dedicatory services will be held, the sermon to be delivered by the Rev. J. A. Babington-Johnson, former pastor and recently appointed missionary to Nigeria in West Africa.

The cornerstone will be laid at 3 p.m. by the Olive Branch Grand Lodge F. and A. A. Y. Masons of Alabama. Dr. W. L. Turner, national grand master of the York Masons, will preach.

The public is invited to attend these services.

* * *

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS Bank of Durham, N. C., observed its 40th anniversary last week.

President of the bank is Charles

only about 30 colored pilots are employed throughout the nation.

* * *

MRS. ELAINE CYRUS GRAHAM, fashion editor of "Our World" magazine, flew to Paris Sunday to attend the Paris Couture (fashion show). Before returning she will visit the Riviera, Cannes, and other fashion spots in France.

Mrs. Graham will do a series for the magazine on Parisian fashions.

* * *

MRS. HELEN DORSEY, nurse at Tuskegee Veterans Administration hospital, has volunteered for polio epidemic work in Charlotte, N. C., Dr. T. T. Tilden, hospital manager, announced. A former Army nurse, Mrs. Dorsey was sent by the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross. She is a graduate of Meharry Medical College school of nursing.

* * *

THE FACULTY AND student body of Miles College presented a special program Monday honoring Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Shepard, members of the faculty since 1937.

Mrs. Shepard has served as librarian, and Mr. Shepard as instructor of biology and professor of instruction.

The Shepards will take up their new duties this Fall at Arkansas A. M. and N. College.

Atty. and Mrs. B. L. Smith and children, Allean and Benji, have returned to their home in Detroit after visiting their parents, Mrs. Catherine Gordon of 1001 Sixth Avenue, North, and Mrs. Eulah Smith of 1224 Coosa Street.

Among courtesies extended by friends and relatives was a Sunday dinner party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Reynolds. Sharing this courtesy were Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Smith and two nieces and two nephews of New York City.

Mrs. Smith, the former Rudella Gordon of this city, is a teacher of art in the Detroit city schools.

* * *

MISS A. LUCILLE DAVIS, member of the faculty of the Parker High School, is home after a year's leave of absence for study at the University of Iowa. She received the master of arts degree in speech at recent commencement exercises and will resume her duties at the Parker High School in September.

* * *

Charles Fisher Anderson, son of Mrs. Gertrude E. and the late Dr. B. J. Anderson, has been appointed to a three-man commission to codify the laws of the state of Massachusetts. Announcement of the appointment was made a week ago by Gov. Bradford.

Mr. Anderson is a product of the Birmingham public schools, an honor graduate of Morehouse College. He received his master of laws degree from Harvard.

* * *

MRS. A. W. PLUMP, back at Yale University for a refresher course at the Yale School for Alcoholic Education, will represent the Alabama Sojourner Truth Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Plump was reelected president of the Sojourner Truth Union last month at Tuskegee.

Love Lyrics Attuned To Times

BY ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Reporter

EAST LANSING, Mich. —The sentimental love songs that Americans like so much are a rebellion against gadgets, says Dr. Paul Honigsheim.

Dr. Honigsheim, a professor of sociology, anthropology and foreign studies at Michigan State College, has started a new science—the sociology of music. It's the study of the place of music and musicians in society and their effects on it.

Americans, he explains, are proud of their gadgets, automobiles, refrigerators, huge production lines, statistics, and industrial way of life. But machines and gadgets are cold, and scarcely sentimental.

Romantic music is an outlet for the repressed sentiment. So Tin Pan Alley, the "June, moon, you blue" combinations, crooners and radio waves dripping with sighs and love found a receptive audience.

With the Russians, melody is out, Dr. Honigsheim said. Soviet music must glorify the Communist idea and its accomplishments. Rhythm is the important thing. song is written to praise a Soviet triumph, like the building of a railroad. Art doesn't have to be beautiful. It must simply be effective propaganda.

* * *

HITLER LIKED MUSIC that glorified the old mystic and romantic idea that the Germans had about themselves, Dr. Honigsheim continued. Wagner was a good drum beater for this purpose. His music supported and glorified the myth of Nordic supremacy.

Before 1800, said Dr. Honigsheim, music was an amusement of the wealthy. European music was played largely in the courts and at high church functions. Prominent people were invited to attend.

Music spread along with the democratic idea, becoming something belonging more and more to the people.

In the 19th century, music was sponsored increasingly by the state and community, Dr. Honigsheim continued. Musicians often were supported by the state. Paris today has three large state-supported theaters.

As for opera, it was natural for it to start in Italy, the sociologist said. Opera was largely connected with the special spiritual structure of the Italian Renaissance, he explained. Italians then regarded the ancient Greek civilization as representing the highest culture ever achieved. The Italians thought that the classic Greek dramas had been sung and not spoken. Musical plays, or operas, consequently were composed and performed.

First federal tax on gasoline was imposed in 1932.

THE SENSATION OF THE INDUSTRY
Coroaire PATENTED The Scotch Heater
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Address.....
Town.....State.....

Make these 4 comparisons before you buy any car

[illegible] members, 3,000 pupils and 132 teachers.

The Rev. Babington-Johnson will preach his farewell sermon Sunday.

* * *

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The cornerstone will be laid at 3 p.m. by the Olive Branch Grand Lodge F. and A. A. Y. Masons of Alabama. Dr. W. L. Turner, national grand master of the York Masons, will preach.

The public is invited to attend these services.

* * *

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS Bank of Durham, N. C., observed its 40th anniversary last week.

President of the bank is Charles Clinton Spaulding. Born on a farm, he started as a clerk.

The bank was opened with a capital of $10,000. As of June 30, 1948, assets were listed as $5,002,955.34.

* * *

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of the Church of God in Christ will meet in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7 to 11.

The denomination was organized 42 years ago by Bishop C. H. Mason, who holds the position of senior bishop, ex-officio.

National headquarters of the church is in Memphis.

* * *

THE CHICAGO Negro Chamber of Commerce announced last week that it is completing plans for the forthcoming exposition on Negro business, to be held at Giles Avenue Armory, Sept. 4 to 6. A pre-exposition conference with Negro business men throughout the Middle Western states is scheduled for Sept. 1 to 3 in the Ida B. Wells community center.

* * *

JOHN A. SHAW, Ethiopian consul general in New York, has announced his country is offering prizes totaling $20,000 to architects and engineers designing winning entries for the new emperor's palace in Addis Ababa.

The contest is open to architects and engineers of all races and nations.

* * *

CREDIT OF $70,000,000 has been made available to Southern farmers, white and colored, for buying farms and insured mortgages, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced.

The fund will be available to farmers whether tenants, sharecroppers, farm laborers or veterans until July, 1949.

Of the total, $8,400,000 may be borrowed directly from the agency to buy family-sized farms. The agency is also authorized to insure farm ownership loans up to $62,000,000 which may be advanced by private lenders.

* * *

A NATIONAL NEGRO aviation convention will be held in New York, Sept. 10 to 12. The Warhawk Aviation Club will be sponsor and host.

In stating the aim of the convention, the Warhawk Aviation Club pointed out that, although Negro pilots had an excellent war record,

FOR NEGROES

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COMPARE THE POPULARITY

You can identify the *biggest value* in any list of products by picking out the one product which enjoys greatest popularity, year after year. In the field of motor cars, that product is Chevrolet! More people are *buying* Chevrolets, and more people are *driving* Chevrolets than any other make of car, again this year as they have done in the *total 17-year period,* 1931 to date!

COMPARE THE FEATURES

You will find that Chevrolet is the *only* car combining the Unitized Knee-Action Ride for gliding smoothness . . . the world's champion Valve-in-Head engine for performance and economy . . . Body by Fisher for tasteful beauty and luxury . . . and Fisher Unisteel Construction *plus* Unitized Knee-Action *plus* Positive-Action Hydraulic Brakes for all-round safety protection!

COMPARE THE PRICES

You'll agree with millions of other car buyers that prices—like quality—are a major consideration in these times; and just as Chevrolet's Big-Car quality is unique in its price range, so Chevrolet prices are the *lowest* in its field. Moreover, Chevrolet also saves you substantial sums on gas, oil and upkeep—to help your budget all the more!

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WOOD CHEVROLET CO., Inc.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. PHONE 3-8256

DRENNEN MOTOR CAR CO.
BESSEMER, ALA., PHONE 6-6375

DRENNEN MOTOR CAR COMPANY
ENSLEY, ALA. PHONE 6-3101

AL DEMENT CHEVROLET COMPANY
NORTH BIRMINGHAM, ALA. PHONE 54-1511

Three More Presidents

The News recently had an editorial adding the names of two Negroes to the honor roll of Birmingham residents who have been elected president (or similar position) of a national organization. They brought to 91 the number of persons who, in being so honored, have brought honor to Birmingham.

Our attention has now been directed to the fact that three other Negroes, not heretofore named in this space, are also holding national posts of that top rank. They are:

W. E. Shortridge, 1430 19th Street, president of National Negro Funeral Directors.

Dr. W. L. Turner, 309 Eighth Avenue, West, most worshipful national grand master of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons.

Mrs. Alice P. Allen, 1606 11th Avenue, North, national president of the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

The News is glad to add these names to the list of which it is the self-appointed keeper. There are now 94 names on it. And it is glad especially to get this additional evidence that Birmingham citizens of all races are considered by their associates to be worthy of national leadership.

B'HAM NEWS 8/17/48

Serious Business

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 8000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 1,000

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   ✓ Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? We handle Negro News just like any other

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes __ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes ✓ No____

14. If so, where, Run of paper

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Do not use names of any youth white or colored under 18 yrs of age in connection with any crime

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 6m

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (X)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service (X)
   E. in civic affairs (X)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? as they develop

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No no

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No no

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline (X)
   Lead (X)
   Both (X)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No no

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No X

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No X

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes X No_____

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( ) R.O.P.
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We will make Commercial Pictures of Negroes - But do not Print in Paper

The Tribune-News
Carnesville Ga

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 600

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 5

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? AS THEY HAPPEN - NOT TOO MANY OCCUR

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (X)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No X

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No letters published for lack of interest.

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No X

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes ____ No _____ We accept any advertising that is accompanied by the money.

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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AUG 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 10,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 40

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (X)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Difficult to estimate

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No X but am trying to develop one

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (X)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X No____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Sports and general news

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No X Have had none.

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No_____

14. If so, where,

    On ~~special~~ page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 600

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 25

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

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( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negroe achievement
A. in sports ( )
B. in arts or fields of entertainment
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs (✓)
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Religious

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

Headline (✓)
Lead ( )
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No_____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
Yes ____ No ✓

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

63 Auburn Ave
Atlanta Ga

help them In fact the white people recently helped them with money to build a new church. No ill feeling here between the two races.

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

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Southern Regional Council

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 20

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 1

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons. none
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes. "
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes. "
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( ) "
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment "
   C. in agriculture ( ) "
   D. in military service ( ) "
   E. in civic affairs ( ) "
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? _____

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _ _ No No

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No No

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

   No stories carried or submitted

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes___ No No

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No_____ no letters received

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No No

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ____ No_____ No negroes in business here

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We give negroes church or school notices but they dont submit one on an average of once a year.

We don't have more than two dozen colored people in this county. What we have are treated with proper respect by whites. When they need financial help for school or church the white people always help them.

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Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? _____ our population is 4590 Negro

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? _____ We have about 590 of circulation in negro homes -

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (X)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service (X)
   E. in civic affairs (X)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

   We do not play up "crime" stories - We try to carry only facts without racial bias - Wherever there is outstanding achievement -

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? _____

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No _____

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No no

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes _____ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes X No _____

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

This is a country newspaper in Deep South - We carry Negro school news, give free subscriptions to negro high school and play up any success that comes to "colored" people in field of agriculture, dairying etc - our policy is regarded as "liberal." We aim at a better understanding between the races but we do not use "Mr." or "Mrs." when writing of a Negro -

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AUG 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 16,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 350

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (X)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service (X)
   E. in civic affairs (X)
   (X) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? 1st, 2nd, and General Social items in regular negro' column.

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ✓ No ____

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (X)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Seldom, but usually it is of outstanding negro achiev.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ (X)
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes occasionally, when they are received No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____

14. If so, where, [redacted] anywhere in paper if business is for both races. In [redacted] Negro News Sec. when race only

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(over)

We have one policy that has been followed by this newspaper for several years, which we tried to change but it caused local dissension so we continue it: i.e.

We use "madam" for married Negro women instead of "Mrs."

Delete the "Mr" and "Miss".

Herald Established 1876 Consolidated 1914 Journal Established 1895

OFFICIAL ORGAN WARE COUNTY, CITY OF WAYCROSS, BOARD OF EDUCATION AND UNITED STATES COURT

WAYCROSS JOURNAL-HERALD

South Georgia's Greatest Newspaper

EVENING AND SUNDAY MORNING

JOURNAL-HERALD BUILDING

Radio Station WAYX, The Voice of South Georgia

ESTABLISHED 1936. AFFILIATED WITH WORLD BROADCASTING SYSTEM MUTUAL NETWORK

JACK WILLIAMS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

MEMBER:
8TH DISTRICT PRESS ASSOCIATION
GEORGIA PRESS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
N. E. A. SERVICE, INC.
ASSOCIATED PRESS FULL LEASED WIRE

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA Aug. 25, 1948.

Mr. Stanford Smith, Secty.-Mgr.
Georgia Press Association
24 Ivy Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear friend Stanford:

We are returning herewith Questionairre "How Do You Handle Negro News?" Waycross is blessed with a very high type negro population, and our dealings with them have been most friendly. Since there are so many negroes here and they have no paper of their own, and we prefer not mixing the news too much, so in order to work it out to the most satisfactory conclusion, we on Friday of each week publish a small magazine section which we call The Negro Supplement. This is written by a negro correspondent and only goes in the daily edition to negro subscribers. In this paper there is considerable news of interest to negroes and advertising of their theater, cafes, etc.

In our regular edition we publish some negro news, but we consolidate as much as possible in the regular negro supplement. We rarely use a cut of the negro in our regular daily paper, and although we at times use negro names and the word negro in headlines, we are trying to avoid using the word negro in every headline that has reference to negroes.

Trusting this meets your requirements, and with kind regards I am,

Cordially yours,
WAYCROSS JOURNAL-HERALD
Jack Williams
Editor and Publisher

JW/db
Enc.

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 30,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 600

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (X)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service (X)
   E. in civic affairs (X)
   (X) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Varies

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes __ No ____
   (For Negro Supplement - Yes.)

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes X No _____
   (Have weekly edition)

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline (X)
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ____
   (Rarely in regular edition.)

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )
    See above.

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No _____
    (Rarely)

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes X No _____

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )
    See above.

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? Don't know

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? Don't know

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark) none

   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? none

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ___ no

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ___ no

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( ) Don't carry story.
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No ___ no

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 7) none

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( ) no
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( ) no

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ___ No ___ no

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ___ No ___ no

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ____ No ___ no

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( ) no
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Rather not fill
Questionaires of this nature
Stewart Webster Journal
Stewart County

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HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 800

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 15

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (x) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (x)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment x
   C. in agriculture (x)
   D. in military service (x)
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   (x) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? In Agriculture

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No x

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No x

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (x)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No x

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish [illegible]ers from Negro readers? Yes ____ No x

12. Is it your sty[illegible] capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes x No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes ____ No x

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

The Commerce News,
Commerce, Ga.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

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HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 500

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 75-90

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negroe achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service ( ) — none as yet
E. in civic affairs (✓)
(✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Needs of Negroes

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ___ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both ( )
Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ___

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Features, entertainment, Sports,

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ___ No Haven't had any

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ___

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ___ No ___ Haven't had any

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Our policy is to point out the needs of the Negro - We believe in segregation but not in a discriminatory sense -

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

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HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 4000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service (X)
   E. in civic affairs (X)
   (X) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? AGRICULTURE — SCHOOLS

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes __ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both (X)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ___ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ___

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes ✓ No ____

14. If so, where,

    [redacted] In regular edition (✓)
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 1800

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 100

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

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4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? C. agriculture

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes __ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline (✓)
   Lead (✓)
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ___ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ___

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ___

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( ) as usual
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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AUG 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

Formerly we have had little crime, either White or Colored in Berkeley. We would publish all news

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 4000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 40

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? _____

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _ _ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes____ No____
   Now have but would if occasion demanded.

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )
    Have done so.

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No_____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes ____ No X

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We would carry Negro news etc. when justified, in our opinion. The news would be Kept Apart from rest of paper.

Cashmere Journal.

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AUG 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 70,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 1200-1500

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   To some extent (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Personal mentions + funerals - this makes up 90% of our local negro news other.

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ✓ - not employed - volunteering No ____

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____

14. If so, where, in regular advertising section alongside with Negro news

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We try to give our negro readers a fair amount of space + head the news with the line "Colored News". We have three consistent negro advertisers representing 7 businesses. To the best of our knowledge, our newspaper is accepted favorably by Negroes in this area.

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 12000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 300

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? _____

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes ✓ No _____

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

PEYTON ANDERSON
PUBLISHER
THE MACON TELEGRAPH
THE MACON NEWS
MACON, GEORGIA

August 26, 1948

Dear Stanford:

Attached is the questionnaire on our handling of the negro news, and under separate cover I am sending sample daily and Sunday paper for your information.

Most sincerely,

Mr. Stanford Smith, Sec'y-Mgr.,
Georgia Press Assn.,
24 Ivy St., S. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 150.000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 9.000

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   ✓ Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓) Church activities
   E. in civic affairs (✓) social activities Political activities
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? all

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ✓ No ✗ - Straight salary

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( ) Depending on story
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) all #3

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ (✓)
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition (✓)
    In special Negro edition (✓)

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Had a negro page for 35 years - goes only to negro subscribers in the city - Space now 1 page daily - 2 pages on Sunday. Covers all negro social and church news -

MACON TELEGRAPH and News.

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? **11,000**

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? **Have no way of knowing since circulation records do not show race.**

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

When they are of general news value.

(x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
(x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negroe achievement
A. in sports ( )
B. in arts or fields of entertainment
C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs ( )
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community. **All this is taken care of in a Negro column written by negroes and published every week it is submitted.**

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? **Stories of achievement occur more frequently than crime stories, of course.**

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes **1** No ____

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes **x** No ____

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

See Note on Back on this item

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both ( )
Neither ( )

There is no policy wither for or against this. Each story is handled on its own merit and displayed according to its importance. The fact that a crime is committed by a Negro does not alter the way the story is handled or would be handled had the culprit been white.

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes **x** No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) **Stories of achievement only, or purely feature stories. We carry few crime pictures and have never carried a Negro crime picture, but would if it was warranted.**

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (x)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ____
Have never had one submitted.

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes **x** No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
Yes **x** No ____

14. If so, where, **in regular advertising pages.**

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet. **News of interest only to Negroes is carried in the special Negro column. News involving Negroes, but of interest to both races is carried in the regular news columns.**

With further reference to No. 7-The prson involved in any crime story is identified as to being either white or colored if there is any doubt as to his race. For our own protection in avoiding a situation where any reader might associate the person involved with another person of the same or simalar name, all identifying material obtainable is used.

address should be sufficient

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? Approx. 3,000-3,500

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 300

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. ✓ in sports (✓)
   B. ✓ in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
   C. ✓ in agriculture (✓)
   D. ✓ in military service (✓)
   E. ✓ in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Stories of Negro achievement in various fields

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes __ No X (See Note)

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )
   } No set policy - would be determined by type of crime and other circumstances.

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X (occasionally) No____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ⊕

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes X No____

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition (X)
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Note - We have a leading Negro who acts as editor of "Colored News" column; most news is channelled through him. However, stories of church, social and civic affairs are regularly accepted from individual Negro sources.

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1948
Southern Regional

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 5000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 100

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? AGRICULTURAL News FROM COLORED COUNTY AGENT, ABOUT NEGRO WORK

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ___ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline (✓)
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ___

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Might if they were received Yes ___ No ___

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ___ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ___

14. If so, where,

    [redacted] in regular edition (✓)
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Postmarked Douglas, Ga

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 5600

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 62

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negroe achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs ( )
(✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Sports

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes yes No ____ exchange paper for service.

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No no

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

Headline ( )
Lead (✓) or body of story
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes yes No____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Feature

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes yes No_____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes yes No____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
Yes yes No_____

14. If so, where, anywhere in paper —

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

None

Texas

Italy Publisher Discusses

Handling of Negro News

By RUSSELL W. BRYANT
Italy News-Herald

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO a Negro girl came into my office to sell me a copy of the Kansas City Call. Out of curiosity I paid her the dime and proceeded to see for myself just how the Negro press was handling the civil rights controversy.

I found the front page made up almost entirely of news stories gathered from all sections of the nation. Each story told of some act of discrimination against a Negro. Similar articles appeared on the first inside pages. The line of thought on the editorial page closely approached the doctrine of communism. The pages that followed, however, were eyeopeners to me and supplied me with an idea as to how the publishers of the South may meet the challenge.

It was at the back of the newspaper that I discovered column after column of personal items about the Negroes of dozens of Texas towns and communities, including three in the area served by the Italy News-Herald. These told of visits, of parties, of church affairs, of deaths. These small items were what the people of these communities were paying a dime to read, there being about 50 copies sold weekly in Italy, while less than a dozen copies of the News-Herald were circulating in the colored section.

I thought of adding a colored correspondence section to my newspaper, but was in doubt as to the reaction of my white readers. It was then I decided to mention the matter at the TPA Convention in San Antonio. Those of the Texas press present remember that Deskins Wells of the Wellington Leader proved to be the only publisher in the state who had had nerve enough to recognize the Negro as a part of the community.

Deskins said he had had no comment one way or another since starting to carry news of the colored people. That did not sound right to me, because there should be some reaction one way or another. When I returned home from the convention I decided to go ahead with the plan, but before doing so called a meeting of church leaders, civic clubs and other organizations, outlined my proposed program and the reasons for it and asked that they serve as spotters for any comment they might hear.

In the first issue of the News-Herald

"Truly a Community-wide Newspaper" —Bryant

in July we started the colored column under the heading "Happenings on the Hill." "The Hill" is the local name for the colored section. Within an hour after the newspapers went to the postoffice we began receiving telephone calls and personal visits from subscribers complimenting us on the project. To date we have not had one single expression of disapproval personally, although our spotters have brought us word of three such expressions they had heard. These all took place during the first three weeks of the experiment, and although one report was to the effect that 25 readers were going to cancel their subscriptions nothing has materialized along this line. But the complimentary remarks have continued.

Now for the practical end of it. We have added 10 paid-in-advance subscribers from the colored section—which is more than we expected, knowing the financial condition of the average Negro. Our Negro correspondent is selling from 30 to 100 copies weekly, however, at five cents a copy. We charge her three cents a copy and pay her two and one-half cents per column inch for printed news items, the same as we pay all correspondents. We have found the extra cost involved to be about covered by the extra income.

We are informed that sales of the propaganda-filled Kansas City Call have become negligible for the simple reason that the news we carry is fresh while that furnished by the out-of-state Call is two weeks or more old, and because our newspaper costs them half as much as the Call. We have also found that the colored column has an appeal to many of our white readers, and we have the further satisfaction of knowing that the News-Herald is now in reality a community-wide newspaper.

The handling of news from the colored section is easy, inasmuch as the colored people are segregated, making it possible to carry their news as a community project. We handle it just as we handle all correspondence, using the Mr. and Mrs. prefixes; giving bold face cap and lower case headings to items of sufficient importance to justify a heading and the only thing ever appearing in the column to show that it is a column about colored people is reference to the A. M. E. church. We have headlined birthday parties, church news, deaths and one wedding.

We exercised extreme care in selecting a correspondent, obtaining the services of a woman who was active in church affairs, and who was respected by both the white and colored people of the community. We edit her copy carefully changing some phraseology peculiar to the colored race in order that the dignity of the project may be upheld and that it not be regarded as a joke.

We are satisfied with the experiment here, expect to continue regularly and believe it something that can be adopted by any weekly newspaper.

Quote me 5 — 10 — 20 — 25m

Customers will be like that, but don't let them throw you. Right now, and with absolute confidence, the proper values can be quoted. It's amazingly simple if you use the

FRANKLIN PRINTING CATALOG

the guide of thousands of letterpress printers.
Write Today For 60-Day Free Trial

PORTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

P. O. BOX 143 SALT LAKE CITY 5, UTAH

All of us realize that the Negro hardly gets a fair deal in our press. We've realize it for some time. It takes only an honest perspective and a cursory examination of almost any newspaper published in our section to see that the discrimination which we practice in our daily behavior is present in the treatment of Negro news and events. And yet with the exception of two short but admirable studies by Mr. Eleazer, a few references in Myrdal, and a few writings by Negro scholars, very little information is available about the mechanics, the extent, or the consequences of this discriminatory treatment.

This study has been attempted in the recognition that newspapers not only reflect public opinion, but that they exercise enormous influence in the development of that opinion. As bound as they are by the customs and attitudes of their readers, most newspaper editors will be the first to admit that they also help lead their readers out of established habits and help establish new attitudes. Our newspapers are social institutions, not merely buseiness enterprises. And, frankly, it is to the editor's sense of social responsibility that we hope to direct our findings.

As we now conceive it, our findings will be published in pamphlet form, divided into two sections. The first section will be an objective, graphic summary of our findings, with as few moral overtones as possible. In it we will try to show how variously the reporting od news about Negroes differs from the same news about white people. We will have reports on almost all important categories of news -- crime, public affairs, individual achievement, business, sports, society, military service, etc. We will have special reports on the use of headlines, photographs, feature stories, editorials, columns -- all the techniques and all the departments of the modern newspaper through which information is disseminated. We believe that an objective catologing of these techniques and departments will carry their own message.

Economy motive

The second section will be in the form of a proposed style sheet for the handling of Negro news. It will be prepared from the viewpoint of a conscientious editor trying to measure up to his sense of social responsibility as best he can within the limits of his particular environment. It will not be presented as an ideal style sheet. It will embody suggestions for the better handling of Negro news -- with the understanding that the editor will examine these suggestions as they might be applied in his own particular paper, which has its own particular problems and its own particular audience. It will be written with a sympatheic understanding of the day-in, day-out problems of getting out a newspaper. Most emphatically, it will not carry a judgment of our newspapers. I think it goes without saying that to judge the newspapers is to judge ourselves.

We do not expect this study to have overnight results.

Or that any one newspaper will immediately revise its policies toward Negro news. What we do hope is that the study will go into the newspaper offices all over the South, that editors will read it and make it available to their staffs, that it will make editors and publishers a little more aware of their responsibilities as community leaders in the field of race relations, that from it some of them will be inspired to revise their practices and policies so that in time the Negro may become a real part of the public their paper purports to serve. We are aiming it particularly, I should think, at the young and earnest newspaperman -- a cub reporter, or an assistant city editor, the news eifotr of a country weekly perhaps -- who someday will be in a spot of editorial responsibility.

You might be interested in our methodology.

We have examined something like 500 clippings from representative newspapers in 12 Southern states -- cliipings that many of you supplied us with. We have classified these according to subject, and sub-classified them according to style of treatment -- that is, whether race was identified in the headline, whether courtesy titles were used, whether the use of adjectives was such as to convey an attitude of condescension, whether the N in Negro was capitalized, etc. Most of these clippings were from daily newspapers, however, and etc.

We also have obtained the cooperation of the secretaries of three important press associations in the South -- the Virginia Press Association, the APA, and the GPA. Wanted to get a sampling of the country press particularly...We prepared a questionnaire which was sent to association members in each of these three states -- Questionnaire went to about 160 editors in Alabama, 230 in Georgia, 150 in Virginaa. Our returns have been small, but indicative. Twenty-five editors returned questionnaires in Georgia, 14 in Alabama, and 51 in Virginia. On the basis of their returns, we can assume, in general, that these editors represent the papers with the most enlightened policy toward the Negro in their states. While they do not reflect the policies of all papers in those states, their answers would seem to emphasize all the more the extent to which our newspapers either neglect or sensationalize news of our Negro communities.

In addition, we have talked with working members of the press, invlucinf Mr. Dabney in Richmond, Mr. C. E. Garst, now city editor of the New York Times, both of whom have offered to review the manuscript before publication. We plan to do considerably more interviewing before the project is done.

So far, our findings are incomplete. I would not want to offer any fixed conclusions here, but perhaps you'd be interested in a few observations drawn from the study so far.

I don't think it's true any longer what Mr. Myrdal said in the American Dilemma -- at the press, with remarkable excpeti ns, ignores the Negroes except for their crimes. During and since the war news of or comment on the Negro has occupied an enormous amount of column inches in all our papers. ---Negroes in military servce -- Negro enfranchisement, successive court decisions on education, the President's civil rights program --- The Negro has been very much in the news.

We do not hope that the mass of our newspapers will change their policies on Negro news to conform with our ~~xxxgesxixxx~~ proposed style sheet.

Editors and publishers in many instances have changed their styles. Now capitalize the N; refrain from identification of race in headlines on crime news; seeking to publish N achievment stories., There is considerable evidence -- perhaps in cities more than elsewhere -- that newspaper editors are ahead of their readership.

BUT -- stereotypes reinforced -- no special correspondents, few int pieces, etc

A healthy sign, too, is that editors who do xxx still practice stern discri inatory practices in their treatment of Negro news, are beginning to xxxxxx examine these practices and to work out ways, slowly and xx almost indiscernibly, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx in which they can pres nt the Negro more accurately and honestly to their readers. In this connection I'd like to read the comment of one unidentified xxxxxx editor of a country weekly. He xx wrote this comment on the back of his questionnaire, and it's not untypical.

It's xx this kind of editor that we hope to reach with our manual.

Returns from Virginia: 51

Percentage of Negro subscribers: N pct of pop: 20
N pct of rea: 5

Richmond → N pct of pop: 27
N pct of cir: 12

Good coverage N pct of pop: 30
N pct of circ 13

(This for the Petersburg Progress-Index, which was the 1st daily in Va to carry special colmn Negro News - of marriages, deaths, etc. Has special Negro reporter, full-time meber of News staff

N pct of pop: 40
N pct of cir: 25

N pct of pop: 30
N pct of cir: 5

N pct of pop: 40
N pct of cir: 5

N pct of pop: 10
N pct of cir: 7

It may be impossible to show clearly, in figures, how much circulation revenue newspapers are losing by neglecting news of the Negro community. And yet it is obvious that newspaper editors, stirctly from the standpoint of self-interest, could do well to cover more news of the Negro communities and cover it more intelligently. For instance, a comparison of two papers in Virginia. Both serve areas in which the editors estimate the percentage of Negro population at 40 per cent. And yet, of the total circulation, one paper has but 5 per cent Negro, the other 25. Why? The second paper has made a special department of Negro news, employs one full-time Negro columnist, etc. The other handles Negro news in the usual careless fashion.

Thirty-four of the 51 papers reported printing all types crime news
14 Thirteen did not answer question; presumably cover no crime news or no Negro crime news
One indicated it carried only murder stories.
One reported carrying stories of cri es by N's against whites and of N's against N's, but "never heard of any" crimes by whites against N's.

ACHIEVMENTS:

Sports: - 38
Entertainment - 37
Agriculture - 41
Military ser - 45
Civic affairs - 44

Gen'l features on needs of N community: 25

Most often published stories:

School news - 1111111
Crimes - 11111111
Court news 1
Military ser - 1111
Ciciv affairs - 111111~~11~~ 1111
Church - 1111111
Sports - 1111
Gene features - 111
Obituaries - 11
Agriculture - 111
Personals - 1

14 did not answet this question at all

NEGRO CORRESPONDENTS: 24

Special columns: 16
Sometimes - 1

In crime stories Negro is identified in
Headline: ~~8 9 10 11 12~~ 13
Lead: 30
Neither: 11
No answer: 5
No crime news at all - 2
PHOTOGRAPHS: 41 9 no
TO ILLUSTRATE: achievment 35
crime
Servicemen -- 14
Preachers - 3
Leaders 2

PHOTOS on special N page -- 9
PHOTOS on r n-f pages -- 35
Rest didn't answer

Sopertion News
Sopertion, Ga

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1948
NASHVILLE
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 2000 - 3000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 10

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
(✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negroe achievement
A. in sports ( )
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs (✓)
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

(F)- Education ✓

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? education

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both (✓)
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No_____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No_____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
Yes ____ No ✓

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We do everything possible to improve relation between the two races. Referring to Negroes and crime news in question 3 — we handle these things (over)

because it is news; the fact that a ~~prisoner~~ Negro is involved has nothing to do with it. White people who get into trouble are accorded the same treatment.

Tri-County Advertiser
Clarkesville, Ga.

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 1000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 25

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Stories of achievements in education

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline (✓) or
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ___ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services?
    Yes ____ No _____

14. If so, where,

    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE N E A SERVICE KING FEATURES

THE SOUTHWEST TIMES

A Daily Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Pulaski and Vicinity

PULASKI, VIRGINIA

HOWARD R. IMBODEN
President

Sept. 3, 1948

Mr. Ed Meyer, Secretary
Virginia Press Association,
510 Virginia Building,
Fifth & Main Streets,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Ed:

You asked regarding the handling of colored news by Virginia papers.

For years we have been carrying the colored news, written by one of our best colored women, in The Southwest Times.

We carry a column on Friday in which society and local items are included. Colored deaths and other news is placed under this same heading on any day in the week that it is received.

We show no differentation except the heading and it has worked. We have good colored circulation and they are our friends and work with us. Less than 10 per cent of our population is colored.

With regards,

Howard

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBER:
NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION MANAGERS, INC.

VIRGINIA REPRESENTATIVE:
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SERVICE, INC.

Virginia Press Association, Inc.

Office of the Secretary-Manager
510-12-14 Virginia Bldg., Richmond, 19
PHONE 2-8948

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September 9,1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Division of Journalism
Emory University
Georgia

Dear Calvin:

Thank you for your good letter of September 4 in regard to the V.P.A. questionnaires on handling of Negro news. Please find attached 48 returned questionnaires to date.

There probably will be a few stragglers during the next couple of weeks and we will forward these to you also. This is a fairly good response as far as our batting average goes, about one-third of our publishers. I am very pleased with the information on these sheets too.

We will send you a statement of the costs of preparing the questionnaires and the return postage we have paid as soon as we are satisfied that practically all of the questionnaires are in that are coming.

Sincerely yours

E.O. Meyer
Secretary-Manager

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1948
Southern Regional Council

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 2500

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 150

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Civic Affairs

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No No

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negroe news? Yes ___ No No

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline (✓)
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No___

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Civic Affairs

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ___ No No

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes Yes No___

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes Yes No___

14. If so, where,
    On regular news page ✓
    On special page in regular edition ( )
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

The Hogansville Herald
Hogansville, Ga.

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It's Our Business
To Help
Your Business

The Alabama Press Association

J. RUSSELL HEITMAN, FIELD MANAGER
SECRETARY-TREASURER
UNION BUILDING PHONE 2977 AND 2063 UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

September 27
1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
c/o Division of Journalism
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kytle:

I just heard something this morning that might prove to be of interest to you. Perhaps you know about it.

The Laurel Leader-Call, a daily at Laurel, Miss., publishes a Negro page of news and advertising. You can full information about this by writing to Clyde Duncan, of the Leader-Call staff, who handles this page.

You may mention my name. Mr. Duncam and I were at the University of Missouri School of Journalism together several years ago.

Very sincerely,

Russ Heitman

J. Russell Heitman,
Secretary-Manager

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 8300

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 20

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negroe achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts or fields of entertainment ✓
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negroe community.

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4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Agriculture achievements

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes ___ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or ~~special edition~~ featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ___

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negroe in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ___

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Agriculture achievements

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news/ ( )
    b. On regular news-feature pages? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ___ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ___

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ___

14. If so, where,
    On ~~special~~ regular page in regular edition (✓)
    In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(over)

Negroes publish their own paper "Emanuel County Enterprise" under Jeans Supervisor direction. We print it and advise in any way we can — often refer news and ads to that paper of special concern to Negroes.

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It's Our Business
To Help
Your Business

October 6
1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Division of Journalism
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kytle:

Enclosed are all of the returns I have been able to get so far. I'm disappointed with the quantity--I hope the quality is all right.

I do believe that these 14 returns represent a good cross-section of the state.

I am mailing you, separately, copies of the two issues of one paper referred to in the remarks on the back of one of the returns--the Service Men's Edition and the Negro Progress Supplement.

I expect to get additional returns, and when I do, I'll send them along to you.

I am sorry my efforts here were not more successful.

Sincerely,

Russ Heitman

J. Russell Heitman,
Secretary-Manager

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 45%

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? practically none

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports ( )
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture (X)
D. in military service (X)
E. in civic affairs ( )
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? See above

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both (X)
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) Military service

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes _____ No X - None written

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No _____

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( ) regular pages
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Size of this town: About 2,500 - county seat

Circulation of paper: More than 1,800

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 35%

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50 (out of approximately 2,000 circ.)

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (X)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture (X)
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs ( )
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Sports - also school and "society" such as weddings

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No No now - used to

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead (X)
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) Sports and agriculture

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes _____ No X - none offered

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No _____

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( ) Classified page
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Size of this town: About 7,000 - not a county seat

Circulation of paper: About 2,000

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? Only about 10%

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? About 3% of circulation

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (X)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs (X)
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Sports, civic affairs

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No One Scout troop corrensponden only

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline (X)
Lead (X) depending upon circumstances
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes Once in a great while No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) Preachers and other leaders of the race

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No _____

14. If so, where, on regular pages

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Size of this town: Almost 9,000 - not a county seat

Circulation of paper: More than 3,200

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? possibly 1000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 10 or 15

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs ( )
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? military service

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead (X)
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes Seldom No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes never No Get them

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No X

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes _____ No X

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We do not have many negroes here. For the most part they are treated well and cause little trouble.

Size of this town--about 5,000 - not a county seat

Circulation of paper - about 1,800

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 20,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports ( )
B. in arts or fields of entertainment (✓)
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs (✓)
(✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? C

5. Do you ~~employ~~ have Negro string correspondents? Yes ✓ No _____

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No _____

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both ( )
Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) Agricultural and military chiefly.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____

14. If so, where, on any convenient page.

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Size of this town - about 6,500 -- this is a county seat

Circulation of paper: almost 3,000

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 11,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 350

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
(✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
✓ Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs ( )
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? agriculture achievement stories

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No ✓ With Exception of regular column By Negro County Agent

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead (✓)
Both ( ) — Sometimes
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes _____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) We have not as yet been able to set up effective Picture coverage

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____ When received

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No. We use word Colored lower case

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____ when placed

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( ) NO Special distinction
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

over

Size of this town: About 3800 - county seat

Circulation of paper,- about 1750

It is our intention to cooperate fully with all agencies who are genuinely attempting to educate and better the colored citizens in our area. We do touch anything that is connected with radical "do gooders".

Although we have a large colored population, they make up such a small proportion of the paper's circulation we do not carry too much news of or about them.

We do not play up any crime stories about either or both races — but rather give only bare details and use 12pt. head.

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 16,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 150

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

We do not emphasize any of these

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs (✓) church and school news.
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? school news.

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead (✓)
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes _____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____

14. If so, where, on back page

On special page in regular edition (✓)
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We do not publish Negro social news, as we do not refer to them as "Mr." or "Mrs." We often publish obituaries of Negroes whose conduct and character deserve some mention.

Size of this town - about 3200 - county seat

Circulation of paper - about 1200

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 15000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
(✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
✓ Stories of Negro achievement
✓ A. in sports ( )
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
✓ C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs ( )
(✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? crime

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No _____

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline (✓)
Lead ( )
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) Feature

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____

14. If so, where, Regular

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

We carry school news for negro high schools and do lots of job printing for churches and schools.

Size of this town - less than 1000 - county seat

Circulation of paper - about 1500

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 2000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? Very few - maybe a dozen

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports ( )
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs ( )
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

Only General

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes None No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried None
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes _____ No ✓

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

No set Policy — Negro News handled in general Way. Very Small amount

Size of this town - about 1500 - county seat

Circulation of paper - over 2000

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 6,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
(✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment (✓)
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs (✓)
(✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? achievement in agriculture, sports, etc

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both (✓)
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) achievement

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition (✓)
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Main thing we want to do through our news columns, etc, is to give encouragement to the Negro.

Size of this town - about 2000 - county seat

Circulation of paper - 2500

October 13, 1948

Mr. J. Russell Heitman,
Secretary-Manager
The Alabama Press Association
Union Building
University, Alabama

Dear Mr. Heitman:

Thanks ever so much for the questionnaires I received day before yesterday, and for the copies of the Clarke County Democrat that came this morning.

It's I who must apologize to you, not you to me. I should have acknowledge your note of September 24 long ago. The first two weeks of school, though, kept me so busy that I had to put aside the SRC project for a while. I hope to wind it up before the first of November, and when I do I'll send you a summary of my findings right away.

Thanks ever so much for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin Kytle

CK:lb

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It's Our Business
To Help
Your Business

The Alabama Press Association

J. RUSSELL HEITMAN, FIELD MANAGER
SECRETARY-TREASURER
UNION BUILDING PHONE 2977 AND 2063 UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

Sept. 24
1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Division of Journalism
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kytle:

I haven't forgotten you and your fine research project! I'll be mailing you some material within a few days.

I had poor response from the questionnaires I mailed to our members. But I'm going to be talking to a number of publishers this week-end, and I'll query them personally.

I may not send you very many returns, but what I will send you will be a good cross-section of Alabama weeklies.

Please accept my apology for being so slow. I realize your problems, for I have had similar ones. You'll hear from me soon.

Sincerely,

J. Russell Heitman

J. Russell Heitman,
Secretary-Manager

Negroes — Newspaper Handling

Vagans Despard

TREATMENT OF NEGROES IN SOUTHERN WHITE NEWSPAPERS—Excerpts from Into the Main Stream, by Charles S. Johnson and Associates (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1947)

"It is, however, the southern white newspapers that reach the masses of people in the South and influence beyond calculation their notions and emotions. Some encouragement can therefore be derived from the fact that some of these white newspapers are gradually becoming southern newspapers in a fuller sense of the word. The indications are small and tentative, but taken together they are not without significance.

.....

"It would be a pleasant task, but one which would make for long and repetitious reading, to multiply the instances of fair-minded editorials which have appeared in certain southern papers in recent years. They indicate clearly a recognition of the responsibility of the South to make good on its paper program of equal opportunity. Even more of significance, perhaps, is attached to new policies as distinct from editorial pronouncements, which indicate a disposition to report normal news of all Southerners. For example, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes: "We try to carry the worthwhile news of the Negro community, just as we do with the white people. Until he resigned recently to go into the army, we had a Negro columnist who wrote once a week on the opposite editorial page. We haven't replaced him, for one thing because of newsprint rationing, and also because we haven't been able to find anybody as good as he is. We have a Negro sports reporter to cover the Negro colleges and schools.'

.....

"Several North Carolina papers handle Negro news in similar fashion. The Durham Herald, for example, in covering the community drive for welfare funds in 1943, treated Negro agencies in the same manner as those for whites. Its Sunday edition carried a long story on a Negro organization,

John Avery Boys' Club, including a picture of the director and the club house. The titles "Mr." and 'Mrs.' were used for the Negro social workers and agency officers, as for the whites. The Herald also reported a strong speech on the need for interracial cooperation delivered in the Duke University Chapel, although the report omitted some of the more forthright statements. This paper also carries pictures of local soldiers, white and Negro alike, with their rank and their parents' names, courtesy titles included*. Standing solidly behind these good policies is the Durham interracial council which seeks also to persuade the press to refrain from headlining 'Negro' in crime reports, and to publish more news about cultural activities among Negroes.

"The Gastonia Daily Gazette, another North Carolina newspaper, has been somewhat of a pioneer in giving fair news coverage to Negro activities. All aspects of Negro life are covered, with pictures where appropriate, as well as text. The paper carries frequent editorials dealing sympathetically with questions relating to Negroes, and it practices toward them the normal courtesies that it uses for any other citizens, including the use of appropriate titles. The Gazette having taken the lead, other white papers and magazines in the region are beginning to follow its example and are reported to be getting wider circulation because of increased interest among Negroes and liberal whites.** The Greensboro Daily News, in addition to editorializing in favor of justice to the Negro, has begun to use the titles 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.'; and following protests from its readers against the omission of pictures of Negroes in the armed forces, it printed these along with those of white servicemen on the page entitled 'Tar Heel Fighting Men.' The Raleigh News and Observer uses pictures of Negro

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*Wiley A. Hall, Field Report, 1943, with clipping.

**Maude M. Jeffers, 1943, in Newbold materials.

notables in its regular columns, interviews such Negroes who come to the city, includes Negro football scores along with others, prints news supplied to it about Negroes, andincluded the pictures of Negro soldiers among 'Tar Heels in the War Zone.' Discussions of race relations questions appear in its 'People's Forum.' Its practices vary somewhat from time to time, reflecting in part changes in personnel and in part the extent to which interested persons make their wishes known and felt.*

.....

"Two daily newspapers of Chattanooga, Tennessee, the News-Free Press and the Chattanooga Times, are reported to handle news and announcements about Negroes in a fair-minded way, and to use pictures of Negroes freely. The Nashville Tennessean has several features indicating a desire to handle news on a genuine basis, though it still hesitates to depart far from the customary racial taboos. It carries a regular Sunday column, 'Happenings Among Colored People', prepared by a Negro and covering religious, civic, and welfare activities of Negroes, accompanied on at least two occasions by pictures. Although the Tennessean still plays up 'Negro' in crime headlines, it occasionally offsets this by headlining 'white' in connection with crimes committed by whites. It carries occasional news items about the Negro community and now and then a picture, and during the Institute of Race Relations held at Fisk University in the summer of 1944, it published almost daily articles about the conference, and reports of the lectures. Editorially it has consistently championed a more democratic suffrage, including voting by Negroes, the soldier vote and abolition of the poll tax.**

"Of all the papers in Virginia, perhaps in the South, the Richmond Times-

---

*Unsigned report in files, plus clipping of November 17, 1943, and Forrest interview.

**Files examined by M. C. McCulloch

Dispatch makes the most constructive contribution to race relations through its handling of news and its editorial policies. Its editor, Virginius Dabney, has consistently urged a new and better understanding between the races in the South, pointing out the necessity for the white South to abandon paternalism in favor of justice and cooperation. He has not hesitated to be specific about some of the implications of this philosophy, even where it involved him in highly controversial issues, such as the inclusion of Negroes in local post-war planning projects and the repeal of the now unworkable laws governing segregation in transportation. The Times-Dispatch also gives recognition to Negroes of distinction, annually including a Negro in its 'Virginia Honor Roll' of persons 'who have reflected credit upon the state through the display of courage, ability, intelligence, tenacity, generosity, and unselfishness.'

"It is not alone the big city papers with the big circulations that are progressive in Virginia. The Orange Review, published in a relatively small and conservative community, carried its front page pictures and writeOups of Orange men in the armed forces, including all without regard to race. A typical write-up says: 'Andrew Maples, colored, son of Andrew and Julia Maples of Orange, was awarded wings and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps on January 14 at the Flying School at Tuskegee, Alabama. He was one of a class of 43. The group included the first men from the school to complege work at the aerial school in Florida where they made 100 per cent records in firing of the new aerial combat system and received medals for same.

"'He volunteered for service in the Air Corps in the summer of 1941. His father and mother are well and favorably known in Orange. His father is also a veteran of World War I and saw active service overseas in the 92nd Division.'

"Thus, here and there, windows are opened in the wall of silence and wilful ignorance, and signs appear of a new readiness to let the Negro move out into the main stream of southern news as he is doing in the other areas of southern life. It cannot yet be said that the southern white press is playing the creative and constructive role that it could play in the South's struggle for greater justice, democracy and unity, but it is beginning to reflect, if rather timidly, the increasing demand of intelligent southern leadership for abandonment of the policies of deliberate news suppression that have so long kept the majority of the South in ignorance of the minority."

NOTE: These excerpts are taken from pages 200 to 204.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE PAID HANDY-MAN

Six white pallbearers carry the body of Will Hill, Negro handyman, to its last resting place in Cravenwood cemetery, near Smyrna. Will "practically raised" a number of Atlanta area white citizens. The pallbearers are (left side, front to rear) Burke Sasnett, Hal Aronson, Bill Bill Kinchen; (right side, front to rear) Sam Armistead, Yardy Millichamp and George Harris. All were members of the Therands, a club which Will organized and supervised a number of years ago.

Journal 17 Oct 1948

(Daily)

Cliff Worsham
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. . .should be doubly careful to see that shoes are kept in good repair. Worn down heels or soles place undue strain on feet, ankles, and legs. Check your shoes now. See us.
ANNISTON SHOE HOSPITAL

23-Year--Old Group May Get December Calls

More 25-Year-Olds Passing Physicals And Exams Than Anticipated

By The World Staff Of The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — It begins to look as though it may take longer than at first expected for the draft to reach the younger (23 and 24) age groups.

More 25-year-olds are passing army physical and mental exams than pre-draft estimates indicated. One state reported unofficially that during the first week of pre-induction physicals 29 per cent of its 25-year-olds had made the grade.

This compares with pre-draft estimates of about 17 per cent.

If the 29 per cent figure holds up for all 33,000 of the stimated 25-year-old draft eligibles, almost all of the November call for 10,000 draftees will be that age.

DEWEY BRAIN TRUST?

ALBANY, N. Y.—Put these names in the book because many may become "brain trusters" if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is elected President—

Paul E. Lockwood, Dewey's secretary.

Elliott V. Bell, state bank commissioner and a top adviser.

Allen W. Dulles, brother of John Foster Dulles. (Brother John may be the next Secretary of State.)

John R. Burton, states budget director.

James C. Hagerty, Dewey's press chief.

Charles Brietel, legal counsel, who might get the job of President Truman's special counsel, Clark Clifford.

Writer Hickman Powell and Researchers Arthur R. Barnett, Stewart Beach, Stanley High, Merlyn Pitzele and Robert F. Ray.

TB ON GUAM

WASHINGTON.—The naval base island of Guam may become one of the few spots in the world free from tuberculosis. After 18 months on the island, a Navy doctor says an intensive campaign could wipe the disease out. He wants the Navy to do the job.

MYSTERY OF LIFE

WASHINGTON — Scientists are virtually certain this generation will witness the solution of one of the great mysteries of life—how nature produces food and fuel.

With this solution these things may be possible:

1. Production of great quantities of synthetic fuel to take the place of oil, coal and gas. Such new fuels might be as important

Activities Of Colored People Of Anniston

By Bessie M. Washington, 1702 Cooper Avenue, Phone 1880

Extension School To Open Friday

Selma University, the church school for the Baptists of Alabama, in cooperation with the Southern Baptist Convention (white) is offering to the people of this section of the state through an extension center an opportunity to improve the preaching, teaching, and worship services of the people.

The school officially opens at 6:00 p. m. Friday, at the 17th Street Baptist Church. The courses offered are: New Testament Interpretation, Dr. Virgil M. Gardner, instructor, Evangelism; Dr. B. Locke Davis, instructor, Preparation and Delivery of Sermons, Dr. J. R. Rutledge, instructor; and Stewardship, Dr. D. C. Washington, instructor.

Students are required to come prepared to register with $2.00 and pay the tuition of $5.00 for the first quarter. Books for the school will be available at small cost.

The school is under the local sponsorship of the Baptist Ministers Conference, Dr. R. J. White, president. Rev. J. C. Wilkes is registrar for the school. The school is open to both ministers and lay workers, and all are urged to get enrolled with the beginning of the school. The school will be only one night per week except where special arrangements are made to redeem time.

20th Anniversary of Rev. M. Battle

Mt. Calvary Baptist Church celebrates Rev. M. Battle's 20th year as pastor. Pastor Battle speaks at 11:00 a. m. from the subject, "The Lord's Doings and His Divine Leadership."

The 20th anniversary of Rev. M. Battle as pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church closes at 3:00 p. m. today. Rev. T. P. Walker of Gadsden, Ala., will deliver the anniversary sermon. The public is cordially invited. Refreshments will be served to all.

The Junior Missionary Society of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church will meet Tuesday afternoon, October 19th at 5 o'clock, at the church. All girls are asked to be present. Miss Effie Watts, president, Miss Katie Dudley, secretary; Miss Hattie Carter, treasurer.

Circle No. 2 of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church met Monday, Oct. 11th, at the home of Mrs. Mayola Jones, 902 W. 16th St., with 24 present. Following the business a delicious salad and ice cream course was served by the hostess.

The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Lucile Ferrell, 1625 Dooley Ave. Mrs. Daisy Cosper is president.

Church of God

The pastor, Rev. S. D. Brown, speaks from the subject, "Ye Have Run Well, What Hindereth You?" Sunday School at 9:45. Supt. Ocie McClain urges all to be present.

Isaiah Garrett, president. The Young Women's Auxiliary will be in charge of the program.

At 7:00 p. m., preaching by the pastor from the subject, "God's Call To a Crippled Church."

The Young Matron's Circle of the Friendship Baptist Church met with Mrs. Ethel Porter Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Frances Howard, 916 W. 12th Street. All members are urged to be on time.

Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. with Superintendent H. D. Dhye in charge.

Preaching by Pastor C. Jones at 11:00 a. m. and 6:15 p. m.

The Queen Victoria Circle meets Wednesday at 4:30. Mrs. Bessie Green is chairman.

17th Street Baptist Church

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., with Superintendent S. W. Nichols in charge.

The pastor, Dr. D. C. Washington speaks at the morning worship hour from the subject, "Faces About The Cross."

The Baptist Training Union meets at 5:00 p. m. with Prof. C. J. Boyd, director in charge.

Baptismal services will be at 6:00 p. m., and the Lord's Supper will be observed.

The Hattie Williams Circle meets Monday at 3:00 p. m. with Mrs. Alice McCarroll on West 18th Street.

J. H. Eason Day At 17th Street

At 6:00 p. m. on next Sunday the Boys' Crusade of the 17th Street Baptist Church will give a program honoring the late Dr. J. H. Eason. Friends of Dr. Eason are urged to be present.

Mt. Olive Baptist Church

Rev. J. C. Wilkes, pastor of Mt. Olive speaks at the morning worship from the subject, "Going a Little Farther."

Baby Boy Arrives

Born: to Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Wilknes on Wednesday at 3:33 a. m. a baby boy weighing 8 1/2 pounds. The baby's name is John Carey, Jr.

Local 414 Works For Cobb Band

Local 414 is nearing the close of its drive to equip the band of Cobb High School. Friends are asked to cooperate in this worthy endeavor.

Cobb High PTA

The PTA of the Cobb High School will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. The 11th grade class with Prof. William J. Mitchell, Jr., will be in charge with a special program.

All parents are cordially invited to be present. Mrs. Aroler Glover, president.

12th Street PTA

District No. 1 met at the home of Mrs. Corine Groce, 905 W. 18th Street on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 6:00 p. m. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Lily Whatley, 1603

St. John Lodge

Noble J. T. Clark will hold a public installation service for the St. John Lodge at the New Liberty Baptist Church, Rev. S. V. Henderson, pastor, Eulaton, Ala. This service is scheduled for today at 2:30 p. m.

Jacksonville PTA

The PTA of the high school held its first meeting for the year on Monday, September 13. A large number of parents was present. Officers were elected for the year. Miss Jessie Jones, a new teacher, was introduced. With the high spirit manifested it is believed that this is the beginning of the banner year for the school.

Annual Christmas Drive

The Business and Professional Women's Club (white) presented the Colored Ladies Charity Club in a talent program on Saturday evening at the Community Center. The drive was for the benefit of the Deaf and Blind School at Talladega. The colored citizens of Jacksonville plan to repeat their annual Christmas party for the school. The sum of $84.00 was realized in the program presented. Plans are to repeat the program.

Ladies Charity Club (Jacksonville)

Mrs. Nelene Williams entertained the club at her home on E. Vann Street Sunday afternoon. Beautiful Fall flowers decorated the home. Following the business refreshments were served and enjoyed by all.

Birthday Party

A. W. Turner, Sr., was honored on Saturday with a lovely birthday party given by his sister, Mrs. Calhoun of Gary, Ind. Among the guests present were: Mrs. A. W. Turner, Sr., Rev. and Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lumas Grimes, Mrs. A. W. Turner, Jr., Mrs. Ophelia Turner, Mrs. Pearl Landrum and others. A delicious Spring dish and assorted cookies were served.

Dorcas Art And Social Club

Mrs. Lillian Smith of 313 Walnut Ave., was hostess to the club Thursday afternoon at 4:30. Mrs. Victoria Hines, chairman of the social committee, gave a report on plans for a tea which will be held at the home of Mrs. Corene Patillo, 1800 Cooper Avenue today.

Mrs. F. M. Rodgers, chairman of the program committee, was in charge for the afternoon. Mrs. Rodgers gave some highlights on the Democratic and Republican campaign for the presidency. The latest current events, nationally, and internationally, were given by members present. All members were urged to vote on Nov. 2. Those present were: Mesdames Elston, A. Mitchll, Patillo, Glover, Jackson, Merritt, Finch, Hines, Williams, and Rodgers. The next

turned after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Long in New York City. Mrs. Long (Flora Woods), of Anniston and Gadsden, is Mrs. Zanders' sister.

Mrs. Delaware Williams was guest of her cousin, Mrs. Lena Hall of 1800 Brown Avenue on last Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Mae Hall of 1013 Union Hill, one of the beauticians of Boyd's Beauty Shop, 420 W. 15th Street, has a broken leg. She wishes for the prayers of her many friends.

Mrs. Frances Hendon of West 17 Street had as her guests on last Sunday her daughter-in-law, of Newnan, Ga., Mrs. Ola Mae Hendon, Fannie L. Berthula, James Ed., and Willie C. Along with the party were Mrs. Pauline Freeland, her son, Eddie and Bish Starges.

Mrs. Annie Mae Williams has returned from a recent visit to her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Stephens of Dayton, O. The Stephens are the proud parents of a son, Mathew Stephens Jr.

The Wesleyan Guild

The Wesleyan Guild met with Miss Opal Levitt Tuesday night at 7:30, with Mrs. Annie L. Cohill, president, presiding over a brief business session. More plans were made to raise funds that are yet to be announced .

Those present were — Mrs. Nina P. Stewart, Mrs. Purnell Ross, Miss Lillie B. Powell, Mrs. Annie Bell Ware, Mrs. Annie L. Cohill and Mrs. Corene Patillo.

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rector.

James C. Hagerty, Dewey's press chief.

Charles Brietel, legal counsel, who might get the job of President Truman's special counsel, Clark Clifford.

Writer Hickman Powell and Researchers Arthur R. Barnett, Stewart Beach, Stanley High, Merlyn Pitzele and Robert F. Ray.

TB ON GUAM

WASHINGTON.—The naval base island of Guam may become one of the few spots in the world free from tuberculosis. After 18 months on the island, a Navy doctor says an intensive campaign could wipe the disease out. He wants the Navy to do the job.

MYSTERY OF LIFE

WASHINGTON — Scientists are virtually certain this generation will witness the solution of one of the great mysteries of life—how nature produces food and fuel.

With this solution these things may be possible:

1. Production of great quantities of synthetic fuel to take the place of oil, coal and gas. Such new fuels might be as important as atomic power.

2. Production of great quantities of food by non-farm methods, possibly in the laboratory.

Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission says scientists are well along toward unlocking the secret. About half of what now is known has been learned in the past few years, using methods made possible by atomic science.

Restless Dominions

LONDON—To lessen pressure at three points where the British crown pinches — India, Eire and South Africa — Commonwealth Prime Ministers now meeting here are expected to weigh a proposal to set up two kinds of dominions.

They would be "royal" and "associate." They would have equal political status, but only the "royal" variety would have allegiance to the crown. All dominions would have to approve to put the plan into effect.

India has indicated she wants to be a republic. Some Erann statesmen openly advocate snipping the last links with Britain. South Africa, under the anti-British nationalist government, has hinted it wishes to re-examine her position.

ANTARCTIC

SANTIAGO, Chile — Diplomatic informants say a move is on to softpedal disputes over the Antarctic while the Western world faces the Russian problem.

Reports in Chile, a claimant to the frozen territory, indicate the U. S. is taking the lead. As far as is konwn, none of the foreign offices concerned—mainly Argentine, Chilean and British—has committed itself.

These three maintain outposts in Antarctica. It will be time to change them when the Southern hemisphere summer starts in December.

The 20th anniversary of Rev. M. Battle as pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church closes at 3:00 p. m. today. Rev. T. P. Walker of Gadsden, Ala., will deliver the anniversary sermon. The public is cordially invited. Refreshments will be served to all.

The Junior Missionary Society of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church will meet Tuesday afternoon, October 19th at 5 o'clock, at the church. All girls are asked to be present. Miss Effie Watts, president, Miss Katie Dudley, secretary; Miss Hattie Carter, treasurer.

Circle No. 2 of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church met Monday, Oct. 11th, at the home of Mrs. Mayola Jones, 902 W. 16th St., with 24 present. Following the business a delicious salad and ice cream course was served by the hostess.

The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Lucile Ferrell, 1625 Dooley Ave. Mrs. Daisy Cosper is president.

Church of God

The pastor, Rev. S. D. Brown, speaks from the subject, "Ye Have Run Well, What Hindereth You?" Sunday School at 9:45. Supt. Ocie McClain urges all to be present.

Youth hour at 6:00 p. m., with Mrs. Lydia Miller in charge. She urges all to be present for the Bible contest. Prizes will be given.

Friendship Baptist Church

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. with superintendent S. J. Levitt in charge.

At 11:30 a. m. the pastor, Dr. R. J. White, preaches from the subject: "The Godly Man's Dwelling and Defense."

At 5:30 p. m. the B. T. U. Deacon Friends of Dr. Eason are urged to be present.

Mt. Olive Baptist Church

Rev. J. C. Wilkes, pastor of Mt. Olive speaks at the morning worship from the subject, "Going a Little Farther."

Baby Boy Arrives

Born: to Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Wilknes on Wednesday at 3:33 a. m. a baby boy weighing 8 1/2 pounds. The baby's name is John Carey, Jr.

Local 414 Works For Cobb Band

Local 414 is nearing the close of its drive to equip the band of Cobb High School. Friends are asked to cooperate in this worthy endeavor.

Cobb High PTA

The PTA of the Cobb High School will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. The 11th grade class with Prof. William J. Mitchell, Jr., will be in charge with a special program.

All parents are cordially invited to be present. Mrs. Aroler Glover, president.

12th Street PTA

District No. 1 met at the home of Mrs. Corine Groce, 905 W. 18th Street on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 6:00 p. m. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Lily Whatley, 1603 Cobb Ave. on Tuesday at 6:00 p. m. The parents who constitute the district are urged to be present for business of importance.

District No. 2 met at the home of Mrs. Georgiana Wilson on Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1948-'49. The following were elected: Mrs. A. L. Ragland, chairman; Mrs. Golden Kirkland, vice chairman; Mrs. Lucile Davis, secretary; Mrs. Mae Frances Howze, treasurer; Cora Walker, sick committee, chairman; Mrs. Ophelia Elston, chairman of program arrangement; Mrs. L. B. Wilson, chairman of social committee; Mrs. Olivia A. Yarbrough, chairman of publicity.

Birthday Party

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mallory honored their little daughter, Johnette, with a party on Saturday afternoon at 3:30. The guests were Martha Jean Harris, Mary Elizabeth Gaddis, Robert Lee Calloway, Mary Elizabeth Wynn, Roberta, Robert and Selecia Edwards, Mary K. Williamson, Charles Kenny. Punch and cookies, popcorn and candy were served. Prizes of balloons were given. The honoree received many lovely gifts.

Carver Comunity Center

Are you a member of the Library? If not, you may join now. You will enjoy reading the many books and magazines. A hearty welcome is extended to the old members to continue reading and making use of our additional books. Your librarian will be happy to assist you at any time. The library is open each week Monday through Friday from 2:00 to 6:00 p. m.

Lynchburg Chapter

The young people of the Lynchburg Chapter met Thursday, October 7th. Captains for the Sunday School drive were selected as follows: Christine Noel, Raymond Satcher, Amos Noel and Queen E. Wilson. The adults and children of the community are expected to cooperate. Mrs. O. Hardnick is director.

Birthday Party

Mrs. Rosie Lee Ferrell gave a birthday party Wednesday evening at 4:30, honoring her little daughter, Mary Frances on her 11th birthday. About 40 guests were present for the occasion. The table had a lovely Hallowe'en decoration. Mrs. Strickland and Mrs. Sinkfield assisted Mrs. Ferrell with the serving.

Home and Social Art Club

The club met at the home of Mrs. Corine Groce, 905 W. 18th Street on Monday, Oct. 12. A delicious repast was served. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Willie Lee, 926 McDaniel Avenue.

York Masons

The Anniston District of the Olive Branch Grand Lodge of York Masons will hold its meeting Sunday, Oct. 24th with Wedowee Lodge, at Woodlawn Church. Business at 10:00 a. m. Rev. J. C. Wilkes of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Anniston, will deliver the sermon at 2:30 p. m. The public is invited. J. H. Clark is president. Mrs. Flora N. Clark is secretary.

party given by his sister, Mrs. Calhoun of Gary, Ind. Among the guests present were: Mrs. A. W. Turner, Sr., Rev. and Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lumas Grimes, Mrs. A. W. Turner, Jr., Mrs. Ophelia Turner, Mrs. Pearl Landrum and others. A delicious Spring dish and assorted cookies were served.

Dorcas Art And Social Club

Mrs. Lillian Smith of 313 Walnut Ave., was hostess to the club Thursday afternoon at 4:30. Mrs. Victoria Hines, chairman of the social committee, gave a report on plans for a tea which will be held at the home of Mrs. Corene Patillo, 1800 Cooper Avenue today.

Mrs. F. M. Rodgers, chairman of the program committee, was in charge for the afternoon. Mrs. Rodgers gave some highlights on the Democratic and Republican campaign for the presidency. The latest current events, nationally, and internationally, were given by members present. All members were urged to vote on Nov. 2. Those present were: Mesdames Elston, A. Mitchll, Patillo, Glover, Jackson, Merritt, Finch, Hines, Williams, and Rodgers. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Annie Mae Williams on Quintard Avenue.

Personals

Mrs. Nona T. Zanders has re-

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The King of the Movie Cartoons moves into the daily comics. The funniest rabbit in the world—the kids' favorite—will appear in The Anniston Star comic page every day beginning Monday, Nov. 1.
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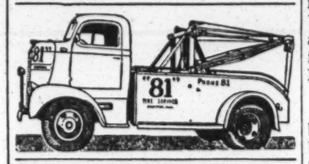

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Negro Educators Advised to Fight Segregation

Oct. 2, '48

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The presidents of the 17 Negro land grant colleges in the Southern and border states have been advised by legal counsel that the best interests of the Negro public and the whole nation dictated that they should oppose race segregation in education.

The presidents announced that their group would become more active in opposing segregation in education, and hailed as their "spiritual spokesman" Dr. Oliver Dwight Holmes, retired president of Morgan State college, Baltimore, who said that things have changed in 50 years, and that educational leaders can now say openly that "no intelligent Negro can agree with segregation."

The position taken by Dr. Holmes came a few minutes after Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, had returned to their meeting Wednesday to deny that he had "run away from the segregation issue as some of my friends have accused me of doing." He said that he did not support "a regional segregated school system for the South," although he had been correctly quoted as favoring "regionalism."

Dr. Clement denied that his absence from the meeting to discuss segregation was "an attempt to avoid making known my total disapproval of segregation." The college presidents accepted the Clement explanation, but soon after they went on record denouncing the use of their names as supporters of a Southern regional college for Negroes "as absolutely without our consent or knowledge." They accused some unnamed officials of national educational boards of "fishing around to find out where we stand on segregation."

Dr. John W. Davis, president of the West Virginia State College for Negroes, Institute, W. Va., said it was for the reason of letting the public know where we stood, that the presidents had invited to the conference Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Davis said this is no time for pussy-footing—we are going to put our cards on the table, and they al lread the same thing, 'no segregation'."

3 New Suspects Held In Student's Slaying

Negroes Seized at Carrollton as GBI Pushes Probe; Four Now Questioned

By AUBREY MORRIS

Three Negro suspects have been arrested at or near Carrollton in connection with the slaying of Carl Stevens Jr., a Georgia Tech student, Sunday night and the attempted criminal assault on his young girl companion, The Journal learned Friday.

A fourth suspect and the first person arrested—Junior Teal, 23, white, of the Roopville community—remained in the city jail at Atlanta Friday.

The Negroes held are Charles Rufus Thomas 32, of the Lowell community (between Roopville and Clem); Charlie McCann, about 25, of Carrollton, and Lawyer Hicks, 60, a Negro farmer who lives near Roopville.

All three were taken into custody by GBI agents and other officers late Thursday, The Journal learned, and carried to an undisclosed location.

A check at the city jail and Fulton Tower Friday revealed they had not been brought to Atlanta.

Capt. W. C. McLemore, GBI chief, described Hicks as "the best suspect arersted yet" in connection with the investigation. Hicks was said to "fit perfectly" the description given by a young girl victim in one of several previous assault cases around Carrollton.

The previous cases are "duplicates" of the one last Sunday night, Capt. McLemore said.

"We feel that the same person committed all the other assaults—and most likely the most recent one attempted," he emphasized.

Thomas was taken into custody Thursday at his home, Captain McLemore said. There, he reported, arresting officers found three guns and a butcher knife.

McCann was arrested Thursday night in Carrollton.

"We've had hundreds of rumors to run down regarding this case," said the officer, who entered the investigation personally Thursday. "People around Carrollton naturally are interested in helping solve the crime."

He said there were "promising" and "pretty strong" circumstances involved in the arrest of Hicks. One of the assault victims, he said, had identified Hicks' voice as that of her assailant. Also the girl reported Hicks wore the same type clothing as that worn by the Negro who assaulted her, Capt. McLemore pointed out.

He said that he is being helped in the investigation by GBI agents J. P. Hillin, W. H. Stephens and Robert Bingham, and Sheriff B. B. Kilgore and Carrollton Police Chief Rada Threadgill.

Fires Controlled On West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—(AP)—Blackened crews of firefighters—aided by dying winds—apparently have controlled two brush fires which burned over an estimated 15,000 acres in rain-hungry southern California.

But a new ---e of the gusty winds could yet peril an area of some 500 beautiful homes in Orange county. The homes—in Silverado Canyon—were only a few miles east of the north rim of Black Star Canyon, still the hottest battleground. Some 2,000 residents in Silverado Canyon were alerted to flee if need be.

The U. S. Marine air base at nearby El Toro also was prepared to fly off its planes, including a squadron of jets, should the winds come again.

In Los Angeles county, the fire in pretty Topanga Canyon of the Santa Monica mountains had covered nearly 3,000 acres and destroyed at least 24 homes. The Orange county blaze spurted through some 12,000 acres, but only destroyed five cabins.

There were no deaths and only a few minor injuries.

$12 Fine Levied In Hotel Fire

George Wright, 36, was fined

Widow Puts Howell In Mallard Killer Mob

Witness Collapses in Hysterics After Identifying White Man in Court

By RICHARD C. GLASS

LYONS, Ga., Jan. 11.—(UP)—Amy Mallard, widow of a slain Georgia Negro, collapsed in hysterics Tuesday as she described the death of her husband at the trial of one of the two young white men accused of shooting him.

Judge R. H. Humphrey of Toombs County Superior court called a short recess in the trial of William (Spud) Howell to permit Amy to regain her composure.

Before she collapsed, Amy pointed to Howell and named him as a member of the crowd of men who waylaid and shot her husband in a case Tuskegee institute has labeled a lynching.

She was the first of 10 scheduled prosecution witnesses.

Only five were called, however, and the prosecution rested at 11:21 a. m., an hour and 21 minutes after the trial began.

In a brief cross-examination, Amy denied that there was a pistol in her husband's car the night he was killed and said "it isn't true" to a question whether she had thrown the pistol in a well.

Testimony Confirmed

Other witnesses for the prosecution confirmed details of Amy's testimony.

Before she began her story, Joseph Goldwasser, Cleveland, Ohio, businessman who has interested himself in the case, was ordered from the courtroom. He has been subpoenaed as a defense witness and hence was not permitted to listen to other testimony.

Goldwasser left his seat at the prosecution table carrying Amy's 2-year-old son, Johnny, in his arms.

Amy was on the stand 17 minutes before she collapsed into incoherent sobs.

She said that on the night of Nov. 19 she, her husband, Robert Mallard, 37-year-old casket salesman, and two young cousins were driving home from a party at the school where she taught.

A car "full of people" was parked along the highway, she said. It blinked its lights a couple of times and followed them until they turned off on a side road.

Bumper to Bumper

Then, she said, "all those other people appeared in front and this car came up bumper to bumper in back."

"The minute we turned in, here's all these people with white outfits on.

"There was 20 or more of them," said said.

Amy testified she saw two other cars parked in the nearby churchyard. All the men crowded around the Mallard car, she said, and it stopped.

Prosecutor W. H. Lanier asked what happened then.

"It was hands up," she replied. "Everybody I saw had a gun."

She sobbed and covered her face with her hands.

Lanier asked if she recognized any of the men.

"William Spud Howell," she said. "He was on my side of the car."

"Do you see him in the courtroom?"

"There He Is"

"There he is," she said, pointing to Howell at the defense table. Howell, leaning his chin on his elbow, showed no reaction.

Amy said Howell "had a gun and by that time shots was fired."

"Did anyone get hit?" Lanier asked.

"My husband."

She added that she thought she was shot herself and leaned over to the floor of the car. By the time she straightened up, she said, the men were gone and she couldn't see any more.

She said Mallard "was slumped down, blood rushing out of his mouth and nose."

At that point, she began to cry loudly, and shouted: "Why did they kill him?"

Judge Humphrey then ordered the recess.

Negro Voting In Nixon Slaying Story Corrected

Between 400 and 500 Negroes voted in the state Democratic primary in Montgomery county, Joe Underwood, of Mount Vernon, county Democratic executive committeeman, informed The Journal Saturday.

Mr. Underwood said he wished to correct an Associated Press story carried by The Journal which reported that Isaiah Nixon, who was slain on election night, Sept. 8, was the only Negro in Montgomery county to cast a vote in the primary.

A Superior court jury Friday acquitted M. A. Johnson, white man, of Nixon's murder. Johnson pleaded self-defense, testifying Nixon advanced on him after he tried to get the Negro to work for him. John Johnson, a brother, accused as an accessory, was released following the acquittal.

Mr. Underwood, who was associated with J. Wade Johnson (no relation to the defendant) as defense counsel, said no testimony was introduced in the trial which connected the shooting to the election in any way.

Mr. Underwood said a doctor who treated the Negro for three bullet wounds was responsible for the original report that Nixon was shot because he voted in the primary. "In a joking way the doctor asked him if he was shot because he voted the wrong way. The whole thing started from that," he said.

Court Rejects Negro's Protest On Segregation

Nov. 23, 1948

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 23.—(AP)—G. W. McLaurin, the first Negro to attend the University of Oklahoma, Monday was denied in Federal court his plea to attend classes on a nonsegregation basis.

The three-judge court ruled the retired Negro professor is receiving equal educational opportunities with those of white students, but added it is "within the power of the state to recognize racial distinctions between its ciitzens and to classify them."

McLaurin, seeking a doctor's degree in education, was ordered admitted to the university by the court, which held Oklahoma's segregation laws unconstitutional and void in McLaurin's case. The university's regents then ordered McLaurin admitted on a segregated basis.

Oklahoma statutes forbid Negro and white students to attend the same schools.

McLaurin has been attending classes, sitting in an adjoining room which permits him to see and hear the professors.

The court's answer to the 54-year-old Negro's plea was an interpretation of its decision last September which allowed McLaurin to enter the university's graduate school.

The court said "The Oklahoma statutes held unforceable in the previous order of this court have not been stripped of their vitality to express the public policy of the state in respect to matters of social concern.

"We conclude, therefore, that the classification based upon racial destinctions, and recognized and enforced by the regulations of the University of Oklahoma, rests on a reasonable basis, having its foundation in the public policy of the state, and does not, therefore, operate to deprive this plaintiff of equal protection."

Appeals Court Rules for Negro In Home Defense

A Negro has the legal right to shoot in defense of his home against an armed white invader, the Georgia Court of Appeals has ruled.

The high court reversed the sentence of Joe Pinkston, Glascock county Negro, who had been sentenced to serve from six to 10 years in prison for shooting Ray Reese, a Warren county white farmer.

Two sons of Reese had engaged in a difficulty with the Negro and Mr. Reese had crossed the county line to the Negro's home. He testified that he "would have been crazy" if he had not had a pistol in his hand.

"The prosecutor unwisely, if not unlawfully, was seeking revenge, and from the prosecutor's own testimony it is easily inferable that he was seeking to invade the habitation of the defendant with a pistol at the time the defendant, in defense of himself and family, shot the prosecutor through a glass window," Judge B. C. Gardner wrote in the opinions Thursday. "We can not let such a verdict stand as a matter of law."

Judges Hugh MacIntyre and P. M. C. Towsend concurred in the ruling. Two of the three participating judges are from South Georgia. Judge Gardner lives in Camilla and Judge MacIntyre in Thomasville.

A TERM PAPER

On

THE NEWSPAPERS AND RACE

~~Are~~ Is news perpetuating racial stereotypes? What policy should a paper with a social conscience adopt in the handling of race in the news?

Journalism 280

Emory University

Ralph W. Fowler, Jr. March 1, 1949

The problem of racial treatment in the newspapers is one that is becoming increasingly important in today's rapid social upheavals. Aside from the merely ethical question of fair treatment in the press for every man, passage of the seemingly inevitable civil rights legislation now pending in the Democratic Eighty-first Congress may bring considerable pressure to bear on this subject. It would be well for the journalist to fully and intelligently investigate the problems of handling racial minorities, particularly the Negro, and to attempt a sensible solution.

Comparatively little constructive research has been done in this field, and what has been accomplished has, in the main, been done by professional sociologists and not journalists. An exception to this is noted, however in Your Newspaper--A Blueprint for a Better Press, by nine active journalists, studying at Harvard University under Nieman Fellowships.[1] They point out that much unfair treatment of the Negro comes in headline technique--particularly in the extremist Hearst and McCormick press, where "Negro" and "rape" have come to mean practically the same thing. Cited is a shocking example by the Chicago Tribune, which in 1945 created high racial tension in the city by playing up a "sex-wave of crime". At the crest of this hysteria, the Tribune ran this headline:

Police Capture Suspect in Rape of Sailor's Wife

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[1] Nine Nieman Fellows, Your Newspaper--A Blueprint for a Better Press (1945-1946), pp. 22-25.

Directly under this head was a picture of a Negro, unquestionably the rape suspect, according to the location of the headline. In the sixth paprgraph, however, readers discovered that he was involved in an entirely different case; he had shot a white boy who was trying to rape a three-year-old Negro girl.

This illustrates another charge against newspapers: their shameful treatment of Negroes as "second-class citizens". Most papers consider a Negro as bigger news when he commits a crime than when a crime is committed against him. When four Negroes were lynched in Georgia in July of 1946, the space and display given the story varied tremendously. All Georgia and most Southern dailies played it heavily. The New York Times and Herald Tribune gave the story front-page space, but the Daily News was more typical in burying it on page eight. That day its front page carried this headline:

Posse, 110 Cops Hunt L. I. Killer in Cemetery

Here was a three-day-old follow-up story on a Negro who had murdered a rich woman and had raped her daughters. A cold Negro hunt was bigger news to the Daily News than the story of the Georgia lynching.

The Nieman Fellows point out that most papers are consistantly cruel to the Negro, patronizing him, keeping him in his place, and thoughtlessly crucifying him in a thousand big and little ways. There is a definite double standard applied to news about Negroes and white men. The Negro is pictured as "either an entertaining fool, a dangerous

animal, or (on the comparatively rare occasions when a Negro's achievements are applauded), a prodigy of astonishing attainments, considering his race."[2]

In general, the treatment of the Negro in the press is cruel and discriminating; at best, it becomes a policy of avoidance and ignorance. Gunnar Myrdal says that, with remarkable exceptions, the press generally avoids the Negro, except for crime stories. For many years in the South, pictures of Negroes never appeared in newspapers, and even now it is rare. Myrdal points out that, "The public affairs of a community and state are ordinarily discussed (in print) as if Negroes were not part of the population."[3]

Crime news is especially unfair to the Negro for two reasons: (1) it emphasizes individual cases instead of statistical proportions, thus giving Negro crime cases more emphasis that white criminal offenses; and (2) the Negro crime stories are given undue weight by the white press's negligence of other and more favorably aspects of Negro news. Myrdal cites a Negro crime wave "created" by the white press where none actually existed. The press played up a "rape-and-murder-wave" in Washington, D. C. in the summer of 1941, when actually only one Negro was found to be responsible for several crimes.[4]

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[2] Loc. cit.

[3] Gunnar Myrdal, An American Dilemma (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1944), p. 37.

[4] Ibid., pp. 655-656.

There are some quantitative studies which bear out the undue weighting of Negro news stories. The Chicago Commission on Race Relations made a study of all articles dealing with Negroes in three leading Chicago newspapers during 1916-17. Of the 1,338 articles, 606 dealt with crim and vice, riots, and clashes. In 1918, the same three newspapers published 275 articles "favorable" to Negroes and 165 "unfavorable".[5]

In a study of 28 Texas newspapers, Ira B. Bryant, Jr., classified news about Negroes as social, anti-social, and neutral. The "anti-social" news was practically all about crime. In the 16 urban newspapers, 84.4 per cent of all Negro items were anti-social, 24.5 per cent were social, and 15.7 per cent were neutral. In the 12 rural newspapers, 59.8 per cent of all Negro items were anti-social, 24.5 per cent were social, and 15.7 per cent were neutral.[6]

On the other hand, Robert A. Warner reports that the newspapers of New Haven, Connecticut, are uniformly friendly to Negroes and do not report any undue selection of crime news to the exclusion of other types of news.[7]

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[5] The Chicago Commission on Race Relations, The Negro in Chicago, (1922), pp. 524, 532.

[6] Ira B. Bryant, Jr., "News Items about Negroes in White Urban and Rural Newspapers", Journal of Negro Education (April, 1935), pp. 169-178.

[7] Robert A. Warner, New Haven Negroes (1940), p. 275.

In a study of sixty issues of seventeen white newspapers from various sections of the United States, from July 15, 1928, to March 21, 1929, Gist found that 46.9 per cent of all news space devoted to Negroes was "anti-social". Gist felt that this was unusually low since at that time newspapers were giving an unusual amount of space to Negro voting in the election of 1928.[8]

In a study of four Philadelphia papers for the years 1908, 1913, 1918, 1923, 1928, and 1932, Simpson found that the percentages of Negro crime news in all Negro news space ranged from 51.1 per cent to 73.6 per cent. He further found that the total amount of news space devoted to Negroes was progressively declining over this 25-year period: the number of Negro news inches per 10,000 Philadelphia Negroes fell from 159 in 1908 to 32 in 1932.[9]

George Schuyler gives the Negro point of view in his criticism of the white press for its "sinister policy of identifying Negro individuals as such": Paul Robeson, great Negro baritone; Dr. Carver, great Negro scientist; Augusta Savage, great Negro sculptor, etc.[10] (Italics inserted by author.)

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[8] Noel P. Gist, "The Negro in the Daily Press", Social Forces (March, 1932), pp. 405-411.

[9] George E. Simpson, The Negro in the Philadelphia Press (1936), pp. 115-116.

[10] Myrdal, op. cit., p. 1184.

An interesting facet of the problem can be seen in studying the differences accorded Negro news in the North and in the South. Myrdal states that the white newspapers in the North ordinarily ignore the Negroes and their problems completely--most of the time more completely than the liberal Southern press. The Northern papers are in general more liberal in their editorials toward the Negro, and when they have to come out in the open on Negro problems, they usually stand for equality. On the other hand, the ever-increasing Southern liberal press is more generous in reporting favorable news for the Negro.[11]

One of the most notable changes has been in the attitudes toward lynching. Today the great majority of Southern newspapers will come out openly and strongly against lynching.[12] This is especially interesting when one realizes that only a few years ago white newspapers, both Northern and Southern, openly warned Negroes not to vote and intimated violence if their franchise was exercised.[13]

The Southern liberal press has become an increasingly powerful factor in helping to adjust the injustices done to the Negro in the white press. Even the so-called Southern "conservative" papers are changing in their attitudes. Myrdal points out that the capital N in "Negro" is finding its way into the Southern newspapers as it earlier did into books.

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[11] Ibid., p. 924.

[12] Ibid., p. 565.

[13] Ibid., p. 486.

It is becoming a mark of education in the white South to speak of Negroes as "nigras" and not as "niggers"--a compromise pronunciation which still offends the Yankee Negro but is a great step from the Southern white man's traditional point of view. In Southern papers Negro problems and Negro activity even outside crime are beginning to be commented upon, not only to draw Negro subscribers, but also because these matters are actually found to be of some general community interest. Letters from Negroes are not infrequently printed and sometimes the content discussed with respect. It would not be a great revolution, at least not in the Upper South, if a newspaper one morning carried a portrait of a distinguished Negro on the front page. In liberal newspapers in the Upper South, Negro pictures have already occasionally been printed on the back pages.[14]

The "touch-me-not" attitude of the Northern press towards the approach of Negro news is explained by Myrdal. He points out that the Northerner does not have his social conscience and all his political thinking permeated with the Negro problem as the Southerner does. Rather, he succeeds in forgetting about it most of the time. The Northern newspapers help him by minimizing all Negro news, except crime news. The Northerners want to hear as little as possible about the Negroes, both in the South and in the North, and they have, of course, good reasons for that. The result is an astonishing

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[14] Ibid., p. 661.

ignorance about the Negro on the part of the white public in the North. There are many educated Northerners who are well informed about foreign problems but almost absolutely ignorant about Negro conditions, both in their own city and in the nation as a whole.[15]

A simple revision and clarification of annewspaper's style sheet and headline policy would help immeasurably to correct injustices to the Negro. Garst and Bernstein advise the following policy in regards to headline writing: "As to the 'who' of the story, it is bad practice to identify the principals by race, nationality, or religion in the head, unless this information constitutes a relevant part of the news. While it is entirely proper to write, 'Italians Honor Fascist Leader', or '100 Negroes Protest Alabama Lynching', it is not proper, barring exceptional circustances, to write, 'Two Italians Rob Bank President', or 'Negro Stabs Wife and Two Children'."[16]

In a 1946 editorial, the New York Times stated its policy in reporting Negro news in a sound an intelligent manner. Following is the editorial in its entirety:

"When race hat explodes into violence, as it did recently in Georgia and has done so many times, North and South, the original causes do not lie on the surface, and are never found in police records. Always the outbreak is prepared for by thousands of unrecorded, unremembered acts and words of

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[15] Ibid., p. 600.

[16] Robert E. Garst and Theodore M. Bernstein, Headlines and Deadlines (1933), Columbia University Press. p. 139.

discrimination. The vast majority of Southerners and Northerners never think in terms of violence. Yet when they are unfair toward the Negro in little ways they help build up the bad moral climate which does encourage violence among the ignorant, the weak and the vicious.

"Each of us contributes, in his daily acts, toward good-will or ill-will in our communities. The press, we believe, has a special and heavy responsibility, not merely editorially--what American newspaper would defend the Georgia lynching?-- but in its treatment of news. Some newspapers treat news about Negro citizens in separate sections or columns, extending Jim Crowism to the printed page. In others discrimination is less flagrant but Negroes are often identified, whereas members of other races are not.

"This may seem a small thing. The Negroes do not think so. This newspaper has considered its obligations to its readers in the light of these facts and principles. This consideration has led us to adhere to the rule that the race of a person suspected or accused of crime shall not be published unless there is a legitimate purpose to be served thereby. By this we mean that it is correct to refer to race when the accused is still at large and race seems one mark of identification. It is also correct when, as in the case of race riots or racial antagonisms, it becomes essential to the understanding of the news. And even though, inconsistently, we would hold that in view of difficulties under which the Negro labors it is fair to identify Negro artists or

others whose achievements are a matter of pride to all of us.

"We are sure that this policy meets the approval of fair-minded readers. News that encourages racial discrimination may sometimes be of interest, but responsible journalism has a higher law than a passing interest."[17]

Certainly the Times, so frequently a leader in that which is good in American journalism, has herewith advanced a policy of racial minority news treatment that the rest of the American press would doowell to consider and adopt.

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[17] Editorial in the New York Times, August 11, 1946

NVILLE JOURNAL, JACKSO

Wife's Tip Led To Confession Of Nurse Slayer

It was a tip from the wife of Alonzo Washington Jr., Bolles' School janitor, that led to a confession by the 26-year-old Negro that he killed Mrs. Anna V. Lewis, 37, nurse at the school's infirmary, officers disclosed today.

According to Sheriff Rex Sweat, who directed the investigation which resulted in Washington's confession yesterday, the man's wife admitted to officers Monday that he had come to their quarters shortly before the body of Mrs. Lewis was found and asked her to wash blood-stained clothes he was wearing.

* * *

The clothes Washington is reported to have had washed scrapings from beneath Mrs. Lewis' fingernails and a heavy ash tray Washington said he used as a weapon to crush the nurse's skull are now undergoing scientific tests in the FBI laboratory in Washington. They were taken there by Gene Griffin, chief criminal deputy for Sheriff Sweat.

Sheriff Sweat said Washington had been a leading suspect since officers first visited the scene at the school where firemen found the body of Mrs. Lewis under bed clothing after a blaze had been extinguished, but officers were unable to definitely establish him as the murderer until yesterday, a week after the brutal slaying.

* * *

In addition to the story of Washington's wife, officers working Monday night had the aid of a "lie-detector" and its operator,, C. S. Golitz of Tampa, an expert who has figured in many prominent cases in the South in recent years.

oGlitz said with the evidence supplied him by officers he was able to determine "in my own mind" from tests that Washington was the most likely among several suspects.

Washington is being held in an unnamed jail merely as a precaution as there has been no evidence of any high feeling, officers said.

Klan Will Act If Segregation Is Not Heeded

ATLANTA, Nov. 18—(UP)—Samuel Green, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, said today that unless city officials of Macon and Atlanta enforce segregation laws during the scheduled appearances of Henry Wallace, "we'll see them later."

Green declined to say whether he had approached police or civic officials but emphasized the klan had planned no demonstrations at the Wallace lecture in Macon tomorrow and here Thursday night.

"We don't like denying Mr. Wallace his freedom of speech when we ourselves are fighting for it," Green said. "But unless our city officials do something to keep Negroes and whites apart when Mr. Wallace speaks, as both State and city laws require them to do, then we'll see them later."

Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins said he had briefed his officers "to handle whatever situation might arise, at the proper time." He added that the police would be careful doing anything in a church.

Jenkins referred to Wallace's scheduled speech here in Wheat Street Baptist Church, a Negro church. The sponsors of the speech, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, have announced that whites and Negroes will sit side by side on the occasion.

STREET SCENE

Old Negro man, his head cocked to one side, staring quizzically at Laughing Santa and then shuffling away with, "That man ain't that happy."

Lady entering Buckhead trolley with newspaper protecting her hat which has one large feather in it. Inside the trolley, she sits for five minutes with paper over her head until she realizes it isn't raining in there.

Elderly woman calmly reading novel in midst of all those department store shoppers.

The 15-member delegation will be chosen next week-end.

Negro Principal Is Named Chairman of Precinct in Austin

By Associated Press.

Austin, April 24.—C. R. Steward, negro school principal, Saturday was elected chairman of an Austin precinct by the Travis County Democratic executive committee.

The vote was 21 for, 13 against his election. This apparently represented development of organized opposition to election of a negro chairman during the past two weeks, a committee member said later.

A negro chairman for the precinct was elected two weeks ago with only one dissenting vote, but was disqualified because he did not live within the precinct.

J. M. Patterson, Sr., 81-year-old chairman of the county committee, nominated Steward. He held five proxy votes, but did not cast them. The precinct involved has 675 negro and 45 white voters.

The Houston Chronicle

Bryan Negro Sets Records

BRYAN, April 28.—(AP)—Wendell Davis, great sprinter from Kemp high school for Negroes here, has two more records to his credit and is eyeing his own marks in the national Negro scholastic meet.

Davis ran 100 yards in 9.7 and 220 in 21.5 in the state Negro high school meet at Prairie View college last week-end, beating the state marks of 10.0 and 21.7 which he himself made last year.

Next Saturday Davis will compete in an invitation meet in Dallas against runners from Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas and on May 15 will go to the national meet in St. Louis.

Davis' national records are 9.5 and 21.9.

D I S T

Of Red Feather, Negro Leader Says Race Should Carry Share

For Atlanta's Negro citizens, as for whites, the Red Feather is a symbol of bright promise in a world that often seems bleak and cold.

"The Greater Atlanta Community Chest and its Red Feather agencies have worked miracles in nipping Negro juvenile delinquency in the bud," declare leaders of the Butler Street YMCA, the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA and the Negro units of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls.

Atlantans who have heard the spine-tingling spirituals of the Georgia Washington Carver Boys' Club or who buy candicraft turned out by cheerful sightless workers of the Metropolitan Association for Colored Blind know Chest contributions are not wasted.

Negro volunteers each year work valiantly in the Community Chest campaigns.

"Why shouldn't we carry our part of the load?" asked one Negro minister. "The Chest helps shelter our old people, provides nurseries for our helpless babies, gives our young people recreation and character-building ideals—makes Atlanta a better place for all of us to live."

The Chest since 1924 has helped carry on the work of the late Carrie Steele, a Negro maid in the Union Station, who sold her own home to help raise funds for orphaned and neglected Negro children.

It helps support the Gate City Nurseries for children of Negro working mothers, the Bethlehem Community Center, the Atlanta Urban League, and Happy Haven, the Negro division of Battle Hill Haven. The Family Service Society and the Child Welfare Society, two other Red Feather agencies, also work with Negroes to solve their community problems.

"Through helping Atlanta's Negro citizens, the Chest renders invaluable service to the whole community," Chest boosters point out. "To make Atlanta a better place for all of us—support the 1948 campaign. Give, and give enough!"

ALAN W. SOMMERFIELD
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Peachtree at North Avenue
AT. 6414 VE. 2586

New Editor

BLACKSHEAR—Pete Roberts has been selected as editor of the Blackshear High School newspaper, "The Tigerette."

Negro Operator Bound Over in Sale of Homes

Jnl - Oct 8

A Negro real estate operator has been bound over to Fulton Criminal court on a charge of cheating and swindling by allegedly selling houses on Mozley pl., S. W., in a white neighborhood, to Negroes. He allegedly sold the homes on the pretext that the section would become an all-Negro neighborhood.

The operator, J. H. Calhoun, of 239 Auburn ave., was bound over Thursday by Civil Court Judge Ralph McClelland on a warrant sworn out against him by Geneva Allen, Negro. She charged that the real estate man sold her a house for $7,500 and refused to return $370 "earnest money" after she found the house was in a white section.

Calhoun was defended by Atty. Russell Turner, who declared that Calhoun had conducted a valid sale of the house, at 1416 Mozely pl., for the white owner, Mrs. Margaret L. Hall.

The commitment hearing was attended by a throng of angry white residents, led by Joseph Wallace. At one time Mr. Turner asked that Mr. Wallace be ejected from the room for annoying him.

Mr. Turner charged that the reason the Negro purchaser had demanded her money back was because Wallace had visited her and "intimidated" her by telling her it would be dangerous for her to attempt to live in the home.

The attorney also cited a recent U. S. Supreme court decision declaring illegal all covenants in titles restricting the sale of property to Negroes.

RE RACE IN THE NEWS AND AMERICAN COUNCIL ON CIVIL RIGHTS

In Washington in mid-October I had occasion to confer with Belford B. Lawson, a Negro attorney. He is lawyer for the American Council on Human Rights and is also head of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the oldest and one of the biggest. He said if Elmer Henderson didn't buy some RACE IN THE NEWS, get in touch with him, Belford Lawson, and he and Alpha Phi Alpha would buy some.

Note:he also said Alpha Phi Alpha will have its national meeting in Atlanta in December. I should be in touch with Mr. Burney, the life insurance man, and tell him that an appearance by me on the program to sing the praises of RACE IN THE NEWS and of SRC has Mr. Lawson's approval and should be worked out.

CRIMES OF NEGROES AGAINST WHITES

Atlanta Constitution:- June 22 1948 -- "Convict Guard Is Slain; Giant Scoop Buried Body"--- "Discovery of the body of etc. ---launched a posse of Greene County citizens in a search for L. C. Brown, a Negro xxxx convict."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph -- "Armed Negro Being Sought After Holdups".."Two armed holdups, each pulled by a lone Negro, were under investigation by city and county officers last night." -- January 20, 1948

Raleigh News & Observer, July 20, 1947;* "Two Negroes Being Held In Rape Attempt Case." "A 280year old Negro was held in jail here todgy as police investigated an alleged attempt to commit criminal assault upon a 20-yearOold married white woman."

Raleign News a& Observer, July 26 - "Charges Lodged at Rocky Mount; Negro held in Attempted Attack Now Faces First Degree Buurgalry Charge."

Raleigh News & Observer, July 26, 1947: "Pitt Negro Youth Held for Attempted Assault."

News & Observer, August 14, 1947: "Trial in Sampson Near Jury Stage; Clanton Negro Says he had sexual relations in exchange for liquor;" "Billie Simmons, 23-yearOold Negro chraged with rapi g Mrs. Eula Wise, w ite mother of 10, today testified in superior court that he had sexual relations with the plaintiff in exchange for a drink of liquor.

News & Observer, Nov. 16, 1946; "Negro Sentenced to die for Rape; Woodrow Brown Convicted by jury for criminal assault on white woman, 59." (Report by psyhciatrict that Brow was feebel-minded, had mentality of 6-year-old.

News & Observer, June 24, 1947: "Negro Indicted by Grand Jury; Special Venire Ordered in Case Charging Rape of Rich Square Woman."

News & Observer, June 23, 1947: "Georgia Negro Boy Saved from Mob Action Threat." Negro charged with rape atteptm near scene of Leo Frank Hanging."

News & Observer, June 11, 1947: "Negro Rescued from Mob in Alabama Lynch Attempt; Mayor of Hurtsboro Persuades Mob to Release Young Negro seixed after attempt to rape white woman; Lynching narrowly averted at last minute; suspect rushed to safety."

Atlanta Consitution, same AP story, June 11, 1947: "Alabama Mayor Saves Youth from Mob's Rope."

Pine Bluff, Ark., about March 19, 1946, "Negro Sentenced To Death Here On Rape Charge." Clifton Holmes, Negro, 25, must die in the electric chair for the January 26 raping of a 10 year olf white girl in the Sixth and New Highway vicinity in West Pine Bluff."

Asheville, N. C. Citizen, Aug 6., 1946: "Negro Charged with Assault Attempt Here; White Woman Repoets He Held her Captive for Five Hours"

News & Observer, July 28, 1947: "Negro to Face Charge of Rape; Hearing Held for Raleigh Speller for Assault on Windsor White Woman."

News & Observer, June 17 -- "Negro Makes Guilty Plea in Hired Murder Attempt" story of Negro who was hired by wife to kill husband. --Jury indicted Negro, took no action on wife who is now apatient at mental sanitorium.

News & Observer, May 24, 1947: "State Executes Scotland Negro; Ben Frank McLeod Pays with Life for Murder of Four; Maintains Innocence."

News & Observer, March 13, 1947: "Negro Slayer Sought by Posse in Robeson."

News & Observer, Dec. 1 ---: "Negro in Missouri Admits Starting Epidemic in Fires."

Danville, Va. Refister - Dec 17, 46: "Negro Suspect Opens Gunplay in Tennessee."

Orlando Morning Sentinel: "Trial of Nine Negro Trrops Slated Today," Dec. 16, '46.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun - Nov 19, 46: "Four Negroes Placed in Jail in Man's Death." (No case against Negroes)

Tampa Tribune, Dec 17, 46: AP story from Woodbine Ga., "Negro eludes sheriff posse."

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch, July 23, '47: "Douglas Citizen Killed by Negro over a Bill."

Columbus, Ga. Ledger, June 24, 1947: "Three Negroes Held in Death of Elderly Man."

News & Observer, August 13, '47: "Rape Trial Begins in Sampson Court; Billie Simmons, Negro, Being Charged with Raping Clinton White Woman."

News & Observer, Mar. 13, 47: "Granville Negro to die for rape

News & Observer, Feb 26, 47: "Movie-Inspired Negro Boys Commit Murder, Go Hunting."

News & Observer, Sept 17 '46: "Vance Officers Capture Woman's Alleged Slayer; Negro Held for Murder of Mrs. Ola Clark; Wanted in Sctoalnd for Rape."

1. "Mother, Son Arrested in Trolley Mixup"--Atlanta Daily World, May 19, 1945

2. "High School Youth Fined $50 For Incident on Street Car"--Atlanta Daily World, June 21, 1945

3. "16-Year Old Shot in Trolley Disorder"--Atlanta Journal, October 6, 1945

4. "Man, Beaten for Using Front Door of Bus, Sentenced"--San Antonio Register, April 27, 1945

5. "Man Stabbed in Fight Over 'Trackless' Seat"--Atlanta Constitution, September 1, 1945

6. "3 Are Knifed; 3 Assailants Flee Trolley"--Atlanta Constitution, October 20, 1945

7. "Trained Operators Needed for Cars"--Atlanta Constitution, October 1, 1945

8. "Fulton Taxi Rules Discussed"--Atlanta Constitution, September 13, 1945

9. "34 Cabbies Lose Licenses in Atlanta"--Chicago Defender, August 18, 1945

10. "Atlanta Taxis At a Standstill"--Pittsburg Courier, August 18, 1945

11. "Federal Hearing on Negro Taxi Ban"--Atlanta Constitution, July 15, 1945

12. "Taxi Driver Gets Death in Assault Case"--Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 13, 1945

13. "Man Sentenced to Die Denies Attack Charge"--Atlanta Daily World, September 14, 1945

14. "Denial of Dining Service Protested"--Columbus, Ga., Ledger, April 17, 1945

15. "Kicked Off Diner, Atlantan Asks $2,500"--Atlanta Constitution, April 17, 1945

16. "Morehouse Prexy Sues Southern RR"--Afro-American, August 4, 1945

17. "Hearing Held on Dr. Mays' Complaint"--Pittsburg Courier, July 28, 1945

18. "Court Holds Buses Must Transport Ticket Holders"--Tampa Bulletin, April 14, 1945

19. "Must Transport Ticket Holders"--Savannah Tribune, April 12, 1945

20. "Jim Crowe Bus Bill Offered in House"--Atlanta Journal, January 23, 1945

Add Editorials

~~CAPITALIZATION OF NEGRO~~

Arkansas Gazette; --in editorial on SC decision that Negroes serve on juries, Gazette takes liberal stand; denounces Fielding Wright for yelling outsde interference, points out that in Arkansas Negroes have been voting and serving on juries for a good many years and "the skies have not yet fallen."

~~Arksnas Democrat~~

In 1944, Gunnar Myrdal could write, in "An American Dilemma;" "The Press, with remarkable exceptions, ignores the Negroes, except for their crimes."

Myrdal's observation may have been accurate at the time he made it. It was considerably less so when his book was published in 1944, for the simple reason that the times were moving faster than

Dr. Myrdal had some reservations about his conclusion;

Today, Dr. Myrdal's conclusion needs to be amended. In fact, even as he wrote,

Even as he wrote, the old

Whether the South's basic attitude toward the Negro has changed

Whether the attitudes of Southerners toward Negroes has changed during the past five years is a question

Whether Southern attitudes toward the Negro have changed materially during the past five years is a question sociologists are yet to answer, but that the so-called "Negro problem" the time has passed when the press could successfully ignore

the great body of Southern whites has been made immensely more concerned with the so-called "Negro problem" is indisputable. And that the Southern press properly reflects this new concern in its news columns and on its editorial pages is clear from but a cursoy look at the

Successive supreme court decisions affect the Negro in politics and in legislation, coupled with a mounting growing pressure from other sections in the nation

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 20,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
(✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
(✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment (✓)
C. in agriculture (✓)
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs (✓)
(✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? We're glad to carry everything about Negroes

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( ) ← We don't feel it's necessary; sometimes "negro"; sometimes "man".
Lead (X) — always state fact if he is a Negro.
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes Rarely No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) A, C, D

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No Get more

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No ____

14. If so, where,

On special page in regular edition ( ) Run it wherever convenient.
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

—over—

Size of this town - almost 10,000 - county seat

Circulation of this paper - about 2,000 (daily competition)

We have an unusually complex situation:

① A liberal arts college for Negroes with white and Negro men and women faculty members and children of white instructors attending with Negroes. Student from North and South, some local. Quite a mixture of social and political philosophy on campus, from social equality to some degree — among local students — of conservatism on racial matters. For all intents and purposes the college — white and Negro faculty — is like a town within a town. There has never been any trouble, but white townspeople, local Negro townspeople and college group live and think in three separate social groups. College has no doubt greatly affected a segment of local Negro population. College trustees draw no color line. It is an endowed Northern denominational set-up, open to all.

② This situation complicates matters for us. We'd like to run more Negro news, but when the Negro community borders on or is mixed with the college group, there would be no way to handle Negro news as Negro news. We hope some time to work out something and would be keenly interested in outcome of this survey.

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? number not known - percentage below state average.

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? _____

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (X)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment (X)
C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service ( )
E. in civic affairs ( )
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Stories of Negroes in sports, carrying regular stories on team victories by local Negroes.

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No X

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both (✓)
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) Stories of oratorical contest winners and the like.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No _____

14. If so, where, in regular advertising space.

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

Size of this town - about 7000 - county seat

Circulation of paper - over 6000

over

Stories concerning Negroes and their activities in the county are handled exactly the same as are other stories of a like nature about whites. Stories of Negroes in crime are not generally used unless the crime is of such magnitude as to make it of great interest. However, the number of Negroes arrested on small charges by either city or county peace officers is not usually handled.

The number of paid-in-advance subscribers to The Eagle among the Negro population of the county is comparatively small, but our newspapers are bought in large numbers from the news stands by Negroes, particularly when a story about some member or members of their race is expected to be published in that particular issue. The local Kiwanis club sponsors two oratorical contests among students in the county each year--one for whites and another for Negroes. The writer was one of the judges at the latter contest this year and witnessed the best-behaved group of children and adults imaginable.

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 35%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? CIVIC AFFAIRS

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page (✓) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____
   FEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANY KIND AVAILABLE — TRYING TO GET LOCAL

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓) WOULD BE GENERALLY
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( ) ACCORDING TO NEWS VALUE

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? ~~Yes~~ ____ ~~No~~ ____
    NONE IN THIS SECTION
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

OVER

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

Effort is made to treat news of colored citizens in exactly the same way as news of the white people is carried although, in accordance with custom in this section, and to avoid irritation of the many white people who still think the Negro should not have consideration, it is segragated and printed under the heading "News of Our Colored Citizens"

The Negroes seem to be quite satisfied with this arrangement and, from no news at all of the race, when I took the paper over in April, the amount has grown steadily, is still growing and is getting better in quality, covering more ground. The attitude of the Negroes towards the paper has improved perceptibly and the feature is widely read by the white people from whom we have had numerous commendatory comments on the way it is being handled.

NORTHUMBERLAND ECHO
HEATHSVILLE VA.

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 55%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? Don't know.

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (x) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (x) When Available
   C. in agriculture (x)
   D. in military service (x)
   E. in civic affairs (x)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   ~~Crime, because negro population not very civic-minded.~~

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO x

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No x

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the: story, sometimes head, depending on nature
   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes x No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) crime and others

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (x)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes x No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No x

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes x No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

(over)

Our news columns are always open to legitimate news, whether it is made by white or negro people. We do not discriminate in handling of news because of race, color or creed. As noted on the opposite page, this community hasvery few covic-minded negroes; hence little begro news except criminal news. We do not consciously overplay negro crime news, and we judge the story simply on its merits and not according to whether the criminal is white or black, or the person against whom the crime is committed is white or black.

As for advertsing policy, we accept all legitimate ads whether they come from white advertisers or negro advertisers. We have had none of the latter since we have been in business except classified ~~xxxx~~ ads.

The Halifax Gazette
South Boston, Virginia

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper?
13,000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 800

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
See back page

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (X)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment (X)
C. in agriculture (X)
D. in military service (X)
E. in civic affairs (X)
(X) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
The stories we carry most often feature progress of the Negro in agriculture, in educational and in civic affairs.

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No X
We do grant space regularly to the Negro county agents.

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No X

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead (X)
Both ( )
Neither ( )

We usually identify them by race, regardless of the race to which they belong.

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) Usually the stories feature progress or military achievement.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No _____

14. If so, where, In our regular advertising sections.

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

over

Size of this town - 1200 - county seat

Circulation of paper - 3700

We do handle stories of Negro crimes against whites, but we likewise handle stories of white crimes against Negroes. In other words, we try to handle the news fairly and impartially, without favor orprejudice to either race.

The fact that we have approximately 800 Negro readers speaks more eloquently than anything we can say of the treatment accorded them. We can write from a commonsense angle of racial problems in the South because we enjoy the confidence of the Negroes.

Under certain conditions, we segregate the news of the Negro, although ordinarily, we carry it in our regular news columns. In our way of life in the South, there are times when this type of segregation is desirable. For instance, in the Service Men's Edition, which we issued during World War II, we devoted one special section to pictures of the Negroes. On April 1 of this year we issued a Negro Progress Supplement, which, of course, was in a section to itself. Copies of each edition are being mailed you under separate cover.

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately how many Negroes live in the area served by your newspaper? 8000

2. About how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? Probably not more than 25 ~~We sell more~~ than 250 by newsboys

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

(X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
(X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other Negroes.
(X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (X)
B. in arts or fields of entertainment ( )
C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service (X)
E. in civic affairs (X)
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? STORIES OF NEGROES IN MILITARY SERVICE, FOLLOWED BY SPORTS AND CIVICS. CRIME STORIES HAVE NOT BEEN TOO IMPORTANT

5. Do you employ Negro string correspondents? Yes _____ No ✓

6. Does your paper have a special department or special edition featuring Negro News? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead (✓)
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes _____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories?(See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried See 9.
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news? ( )
b. On regular news-feature pages? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____

14. If so, where, WE USE THEM R.O.P.

On special page in regular edition ( )
In special Negro edition ( )

15. If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

over

Size of this town - about 5500 - county seat

Circulation of paper - about 1900

Our only other policy about negroes is one for the future. We feel that it would be good newspapering (and just incidentally good circulation practice) to include a special section or page devoted entirely to news of negroes, such as social items. In fact, we feel that this section should be almost totally taken up by social and church items, where we could get their names in the paper. We do not feel that people here will accept such a section now, but hope to include it as soon as feasible. Any sports item, or other item of general interest, regarding negro activities is carried on a regular page or front page. We do not identify any person, white or colored, in news stories as "Mr." unless in direct quotation. We identify white women as "Mrs.", but do not do this for negro women.

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 41 percent

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? about 200, or more

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture (x)
   D. in military service (x)
   E. in civic affairs (x)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Military service

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO x We run items often for their schools and Home Demonstation Agent, etc-

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No x

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( ) We do not run crime stories about Negros or Whites
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes x No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Mostly service men, some times preachers, or other Negro leaders

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (x)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No x, I do not recall getting any letters from them that were to be published-

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes x No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes x No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (x)

They do not often request news, but the paper is open to all- We get along with them OK-

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 60% Colored

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 250

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of Negro achievement
      A. in sports ( )
      B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
      (✓) C. in agriculture ( )
      D. in military service ( )
      E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Negro achievement

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ✓ only on special occasions

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

W. R. Atkinson, Mgr. The Tidewater News

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 40%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Sports & Agriculture

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓) no -
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( ) no
    On regular page of your newspaper ( ) yes

Barrett

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 52%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 100

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   C, D, E,

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) See Section 4

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

Times Tappahannock Va.
Geo Beaton

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

Promo

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 10 to 15 %

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? About 3,200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? A variety of the categories listed above

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline (X)
   Lead (X)
   Both (X) — this is dependent upon circumstances — if the circumstances warrant it both — that is, if necessary for the clarity intended.
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Practically any kind, depending on the news value.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

In classified advertising, the word "Colored" rather than "Negro" has been used for years, and still is. There have been no complaints on this score. If the applicant wanted the word "Negro" used, we would do so.

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? _____

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
_____

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO _____

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
Yes ✓ No _____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:
   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____
Feature, School, Personal

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
   a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
   b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
   If so, where: Church page
   On Special page ( )
   On regular page of your newspaper ( )

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 50%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 100

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? General feature

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) General news stories, crimes

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

Because of our failure to print a picture, not because it was of negroes but because it had no news value, our paper was forgotten by the Civic Council, a negro society, and the correspondent stopped sending in her news. Nobody ever approached us as to why the picture was not published, it was taken for granted that we banned it because of racial differences overlooking the fact that we had previously published a negro bride's picture

Clan Coty

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 6 %

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? very few, perhaps 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (x) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (x)
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service (x)
   E. in civic affairs (x)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   civic affairs

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO x

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes _____ No x

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (x)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes once in a while No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3)
   civic and military service

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( ) run of paper

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes x No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes x No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes x No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( ) Classified ads are about all that are taken by Negroes with us. We don't solicit display or classified from them; accept either.
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet. OVER

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

We carry a small amount of Negro news in relation to news of whites largely because we have very few Negro subscribers and do not especially solicit them. Handouts about their civic organizations are handled on the same basis as any others. We always quote pertinent remarks by Negroes attending County Board, School Board, or similar meetings or hearings on public affairs. Our crime news coverage of both whites and Negroes is at a minimum--no effort being made to feature such stories in either case largely because of the coverage which metropolitan dailies give them in our area.

THE SUN-

Arlington

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 22 %

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 700

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline (✓) } one or the other
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

   } Necessary Because so many Negroes in This Community have Names identical with whites.

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Sports, + School Activities principally.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    - a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    - b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

Charlottesville

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 36%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 12,000

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? CRIME

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) B D E

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

Newport News

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 8.4%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 600

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (x) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   x Stories of Negro achievement
      A. in sports (x)
      B. in arts of fields of entertainment (x)
      C. in agriculture (x)
      D. in military service (x)
      E. in civic affairs (x)
   (x) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.
   (x) Negro church news. (x) Obituaries of well known Negroes.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Church news and obituaries.

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes x (voluntary) No

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes _____ No x

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (x) if significant or necessary to differentiate from a white.
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes x No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Military and church news, musical events.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (x)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes x No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes x No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes x No _____ when offered.
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (x)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Staunton

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 8 percent.

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 150

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? The lack - Negro needs — We play down all crime news

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO _____

6. Does your paper have a special column (X) or ~~Page (X)~~ featuring Negroe news? Yes X No _____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:
   - Headline ( )
   - Lead ( )
   - Both ( )
   - Neither ( )

   Our stylebook says: "Do not identify any race or religion in a news story unless it is a necessary part of the story."

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) We have carried Negro pictures in all categories A-B-C-D-E.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    - a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( ) Both — we've had 'em
    - b. On a regular news-feature page? ( ) all ~~change the~~ paper.

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (X)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Waynesboro

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 75%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50 to 75

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? The stories of Negro achievement and general local negro news items. The general local Negro News items are carried in special columns or Departments

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) [redacted] featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline (✓)
   Lead (✓)
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) any Negro pictures available in any of the News or stories indicated in No 3

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    - a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    - b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

THE UNION STAR
Brookneal, Va. B. F. Gwathey

Brookneal

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 45%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 20% of our circulation (estimated) about 600

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? achievement in agriculture, civic affairs, church notices etc.

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO _____ church & school leaders civic organization leaders.

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No _____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    - a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    - b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

The Farmville Herald J. M. Wall

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 15%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 40

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? A + E

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:
   Headline (✓) NO
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) A - B - D - E

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ____ No ✓
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

We use Mr. and Mrs.; do not identify as negro in routine news stories (x)

Minor

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 45%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 500

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of Negro achievement
      A. in sports (✓)
      B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
      C. in agriculture (✓)
      D. in military service (✓)
      E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community. We carry a special section edited by Negroes for Negroes.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   We carry stories of achievement by Negroes

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page (✓) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:
   Headline (✓)
   Lead (✓)
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Crime and achievement

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓)
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( ) Occasionally on page 1

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page (✓)
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

Social Review News

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 10%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50 to 100.

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____
   any available

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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✓ Glenn

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? One-Third

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 250

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? School - Church - Educational - Civic - agricultural - Personal

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ~~Negro~~ No no regular paid correspondent contribute copy

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ✓ No _____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) any where photos are contributed or requested.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓)
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page (✓)
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓) Wherever requested or wherever is convenient in make-up.

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

Danville ✓

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 27%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 2400

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - ✓ Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   CRIME (THEY MAKE IT SO)

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:
   - Headline (✓)
   - Lead (✓)
   - Both ( )
   - Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ____ as story questions

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    - a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    - b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    - On Special page ( )
    - On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

We do not segregate the news!

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN: Redmond

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 25-30 pct.

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 12,600 (12010)

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Crime

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO _____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) all except social news

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    - a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    - b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

Negroes not identified in stories except where such identification essential part of story.

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Weald-Pressers

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 30%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 300 (?) (30%)

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? General affairs, Schools

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ No ____ (3 - not as many as I would like.)

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( ) — Seldom

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Military service, Sports, Schools

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (No)
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

Only exception is in Social news. — which is separate

Norfolk

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 30 percent

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 3500 (500)

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - (X) Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (X)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (X)
     - C. in agriculture (X)
     - D. in military service (X)
     - E. in civic affairs (X)
   - (X) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes X NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No X

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (X)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) all

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes X No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes X No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes X No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (X)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Orange

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 5,000 (40%)

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Crime stories

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO _____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No _____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline (✓)
   Lead (✓)
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Military or Naval - Achievements

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓)
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)
    Have done both occasionally

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes _____ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 20 percent

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 250

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   We treat crime stories like, regardless of race
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) all, from time to time

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓)
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____ never "Colored" rather than negro

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page (✓) when offered
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

Helpful

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? approx - 30-35%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes. - never heard of any
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed ~~above, which do you~~ carry most often?
   - school news - crimes - court news

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

Wellenchung

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Cuero

✓

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

most are outside of town in rural areas

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? only 8 families inside town limits (Pop. of town 2140)

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 25

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Very infrequent only occasionally.

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both (✓) depending on crime
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes Rare occasions No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes and No use "colored" mostly

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes occasionally No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 5 one

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   ✓ Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Achievement

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Achievement

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes _____ No ✓
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

Salem

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 10%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 100

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ when submitted

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3)
   School, Merchants, Booker T. Washington Birthplace.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)
    News Post
    Rocky Mount.

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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The Attitude of the Southern White Press toward Negro Suffrage 1932-1940 - The Foundation Publishers, 1940

The Negro Looks Into the South - Rev. Edward G. Olson - Chapman & Grimes

Jim Crow America by Earl Conrad, Dodd, Mead, & Geace

Into the Mainstream Johnson pp 198-199

Southern Exposure - pp 226-7-8

Black Metropolis - Harcourt Brace - St. Clair Drake & Horace R. Clayton pp. 61, 72-73

Radford

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 5%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 150

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? CIVIC AFFAIRS

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) NEWS OR SOCIAL

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓)
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 42%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 300 or more

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have special columns (✓) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____
   The only negro picture was of soldier killed in action.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ✓ (Haven't had any)

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )
    On page with Negro news, except classified on regular page (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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We have 10 or more Negro correspondents who send in items regularly. Their items are all seen under one heading, "Among the Colored People", on one or two pages of the paper.

On the front page we do not play up Negro crimes (or white crimes either). Except in the correspondence all Negros are designated as Colored people. Negro and white are treated the same in court news.

We have few front page items about Negros. Deaths, marriages, parties, etc go in regular correspondence column for Colored people. Indictments by grand jury, fires, auto or other accidents, soldier deaths or awards go on front page for white and colored alike.

J E Cunell
Rappahannock Record
Kilmarnock, Va.

Falls Church

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 30%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? don't know

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? None frequently

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) achievement

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

Altho we do the above, actually there is not much Negro news here.

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Alex. Gayth

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 15%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 800

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Negro & Negroes

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) all kinds but not mixed with white people.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

Finkenschering ✓

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 20%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 700

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   Selection and volume of Negro stories governed entirely by editor's judgment of news value.

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO _____
   No regular correspondents but some special writers.

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

   These matters are governed by circumstances in story.

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    - a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    - b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Daily News Record
Harrisonburg Va

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? .05

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 100

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   Same as white
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community. If something special

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? religious, sports, schools, obituaries

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:
   Headline ( )
   Lead (x)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )
   Usually use "Colored"

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) achievements sports, religion, military

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No _____ varies

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN: Lynchburg

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 22 pc.

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 1000

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (X)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (X)
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service (X)
   E. in civic affairs (X)
   (X) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? stories of achievement

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (X)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) stories that are helpful to the negro race

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (X)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

We use Mrs in front of married women so as to identify them as married.

We do not use Negro social news such as weddings.

We print obits about the more responsible Negro men and women

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 10 %

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 200 - 300 (7 40)

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   - (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   - Stories of Negro achievement
     - A. in sports (✓)
     - B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
     - C. in agriculture (✓)
     - D. in military service (✓)
     - E. in civic affairs (✓)
   - (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓ no

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No ✓ no

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) mostly service men during war

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news no
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( ) yes

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

Rockbridge County News

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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We carry anything that is news about Negroes just as we do whites and treat the same way. Most of these items are deaths, and listings in births + marriage licences where we do not segregate or mention the race.

We do not publish social items or personals about Negroes except an occasional marriage ~~notice~~ writeup. This is our headache as we are asked every now + then to print such items.

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

Norton

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 2 per cent

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 10 to 15 (3,047)

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (x) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (x) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

Any of these groups if they accomplish any-thing, which they seldom do.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? military service, during the war, ~~nothing since then~~

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO no

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes _____ No no

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your ~~policy~~ to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

   either or both, whatever the news justifies, but but dont go out of the way to emphasize the negro element.

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes _____ No did during the ~~war, of~~ negro soldiers.

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (x)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes _____ No dont recall any

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes yes No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes none in No this area
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

Courier Press

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

(A special VPA Return Envelope requiring no postage is enclosed for your convenience.)

Christensen

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 9

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? _____

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (X) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (X) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (X)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (X)
   C. in agriculture (X)
   D. in military service (X)
   E. in civic affairs (X)
   (X) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? General feature

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO X

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No X

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (X)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes X No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) any of above

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (X)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ____ maybe

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No X

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ____ No X
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

Danville ✓

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 1/3

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 1200

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? E

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page (✓) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither (✓)

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) any the occasion demands

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news (✓)
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( ) sometimes

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page (✓)
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? Times-Mirror Receive No

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? _____

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (no)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (no)
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (no)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   _____

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:
   Headline (✓)
   Lead (✓)
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes _____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____
   _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( ) None Carried
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes _____ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes _____ No ✓
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Lexington

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 5%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 25

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Murder under any of these
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Military

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No No

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

Monterey ✓

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? _____

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? _____

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs ( )
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   _____

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes _____ NO _____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes _____ No _____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes _____ No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____
   _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes _____ No _____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes _____ No _____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

We have very few families in Highland Co., so there no need to comment
W.T.B. Reed

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? Very Small

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? Possibly 15

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)

Very little trouble with our negro population

( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
Stories of Negro achievement
A. in sports (✓)
B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
C. in agriculture ( )
D. in military service (✓)
E. in civic affairs (✓)
( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Sports - Church and Civic affairs

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

Headline ( )
Lead ( )
Both ( )
Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes Soldiers or Preachers only No _____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ✓

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
If so, where:
On Special page ( )
On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

The Powell Valley News, Pennington Gap, Va.

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 25%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 150

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture ( )
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both (✓)
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) ____
   military service

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ✓

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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Wann Specs -

SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 2%

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 10

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   (✓) Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   (✓) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Stories of Negro Church activity

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ____ NO ✓

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news? Yes ____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )
   } don't publish.

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Preachers.

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ____ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ____ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

We do not discriminate against anybody

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? _____

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 50

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   ( ) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports ( )
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment ( )
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service ( )
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often?
   _____

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO _____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page ( ) featuring Negroe news?
   Yes _____ No ✓

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead ( )
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ____ No ✓

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) _____
   _____

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? ( )

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ____ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes _____ No _____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ____ No ✓
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper ( )

Colonial Beach

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet.

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SPECIAL V.P.A. QUESTIONNAIRE - PLEASE READ AND RETURN:

HOW DO YOU HANDLE NEGRO NEWS?

1. Approximately what is the percentage of negro population in the area served by your newspaper? 40

2. Approximately how many Negroes subscribe to your paper? 3,000 25010

3. What kinds of stories do you carry about Negroes? (Answer with a check mark)
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against white persons.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by Negroes against other negroes.
   (✓) Stories of crimes by white persons against Negroes.
   Stories of Negro achievement
   A. in sports (✓)
   B. in arts of fields of entertainment (✓)
   C. in agriculture (✓)
   D. in military service (✓)
   E. in civic affairs (✓)
   ( ) General feature-background stories about needs and services of the Negro community.

4. Of the different kinds of stories listed above, which do you carry most often? Sports, civic affairs,

5. Do you have any Negro correspondents? Yes ✓ NO ____

6. Does your paper have a special column ( ) or Page (✓) featuring Negroe news? Yes ✓ No ____

7. In Stories about crime committed by Negroes is it your policy to identify the criminal as a Negro in the:

   Headline ( )
   Lead (✓)
   Both ( )
   Neither ( )

8. Do you ever carry photographs of Negroes in the news? Yes ✓ No ____

9. If so, to illustrate what kinds of stories? (See no. 3) Sports

10. If photographs of Negroes are carried, are they carried
    a. On a special page reserved for Negro news ( )
    b. On a regular news-feature page? (✓)

11. Do you publish letters from Negro readers? Yes ✓ No ____

12. Is it your style to capitalize the "N" in Negro? Yes ✓ No ____

13. Do you carry advertising of Negro firms and Negro services? Yes ✓ No ____
    If so, where:
    On Special page ( )
    On regular page of your newspaper (✓)

If you have other policies to do with the handling of Negro news which have not been covered in answers to the above questions, it would be appreciated if you would state them briefly on the other side of this sheet. (over)

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The Progress-Index was the first daily newspaper in Virginia to carry a special column of Negro news--of marriages, deaths, personals and general activities--, starting it over 30 years ago and running it each afternoon and Sunday morning. The writer of this column is a full-time member of the news staff and has his own private office.

Recently we've had requests to use Negro women's pictures on the regular society page but have refused to use them. Requests probably prompted by some organization.

One thing we've had to watch carefully is the sending in of Negro personals for the society column in which the parties were not identified as Negroes and no address given.

"INDICTING A WHOLE PEOPLE"

Burke Didn't Know How, But the Headline Writers Do.

R. B. Eleazer

"I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people," said Statesman Edmund Burke, in a famous plea for conciliation with the American colonies.

There is such a method, however, and many American newspapers are demonstrating it in their handling of crime news involving Negroes. The fact that this is done without thought of injustice, merely as a matter of custom and convenience, makes its results no less serious.

-Simple, but Effective-

The method is simple - merely that of featuring race in the headlines of practically every story involving Negro crime or misdemeanor. Seeing these headlines daily, month after month, the public inevitably gets the impression that color and crime are closely related, if not synonymous. Thus is the whole race indicted, and in the minds of the superficial, convicted.

As illustrative of this practice I think specifically of one daily which I know very well. This paper certainly is not hostile to Negroes. I would say, on the other hand, that it is essentially friendly, desirous of being fair and helpful. Yet a review of its headlines throughout a recent month (May, 1947) reveals the unvarying pattern described above.

-An Unvarying Pattern-

In the thirty-one days of the month this paper ran 133 stories of crimes, misdemeanors and court actions involving white people, and in not one of the 133 did the headlines mention the race of the culprit or

suspect. In general this was just as it should be. But note this contract:

During the same month the paper carried 39 crime stories involving colored people. In 34 of the 39 the headlines featured the word "Negro" or "Negroes", while in three others the racial identity of the subject was clearly indicated, though not expressly stated. Reproduction of the two groups of headlines in parallel columns is tempting, but would run to too great length. A few typical illustrations must suffice.

-Typical Contrasts-

Here, for example, are headlines of six stories involving the charge of robbery at the hands of white bandits:

May 6, "Pair Bound Over in Robbery Case".

May 7, "Three Youths Held in Robbery Case".

May 13, "Two Draw Terms in Robbery Cases".

May 16, "Young Bandits Rob Store Owner".

May 24, "Samaritan Robbed By Hitchhikers".

May 31, "Men Questioned in Robberies".

Note that to the headline reader the suspects in all these cases were just people - "youth," "men," "bandits."

Not so in the two parallel reports involving Negroes. Here the headlines leave no uncertainty. "Lone Negro Youth Robs Woman," says one; "Negro Held in Robbery," the other.

Similarly on May 25 we find "Two Youths Held in Theft Cases," (they were white), set over against "Praying Negro Confesses Thefts."

Three arrests for reckless driving were reported during the month, (May 6, 25 and 28). Two of the accused were white, the third colored. The headlines ran true to pattern: "Jailed on Driving Count" and "Man Arrested for Drunken Driving," but "Negro Arrested After Accident."

-More of the Same-

Here are typical headlines in homicide stories in which the suspects were white:

May 10, "Youth Guilty of Killing Brother."

May 10, "Great Grandmother Indicted for Murder."

May 15, "Soldier Admits Strangle Killing."

May 15, "Holdup Man Slays Victim."

May 19, "Youth Admits Slaying."

May 30, "Father Kills Three."

Just people again, you see, not members of any particular race.

Now note the following in which the suspects were colored. Observe again how race dominates the picture:

May 3, "Negroes Face Trial on Murder Count."

May 16, "Wife Hires Negro to Slay Husband."

May 16, "Negro Sentenced for Killing Wife."

May 20, "Ten Years Given in Negro Slaying."

May 21, "Negro Bound Over on Murder Charge."

May 21, "Negro Questioned in Atlanta Killing."

-Social Dynamite-

The greatest injustice, however, is in the handling of stories of criminal assault. Because of the heinousness of this crime the public is peculiarly sensitive to it and easily aroused to resentment and even violence. Such charges, (not infrequently erroneous), have provoked many lynchings and more than one race riot. There is need, therefore, that such stories be handled with great care.

During May the paper carried sixteen stories of criminal assault involving white men. In these stories the headlines identify the attackers or suspects only as "man", "soldier", "would-be-attacker", "youthful slayer", and the like - never once as belonging to this

race or that.

Note again the contrast. During the month the paper carried four similar charges against Negroes (of which one was repudiated next day and two more were later dropped for lack of evidence). Here are the headlines, conspicuously advertising each case as a racial offense:

May 16: "Girl Assaulted; Gun-Wielding Negroes Escape".

May 25: "Expectant Mother Attacked by Negro".

May 26: "Negro Surrenders After Escape from Mob". (The Jackson, North Carolina Case).

May 26: "Mob Feared, Negro Whisked to State Prison". (This was South Carolina.)

And here is another significant contrast in the same connection:

The horrifying story of the 16th was spread on the front page, under double-column, double-deck headlines. Nobody could miss it. On the other hand, its repudiation next day as "just a hoax" was inconspicuously reported on an inside page, under a small-type, single-column head, where it is reasonably certain that comparatively few saw it.

Probably fewer still ever learned that the courts later dropped all charges against the two Carolina Negroes featured in the headlines of the 26th, leaving only one of the four accusations still standing up. Without doubt the original headlines closed all these cases for most readers, leaving the Negro branded as a menace and all Negroes under suspicion.

-A Hopeful Trend-

Recognizing the danger pointed out above, a number of the nation's greatest daily papers have recently discontinued use of racial tag in reporting crime. They see no gain, but a great deal of loss, in continuing the indictment of a whole people.

~~Joe Hertzberg, city editor~~
~~Herald-Tribune~~

Joe Hertzberg - city ed Herald Trib

Get Const for ~~[illegible]~~ Wed morn
Aug 11 -
for Neg to Miss Clachmon, from
Albany, Ga., Olympic - 25 -
hi-jump - Albany State college
AP story for A's on Thursday &
Wed nite hpt) - For first time
Miss in Const & 1st time debbie
in AP stories for Sth distribution -

Learn Myrdal
Pleasant program
Actual practice
Metropolitan papers
- Headlines - Identification - Contrary to usual rule
- Stories - types - (a) Human interest
Farm
Law
Features
Sports
Society
- Advertising
Chattanooga Times
Jackson Citizen Patriot
"Brownie"
Photographs
Special Blank Stories
" Columns
Wire Services
County Weekly
- Defense of the press
- What congress does

Recommended Stage Sheet

2 22 95

Country weeklies publish Negro farm achi-stories - Church news, too

Funerals - 90% of N stories

Editors say they identify N's because they don't want them confused with whites by same name.

5000 N's - only 100 subscribers
50 out of 2,000
20 out of 20,000

Only weeklies - little crime
In Ala homes, one paper has circ of 800 out of 13,000 N's

Little effort to obtain N opinion on N stories.

News & Obs uses courtesy titles

Careless identification (Tampa Tel)

Good treatment: - Raleigh News & Observer - fact that ~~he was~~ man is a Negro, of no relevance to story, introduced in a subordinate clause in 3rd paragraph

Atlanta good in some stories ~~on~~ to where race tension is the news - balanced -

Courtesy titles used in Houston Post.

Capital N.

Coverage of Negro community achievement

Tex Chronicle makes no identification on race

Negro angle not emphasized in crime stories - Either no ref in headlines, or no ref in lead ~~or no ref at all~~

One doesn't see N in crime headlines.

Though Coast does not feature Negro aspect in headline, does emphasize it story on crim assault by N's & white woman.

Port Arthur, Tex, News

MANUAL OF DIRECTIONS

For

STUDY OF NEWSPAPERS, Study A in (Survey Of Attitudes In Mass Communication Media).

General: This study form is designed to serve two purposes: (1) to furnish educators with an indication of the influence of newspapers in the formation of stereotypes of various groups, and (2) to provide a teaching instrument which will increase students' consciousness of some ways in which newspapers affect their estimates of various groups. In practice, the two purposes can be served simultaneously by having classes analyze local newspapers.

Recommended Procedure: It is recommended that, where classes will make the analyses, the instructor give each student one or more study forms, and then go over the instructions to make sure there is an initial understanding of the simple mechanics of using the form. The following points should be made:

1. It is essential to decide in advance what sections of the newspaper will be analyzed in the cases of the large metropolitan dailies. A show of hands in class will reveal the typical reading habits. For most purposes the survey may be limited to the first three pages, plus a popular feature page, the sports section, gossip columns, and the comics. However, it will be wise to adapt the limits so that the portions of the paper read by a majority of the students will be included.

2. The procedure of tallying is the simple one of making a vertical line in the proper box for each item recorded. Thus, a news story referring to Marian Anderson as "The noted Negro singer" would be recorded under "Praiseworthy Actions" section on the "Race" line as:

Race

Not Stated	White	Negro	
		I	

3. Because local conditions differ, boxes with blank spaces have been provided. Where mention is made in the newspapers of a group not named in one of the boxes, write the name of that group in the appropriate box and tally as before. Thus, a news report that a group of Canadian woodsmen had rescued the survivors of a plane crash, would be recorded under "Praiseworthy Actions," on the "Nationality Line" as:

Nationality

Not Stated	Russian	Mexican	American	Canadian	
				I	

4. For convenience in counting the tallies may be grouped in bundles of five either in the traditional manner: ~~IIII~~ or IIIII.

5. It is very important to make a tally for each item in every line of the appropriate section. This will result in a heavy predominance of tallies in the

"Not Stated" boxes. However, this yields important information. For example, some newspapers do not mention the race of crime suspects; others mention the race only where the suspect belongs to a minority race. In comparing two newspapers, therefore, a showing of all tallies under "Not Stated" on the Race line in the "Crime" section is highly significant.

6. The analysis of adjectives used in editorials is designed to reveal the consciously stated attitudes of the editors. It will yield significant results only if continued for twenty or more issues. In the first use of the study form by a class, this section may be eliminated at first. However, if it is desired to use it, the instructor should bring to class an editorial appearing in a local paper and have the class discuss how it is to be recorded. For example, an editorial referring to "the generous donations of local management to the Community Chest" would be recorded under Section VIII thus:

Labor	Management	Rich People	Poor People
	Generous		

After the class is fairly confident they understand the form, it would be well to have each member take home a copy and use it to analyze one issue of a local paper. All members should analyze the same edition of the same paper. A class discussion of the recordings will reveal any misunderstandings. In almost every case, the instructor will wish to make modifications of the instructions in order to make allowances for local conditions.

Classifications: Even experienced social scientists may disagree on certain classifications. For the sake of simplicity it may be wise to use the classifications generally recognized by the students. Thus, in some places Mexicans might be classed as a racial group; in other places, Chinese, as a national group.

Another problem arises where the newspaper does not state the group to which a person belongs, but the students classify on the basis of a name. Thus, students would tally an item referring to "Benjamin Cohen" in the appropriate "Jewish" box. If the instructor is more interested in the effect of the news items than in the editorial policy of the newspaper, he will sanction this type of classification if class discussion leans in that direction.

In the same way, although no reference may appear in the newspaper as to economic status, the students may attach an economic classification to addresses known to them. The considerations in the previous paragraph apply to this point also.

A decision will have to be made on news items referring to happenings outside the United States. In most cases, the decision will be to include such reports on the grounds that, for instance, events in Palestine may influence attitudes towards Jews in the United States or the exploits of a Swedish explorer may influence attitudes towards Americans of Swedish descent.

Comparison of Newspapers: This study form is most useful when used to compare local papers with each other and with papers from other sections of the country. The class may well be divided into committees. Where the school library or a near-by public library has a file of out-of-town newspapers these can be included. However, where comparisons are made it is essential that all tallying cover a definitely agreed upon period. Otherwise, the reporting of some outstanding events not included in the period of other papers, may distort the analysis of one newspaper.

Summarization: The study form may be used to summarize as well as to tally. Instead of placing tally marks in the boxes, merely write in numbers representing the totals.

Use of Results: The class will usually want to discuss what the results show as to the effects of the day-to-day reading of certain publications. It is equally important to inquire into what factors in the local community influence the newpapers to report as they do. In many cases, newspapers reflect rather than shape local opinions. For example, the fact that many newspapers no longer mention the race of criminal suspects is a reflection of a changed attitude upon such matters in many communities.

Use of this study form should provide a basis for further analysis and intelligent action by students, educators and newspapermen.

Peonage

REPORTS OF RACE*BAITING ON CAMPAIGN STUMP

All the Talmadge stories, etc.

College Study in Intergroup Relations

Form ~~[illegible]~~ CS-12

Survey Of Attitudes in Mass Communication Media

A. STUDY OF NEWSPAPERS

1. Name of newspaper_____

2. Period covered_____

3. Pages or departments surveyed_____

PART A

DIRECTIONS: Below are printed a series of boxes. For each newspaper story describing a crime, a praiseworthy action, or a humorous incident, place one vertical mark in each row of boxes in the proper section. Some boxes have names of races, religions, etc., within them. In other boxes, there is a blank line. If the story contains the name of a group for which there is no box printed, write the name of that group on the blank in the first unmarked box. Use Pencil.

SECTION I - Crime

In each line of boxes below place one vertical mark in the proper box for each person described as arrested or suspected of a crime. Use Pencil.

a. Race

Not Stated	White	Negro	Oriental	Indian	

b. Religion

Not Stated	Protestant	Jewish	Catholic		

c. Nationality

Not Stated	Russian	Mexican	American		

d. Residence

Not Stated	Home Town	Big City	Farm	Suburb	

e. Wealth or Occupation

Not Stated	Very Rich	Very Poor	Unemployed	Laborer	Office Worker

SECTION II - Praiseworthy Actions

Read through the newspaper and select those stories telling of incidents in which someone did something you regard as good, such as performing a rescue, making a fine speech, giving an excellent party, making a discovery, etc. In each line below place a vertical mark in the box describing the person. Use pencil.

a. Race

Not Stated	White	Negro	Oriental	Indian	

b. Religion

Not Stated	Protestant	Jewish	Catholic		

c. Nationality

Not Stated	Russian	Mexican	American		

d. Residence

Not Stated	Home Town	Big City	Farm	Suburb	

e. Wealth or Occupation

Not Stated	Very Rich	Very Poor	Unemployed	Laborer	Office Worker

SECTION III - Humorous Actions

Read through the newspaper and select those stories in which some person was described as doing something stupid or laughable. You may want to include jokes or comic strips. In each line below place a vertical mark in the box describing the person. Use pencil.

a. Race

Not Stated	White	Negro	Oriental	Indian	

b. Religion

Not Stated	Protestant	Jewish	Catholic		

c. Nationality

Not Stated	Russian	Mexican	American		

d. Residence

Not Stated	Home Town	Big City	Farm	Suburb	

e. Wealth or Occupation

Not Stated	Very Rich	Very Poor	Unemployed	Laborer	Office Worker

PART B

Read the editorials. Where any reference is made to a group of people, write in the blanks below any adjectives used to describe the group. In the box after each blank make one vertical line for each editorial in which that adjective is used in referring to the particular group. Use pencil.

SECTION IV - Race

White		Negro		Oriental		_____	

SECTION V - Religion

Protestant		Jewish		Catholic		_____	
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐

SECTION VI - Nationality

Mexican		Russian		_____		_____	
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐

American		_____		_____		_____	
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐

SECTION VII - Residence

Big City	Rural	Suburban	_____

SECTION VIII - Economic Position

Labor	Management	Rich People	Poor People

Unemployed	Office Workers	_____	_____

PART C

To summarize your results, count the number of vertical lines in each box. Then, in ink, write the number. Do this at least once a week. If you want to summarize results for longer periods, use another blank and write in the totals obtained by adding together results for shorter periods.

Special page or dept for N. news

Birmingham Age Herald –

AJ29

WITH KLAN

BY ROLAND DOPSON

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

TALLADEGA, ALA., FEB. 24.--(UP)--THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA AND THE SHERIFF OF TALLADEGA COUHTY AGREED TODAY THAT PROBABLY NOTHING WILL EVER COME OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO A HOODED GROUP THAT FRIGHTENED WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT NEARBY MUNFORD LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

"WHY 95 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE AT MUNFORD ARE GLAD IT HAPPENED," SHERIFF EARL HOWELL SAID AFTER A FIVE-DAY PROBE DURING WHICH HE TURNED UP NOT A CLUE.

"AS A MATTER OF ACT," HE SAID, "THE PEOPLE WONDER WHY THE GROUP WAITED SO LONG."

GOV. JAMES E. FOLSOM CALLED FOR A CRACKDOWN ON "HOODED AND ROBED MEN SCARING THE LIVES OUT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN" IN ALABAMA. BUT HE ADMITTED HE DOUBTS IF ANYTHING WILL COME OUT OF THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION.

THE INCIDENT HAPPENED NEAR THE HOMES OF MRS. HELEN DRAKE AND MRS. DAISY INEZ LEWIS AT MUNFORD, A SLEEPY LITTLE TOWN IN A FERTILE VALLEY MID-WAY BETWEEN TALLADEGA AND ANNISTON.

A SOIL PIPE FOUNDRY IS THE TOWN'S ONE INDUSTRY AND ABOUT 125 PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED THERE. THE OTHERS FARM, MOSTLY.

INTERVIEWS WITH SEVERAL OF MUNFORD'S CITIZENS CONFIRMED THE

MRS. DAISY INEZ LEWIS AT MUNFORD, A SLEEPY LITTLE TOWN IN A FERTILE VALLEY MID-WAY BETWEEN TALLADEGA AND ANNISTON.

A SOIL PIPE FOUNDRY IS THE TOWN'S ONE INDUSTRY AND ABOUT 125 PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED THERE. THE OTHERS FARM, MOSTLY.

INTERVIEWS WITH SEVERAL OF MUNFORD'S CITIZENS CONFIRMED THE SENTIMENTS OF SHERIFF HOWELL. A MAJORITY AGREED THEY WERE PLEASED THAT THE HOODED GROUP---WHETHER KU KLUX KLAN OR SOME OTHER ORGANIZATION--- VISITED THE TOWN.

THE DRAKES AND THEIR SEVERAL CHILDREN WERE FRIGHTENED BY THE PARADE OF HOODS AND CROSS-BURNINGS.

"MOMMIE, WILL THOSE SANTA CLAUSES EVER COME BACK AGAIN?" LITTLE DICKIE, 3, ASKS MRS. DRAKE SEVERAL TIMES EACH NIGHT BEFORE HE GOES TO SLEEP.

MRS. DRAKE, AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN OF ABOUT 30, SAID HER TWO OTHER CHILDREN, JEANETTE, 11, AND BRENDA, 5, "WERE SO SCARED THEY COULDN'T GO TO SLEEP AND WOULD NOT STOP SCREAMING" THE NIGHT OF THE INCIDENT.

MRS. DRAKE AND HER HUSBAND, DICK, 34-YEAR-OLD TRUCK DRIVER, RECALLED HOW THE ROBED AND HOODED MEN DROVE UP IN FRONT OF THEIR FOUR-ROOM HOUSE IN ABOUT 25 AUTOMOBILES.

DRAKE SAID THEY LIT A CROSS FASHIONED OF ROUGH BOARDS AND STOOD QUIETLY BY THEIR CARS.

DRAKE SAID WHEN HE AND DIAL CARTER, A FRIEND, ATTEMPTED TO UNCOVER DRAPED LICENSE PLATES ON THE CARS, A MAN SPOKE GRIMLY FROM BEHIND A HOOD: "STOP OR I'LL CUT YOU DOWN." HE SAID THE MEN BRANDISHED PISTOLS.

DRAKE SAID THE LEADER OF THE GROUP WOULD NOT SAY A WORD.

"I TOLD THEM WHAT I THOUGHT OF THEM IN THE BEST WAY I KNEW HOW," MRS. DRAKE SAID.

MRS. LEWIS, A 46-YEAR-OLD WIDOW, LIVES A HALF-MILE FROM THE DRAKES WITH HER THREE CHILDREN, ZELLA, 6, JOHNNIE, 10, AND DORA FRANCES, 17.

"WE JUST STOOD HERE AT THE WINDOW AND WATCHED THEM," SHE SAID. "I HATE TO HAVE MY CHILDREN DISGRACED WHEN I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT. IT'S RUNNING ME OUT OF MY HOME."

MUNFORD RESIDENTS SEEMED MORE EXCITED ABOUT NEWS THAT THE DRAKES AND MRS. LEWIS ARE SELLING OUT AND MOVING AWAY THAN ABOUT THE INCIDENT OF LAST WEEK. THE TWO FAMILIES MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY.

"I DON'T APPROVE OF ANY ORGANIZATION TAKING THE LAW INTO ITS OWN HANDS UNLESS IT HAS BEEN PROVED THE LAW CAN'T HANDLE IT," SAID W. E. CAMPBELL, AM CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN TALLADEGA COUNTY. HE IS A FORMER SHERIFF.

"I'M NOT A KLANSMAN," HE SAID. "AND I HAVEN'T HEARD A PERSON SAY THEY WERE SORRY THIS HAPPEN.

Geo. Carleton, Pub
Grove Hill, Ala, Democrat
— issued N edition in 1947 —

W.E. Brooks Jr.
The Brenton Standard
Brenton, Ala.
300 p's in N neigh. had strong correspondent - had carrier system

Neil O. Davis
The Lee Cnty Bulletin
Auburn, Ala.
Colmn Negro news

* Grove Hill has pop of 900
Claimed circ of Dem is 3900
in community predominantly Negro -
Cnty seat

*

*

of the Kansas City Call (N)
Robt Durr opposes special Negro
depts - perpetuates segregation -
gets N money without having to
provide N's with jobs on staff.
"Negroes are not news unless it's crime"
- attitude of most N's about white
press's attitude to them
"DENVER - BAPTIST - ROTARIAN - ELK - 4-F SHAYS
WINDOW" -
Papers play up ~~white~~ Negro assaults. don't
report assaults by white.
~~Why~~ does Phil Inquirer eliminate
"Negro" only in "petty" crime stories, - ~~also~~ PROVIDENCE, R.I. Journal
Petersburg, Fla Times on ~~Aug~~
June 25 '46 opposed edit Jim Crow
in Musician's convention.
News & Courier the worst
NEIL SCOTT AND ASS. N.Y. WANT PAPER TO
use N. models in adv't.
- identify criminals by complexion
rather than by race say some.
Harry Ashmore talks good on
N. - What does his paper do?
When Gov Hastie appt'd to the Virgin
Islands, how was it reported? - at all?
"To read the white papers
one would assume that the N hasn't
made a decent contribution to American
culture since the birth of the N. spiritual

Wheel Style Book-1

GENERAL RULES

1. Make all leads as short and forceful as possible.

2. Write short paragraphs and avoid beginning successive paragraphs with the same word.

3. Always check names, addresses, figures and facts for accuracy. Don't guess; use the student directory.

4. Be courteous to all news sources. The Wheel is judged by the way you, the individual reporter, conduct yourself when covering a story. Never violate a promise made to a news source.

5. Always remember that the purpose of a news story is to give the FACTS and nothing more. Never let your opinion enter the story in any way.

6. Don't promise anyone that a story or picture will or won't be published.

7. Always give the sources, by name, of all statements or facts which you do not encounter first hand, using quotations where they add interest to the story.

8. Read a good newspaper thoroughly and study the way stories in it are written.

9. Always write as concisely as possible. Remember this is a tabloid and calls for a concise writing style. But don't sacrifice clarity for brevity.

10. Edit your own copy. Correct your typing errors. Re-read your copy. Use strong verbs and you can avoid adverbs. Use strong nouns and you can avoid adjectives.

    Note these forms:

    (a) Alumnus: John L'32
    (b) Students: John Brown '50 or John Brown, a junior.

11. Words in straight news copy, unless in a quotation where the speaker's own emphasis is conveyed, should not be underscored for emphasis. Paragraphs to be set in bold face or italics for purposes of display should be marked by the copy-reader, never by the writer.

GENERAL STYLE

1. The basic guide to spelling for The Wheel is Webster's New International Dictionary. Always use the shortest spelling given.

2. Arbitrary forms:

   (a) When writing The Wheel, always capitalize the "T" in "The".
   (b) When writing Emory-at-Oxford always use hyphens. Same for Emory-at-Valdosta.
   (c) Glenn Memorial auditorium is the correct form for referring to the University's auditorium.

3. Be exact in your use of words.

   For example, do not use:
   most with unique or outstanding.
   present with incumbent.
   superlatives such as newest, best or biggest unless you are absolutely sure of their correctness.
   less than when referring to numbers (use fewer than).
   yesterday or tomorrow in referring to the time of an event. Name the day of the week instead. Use today if the event occurs on the date of publication since this tends to give the news a sense of immediacy.

   Also, do not write:
   over or above if you mean more than.
   people when referring to a small group of persons.
   between when you mean among.
   per when you mean a, except in conjunction with a Latin noun.
   at Atlanta when you mean in Atlanta.
   Ga. following the name of any city in this state either in a dateline or news story, except when to omit it would be ambiguous. For instance, Washington, Ga., should always be followed by Ga. to avoid confusion with Washington, D. C.
   secure when you mean obtain.

   Use:
   Body, not remains.
   was injured, not sustained injuries.
   burial, not interment.
   body was sent, not body was shipped.

PUNCTUATION

1. Always remember that the chief function of punctuation is to clarify. Too much punctuation can be as ineffective as too little punctuation. Be thoughtful in your use of commas and dashes since these marks of punctuation are often over used. When in doubt as to what form of punctuation to use consult a standard English text such as "Writing and Thinking."

2. Comma

(a) Use commas in non-restrictive clauses but not in restrictive clauses:

The juniors of the college, who defied the faculty, have been expelled.

The juniors of the college who defied the faculty have been expelled.

The first sentence means that all the juniors have been expelled; the second means that only a particular group has been expelled.

(b) Commas are required in appositional phrases:

Indian corn, or maize, is the chief product.

He was born Dec. 2, 1928, in Louisville, Ga., his father's birthplace. (No comma is required between month and year: December 1928.)

Commas are often mistakenly used when words are thought to be in apposition that are actually not in apposition. He crossed on the carrier, Ranger is wrong because it implies that the navy has only one carrier.

(c) The comma should be used in figures of four or more digits (except street and room numbers, telephone numbers, years, license numbers and file or serial numbers).

(d) Do not use a comma before Sr. or Jr. in a man's name.

(e) Commas should be omitted before and in a list.
Example: Oranges, apples, bananas and plums.

(f) Lists of officers shall be given as follows: John Jones, president; Sam Smith, vice president; and Bill Baker, secretary.

3. Quotation Marks

(a) When a quotation consists of more than one paragraph, quotation marks should be used at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the final one only.
Quotation marks go outside commas and periods, but inside semicolons and colons.

(b) Quote the names of books, plays, lectures, operas, pictures, poems, and songs.

PUNCTUATION (Cont'd.)

(c) Do not quote the names of animals, characters in books and plays, ships, magazines and newspapers.

(d) Nicknames used with full names normally should carry quotes. Tom "Shorty" McWilliams. When the nickname is commonly identified with the person quotes may be omitted. Babe Ruth.

(e) When a question includes quoted material, the question mark is placed outside the quotation marks unless the quoted material is a question in itself. Have you seen "Humoresque"? (If the entire question is a quotation, use half quotes, "Have you seen 'Humoresque'?") "Where is it?" she asked.

4. Hyphen

(a) Do not use a hyphen between dates. Wrong: July 21-23. Right: July 21 to 23.

5. Apostrophe

(a) Use apostrophe to denote a contraction such as the class of '48 for 1948.

(b) Use apostrophe to form plural letters, figures and signs. Examples: A's, S's, KA's (It is ungrammatical to use an apostrophe to pluralize fraternity names when written out. Delta Tau Deltas, not Delta Tau Delta's.) 1880's.

(c) Use apostrophe with only the last part of a two-part name. He bought it at Smith & Jones' store.

6. Colon

(a) In introducing a list of names with "They are" or some such phrase, the colon is required after "are" only if the ensuing list is put in a new paragraph.

7. Semi-colon

(a) See (f) under 2.

ABBREVIATIONS

1. Abbreviate, when used with their proper noun, st., ave. rd. blvd. Clifton rd., Arkwright dr. Abbreviate final name in firms and clubs such as co., corp., also, Ft., Mt., St., (Saint).

2. Abbreviate names of states when preceded by the name of a city, military post, or of a Congressman - Louisville, Ky. But do not abbreviate the names of states when referring to the states themselves.

ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd.)

The delegates came from four states - Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine.

3. Abbreviate titles generally so contracted before proper names. Mr., Mrs., Prof., Dr. Use this form: The Rev. Edward G. Mackay, Mr. Mackay or Dr. Mackay.

Governor, senator, representative and military titles, except chaplian, are to be abbreviated ONLY when first name or initials are used; spell them out if they are used before the surname alone. Gov. Herman Talmadge, but Governor Talmadge.

5. Abbreviate names of well known organizations without using periods after the letters. IFC, not I. F. C. ECA, not E. C. A. The abbreviation for Emory's student government is SAC, not SC. Correct abbreviation for the Student Activities Building is SAB.

6. Abbreviate college degrees and elective titles following surnames. Ph.D., M.D., M.P.

Note Emory's degrees and their abbreviations:

A.B. -- bachelor of arts
B.S. -- bachelor of science
LL.B. -- bachelor of laws
B.A. in Law -- bachelor of arts in law
B.A in Bus. Admin. -- bachelor of arts in business administration
B.S. in Eng. -- bachelor of science in engineering
B.S. in Nursing -- bachelor of science in nursing
B.A. in Lib. Sc. -- bachelor of arts in library science
M.A. -- master of arts
M.Ed. -- master of education
M.S. -- master of science
M.A. in Theol. -- master of arts in theology
M.A. in Tch. -- master of arts in teaching
M.R.E. -- master of religious education
M.D. - doctor of medicine
D.D.S. -- doctor of dental surgery
B.D. -- bachelor of divinity
LL.D. -- doctor of laws
Ph.D. -- doctor of philosophy

7. Abbreviate number when used before figures. No. 12.

8. Never abbreviate March, April, May, June or July. Abbreviate Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., but only when they precede the day of the month, as Feb. 22.

9. Do not abbreviate:

days of the week at any time.
percent to %.
Christmas as Xmas.
President, dean, registrar, instructor.
proper names.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

1. Never precede students' names with Mr. or Miss. In referring to faculty, the first time the faculty member's name is mentioned it is to be written as follows: Floyd K. Baskette, associate professor journalism. Thereafter in the story write Mr. Baskette. When referring to an off-campus person give his full name the first time he is mentioned in the story. Thereafter use Mr. to precede his surname. The same is done with a student except the Mr. is not used. On first mention, write Dr. Raymond B. Nixon, professor of journalism, not Dr. Nixon, of the journalism department.

2. In giving a person's name and address James Smith, 65 Vine St. is sufficient.

3. Dr. White shall be referred to as President Goodrich C. White when first used in a story, thereafter as President White. Do not write Goodrich C. White, president of the University.

4. All addresses on campus are to be written as follows: 106 Chemistry building, 5 SAB, 13 Library building, 201 CSB.

5. When the name of a clergyman appears in a story, Rev. should be preceded by the. If his initials are not available, use Mr. The Rev. Mr. Jones.

6. Avoid awkward phrasing by placing long titles after, rather than before, names.

FIGURES

1. Use figures for 10 and over in a story except when a number begins a sentence. Twenty persons came.

2. Write out numbers below 10 except in the following cases:
   (a) When the date of the month is used after the month. Sept. 5, 1948.
   (b) When designating time, as 3 a.m.
   (c) When listing sums of money. $6.50, $4, 9 cents. Scores, percentages. (Omit the zeros on sums: $6 not $6.00.)
   (d) For ages: 6-year-old child.
   (e) For degrees of temperature or humidity. 3 degrees below zero.
   (f) When using the numbers for rooms on campus. 6 Library building.
   (g) When recording votes, even under 10. The committee voted 7 to 8.

FIGURES (Cont'd.)

3. Such contractions as '49 should be used only to designate classes.

4. Fractions standing alone are generally spelled out: Only one-third the class attended.

5. In using round numbers, the spelled out form is used (one or two million more). Large numbers, if expressed in round form, should be a combination of figures and words: 80 million dollars.

6. In a series of numbers follow this rule: If some of the numbers are under 10 and some are over 10 then put all the numbers in figures: There were 13 Americans, 4 Italians and a German in the group.

7. Ordinal numerals of more than 10 call for a suffix (th, st, nd), write thus: 20th, 22nd, 21st, EXCEPT when numbers are used for street names, write out first, second, third, etc., through ninth. Street names, even when not preceded by an address, should always be spelled out. 399 Twenty-first st.; Eleventh st.

8. Do not begin a sentence with figures. Supply a word, or spell out.

CAPITALIZATION

1. The Wheel will use a modified down style.

2. Capitialize:

(a) All proper nouns, months, days of the week, but not the seasons.
(b) Titles preceding a name. Dean Charles J. Hilkey but Charles J. Hilkey, dean of the Lamar School of Law.
(c) Only the names of schools and colleges on the campus. School of Business Administation. School of Law, but Law school. Do not capitalize name of departments or divisions except when they are normally capitalized: physics department, division of journalism. But Greek department, English department.
(d) The principal words in titles of plays, books and songs: Gone With the Wind. Melody in F.
(e) All councils and organizations, and committees throughout: Honor Council, Debate Forum, University Planning Committee. Also the last names of such organizations when used alone: Council, Forum.
(f) The complete names of all halls and dormitories: Harris Hall.
(g) The names of all campus buildings. Building is lower case and is never abbreviated: Fishburne building.
(h) Emory University. Also University (when referring to Emory) when it stands alone; when referring to other institutions, it calls for a lower case.

CAPITALIZATION

(i) Cafeteria and Library when referring to Emory's. The Cafeteria; the Library.

(j) Distinguishing parts of names of associations, societies, leagues, companies, roads, lines, incorporated bodies, but not the final word denoting form of organization: First National bank, St. Mark Methodist church.

(k) Common nouns when they precede the distinguishing parts in names of associations, societies, companies, etc.: Hotel Biltmore, League of Women Voters.

(l) Only the proper noun in geographical names, except when the common nound precedes. Peachtree creek, but Lake Rabun.

(m) Sections of the country, but not points of the compass: South, West, East, North; east, northwest.

3. Do not capitalize:

(a) Avenues, streets, drives, roads. Emory rd. Peachtree st.

(b) The time of day: 2 p.m.

(c) Administrative titles when standing alone: president, dean, registrar.

(d) Titles that follow individuals' names. Also, titles of more than two words shall always follow a person's name: John Kelley, president of the student body. The new officers are John Smith, president; George Brown, vice president.

(e) The names of courses except when capitalization is regularly required as in English. He majored in journalism.

(f) The names of seasons: fall, spring.

(g) The names of classes: junior, sophomore.

(h) The names of the armed services. army, navy, marines.

(i) The when preceding titles of publications and press associations, except when The is an integral part of the title: the Saturday Review, but The Public Opinion Quarterly.

(j) The name of school terms. Quarter is lower case: Fall quarter.

(k) Points of the compass: east, northwest.

SPELLING

1. The preferred spelling for certain oft-used words.

airplane	Flyer (train)
benefited	kidnaped
caliber	pedagog
canceled	advisor
cigaret	week end (when a nound); week-end when an adjective
cooperate	
demagog	subcommittee
endorse	employe
flier (aviator)	supersede
wartime	airline
peacetime	gray

SPELLING (Cont'd.)

2. The correct spelling for certain words often misspelled.

accommodate
buses
hemorrhage
kimono
Douglas MacArthur
McTyeire
Pittsburgh (Pa.)
Philippines (Filipino)
toward
Tokyo

percent
all right
gauge
capital (for a city)
capitol (for a building)
principal (in the sense of chief of foremost)
principle (in the sense of fundamental truth)

See A. Philip Randolph Inst. Conference

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1900 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28207

February 7, 1967

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M.D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M.D.
MARVIN M. McCALL, M.D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M.D.
THOMAS H. McMILLAN, JR., M.D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M.D.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Here is the first draft of the speech for February 23. I would greatly appreciate your reviewing it, critizing it ruthlessly, and if you think it worthwhile, sending the extra copy to Vivian Henderson.

I am very grateful to you for your suggestions, and, as you will see, I have incorporated them into the paper. I am particularly anxious that my talk not be a missed opportunity, so please don't have any hesitation in critizing it.

I do hope you have recovered by now and have learned a little something about taking care of yourself in the process.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Raymond

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/jb
Enclosure

2-1-68
Kathy

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
SOUTH CAROLINA VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

as of

September, 1967

24

President:

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.
P. O. Box 1778
S. C. State College
Orangeburg, S. C. 29115
Phone: 534-5313

Vice President:

Mr. J. T. W. Mims
232 S. Livingston St.
Clinton, S. C. 29325
Phone: 833-1836

Secretary:

Rev. M. D. McCollum
303 Verdier Street
Walterboro, S. C. 29488
Phone: 541-2401

Treasurer:

Mr. R. J. Palmer
304 S. Main Street
Sumter, S. C. 29150
Phone: 775-2315

Chaplain:

Rev. S. T. Spencer
631 Caldwell Street
Newberry, S. C. 29108
Phone: 276-5431

Legal Adviser:

Mr. Matthew Perry
1107½ Washington St.
Columbia, S. C. 29201
Phone: 252-7278

Field Director:

Mr. James L. Felder
1125½ Washington St.
Columbia, S. C. 29201
Phone: 254-4231

I CD
Registered Negro Voters 32,839
Votes on Executive Committee 4
Mr. Billie Fleming
502 W. Boyce Street
Manning, S. C. 29102
Phone: 435-8360 or 435-8352

II CD
Registered Negro Voters 33,114
Votes on Executive Committee 4

III CD
Registered Negro Voters 22,701
Votes on Executive Committee 3
Rev. S. L. McCain
Route 1, Box 140
North Augusta, S. C. 29841
Phone: 663-3849 Graniteville

IV CD
~~Registered Negro Voters 22,739~~
~~Votes on Executive Committee 3~~
~~Mr. Harrison Rearden~~
~~P. O. Box 2384~~
~~Greenville, S. C. 29602~~
~~Phone: CE2-5377 or 277-4218~~

V CD
Registered Negro Voters 30,036
Votes on Executive Committee 4
Mr. R. H. Haile
Haile's Funeral Home
Camden, S. C. 29020
Phone: 432-2511

VI CD
Registered Negro Voters 35,210
Votes on Executive Committee 4

Representatives of Organizations

CORE Mr. James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C. 29150
Phone: 773-2353

NAACP Rev. I. D. Newman
P. O. Box 1204
Columbia, S. C. 29202
Phone: 256-4356

PEA Mr. Walker Solomon
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
Phone: 252-9383

SCCHR Mr. Paul Matthias
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
Phone: 252-3651

SCLC Mr. Benjamin Mack
5248 Ridgeway St.
Columbia, S. C. 29203
Phone: 254-0600

Chairmen of Standing Committees

WAYS AND MEANS
Mr. Billie S. Fleming

CREDENTIALS
Rev. M. D. McCollum

ELECTIONS
Not yet selected

HEADQUARTERS
Mr. R. J. Palmer

NOMINATING
Not yet selected

Chairmen of Special Committees

Voter Registration
Mr. Virgil Dimery
P. O. Box 311
Kingstree, S. C. 29556
Phone: 354-6002

Political Participation
Mr. E. A. Finney
16½ W. Liberty Street
Sumter, S. C. 29150
Phone: 775-1737 or 773-9738

Representatives of Large Urban Areas
(unofficial)

Charleston County

Mr. Herbert Fielding
122 Logan Street
Charleston, S. C. 29401
Phone: RA2-3348

Mr. Esau Jenkins
41 Cannon Street
Charleston, S. C. 29403
Phone: RA3-2908

Mr. Chistopher Bright
Route 1, Box 355 C
Charleston, S. C. 29407

Richland County

Mr. Herbert Blakeley
Route 4, Box 46
Columbia, S. C. 29202
Phone: 256-2665

Mrs. Podjeska Simkins
1505 Harden Street
Columbia, S. C. 29204
Phone: 253-7497

Rev. C. J. Whitaker
6308 Benedict Street
Columbia, S. C. 29203
Phone: 754-2129

Mr. Hayes Mizell
Room 704
Columbia Building
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Jim Wood
please note

Return to VJ

Make file: SRC - A Philip Randolph Inst Mtg
Feb. 23, 24, 25, 1967

October 18, 1967

file

Mr. Bayard Rustin
A.Phillip Randolph Institute
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Bayard:

This will merely confirm that I shall be in New York on the morning of November 8th to meet with you. Before that time I shall put something in writing, and by that time I hope we can have tentative suggestions for a hotel in Atlanta.

We may well be starting something that could be extremely significant, and all of us at SRC are anxious to make any contributions we can.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Make file
See - A. Philip Randolph Inst. Mtg.
Feb. 23, 24, 25

file

A. Philip Randolph Institute

217 West 125 Street / New York, N.Y. 10027 / (212) 666-9510

October 31, 1967

A. Philip Randolph
President

Robert W. Gilmore
Treasurer

Bayard Rustin
Executive Director

National Advisory Board
James Farmer
Dorothy Height
Martin Luther King, Jr.
John Lewis
Roy Wilkins
Whitney Young

Executive Board
David T. Bazelon
John C. Bennett
Irving Bluestone
Ralph Bunche
Kenneth B. Clark
Ossie Davis
Michael Harrington
Gordon Haskell
Ralph Helstein
Vivian Henderson
Norman Hill
Mordecai Johnson
Tom Kahn
Leon Keyserling
Benjamin E. Mays
Isaiah Minkoff
Rev. Gregory Mooney
John Morsell
Pauli Murray
Eleanor H. Norton
Rabbi Joachim Prinz
L. D. Reddick
Albert Shanker
Donald P. Slaiman
Norman Thomas
Gus Tyler
C. Vann Woodward
Andrew Young

Staff
Rachelle Horowitz
Administrative Secretary
Emma Thomas
Office Manager

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I look forward to meeting with you on the morning of November 8th. If it is alright with you, I suggest we meet at 10:30 A.M. in my office at 217 West 125th Street.

I have had a discussion with COPE staff members, and Brooks Hayes of Arkansas that I think will interest you. In any case, we can discuss it on the morning of the 8th.

With best wishes,

Bayard

Bayard Rustin
Executive Director

BR/mld

Make folder: SRC - A Philip Randolph Inst. Mtg. Feb. 23, 24 & 25
file in Src Section

November 9, 1967

MEMORANDUM

RE: Joint Meeting of SRC and A. Philip Randolph Institute with Rustin on November 8, 1967

It was agreed to hold the meeting at the Biltmore in Atlanta on February 23, 24 and 25. The initial session would begin at 8:30 p.m. on February 23 with sessions from 9:30 am to 12:00 p.m and 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on February 24 and 25. On the night of February 24th there would be a banquet. It is still a question as to whether or not other than participants would be included in the banquet. Also a question as to who would pay.

As to participants, Rustin suggests southern NAACP, SCLC, Urban League, VEP reciprocants, Negro elected officials, including only city and county officials and state legislators, labor, a hopeful area entitled "white political leaders, white southern liberals, key church people and fraternal groups." Paul and I suggested adding, in addition, representatives of the organized poor, some local CAP board members and university individuals, both black and white. The question as to how to approach national civil rights leadership was resolved by a proposal to invite them to the banquet on Saturday night asking each one to make a short presentation.

It was proposed that the meeting devote itself to three general topics: voter education and voter registration, organizing the unorganized and economic programs. Hopefully, we can find 10 individuals knowledgeable in all three areas to serve as resource individuals in Saturday and Sunday morning workshops. It was felt that 10 workshops of approximately 40 people each would be used. And hopefully some scheme could be devised so that these groups could be shuffled for each of the three program meetings.

The opening session would hear two keynote addresses one by a Negro, probably Vivian Henderson, one by a white, possibly Ray Wheelter. The final meeting Sunday afternoon would be a meeting of the entire group. In essence the chief function of this meeting would be to adopt a one page statement. Rustin is to prepare the first draft. We at the SRC are to begin immediately attempting to select the 400 participants. We want to get out as soon as possible an advance notice of the meeting simply requesting people to be aware that an important meeting is to be held on February 23, 28, and 25 to which they will be invited and to please if possible hold these dates. Rustin has accepted the responsibility of writing the actual invitation to the meeting.

We agreed that we would need an absolute minimum of $10,000 to run the meeting and we would need $20,000 to comfortably run the meeting. Rustin, since he is in New York, will begin the preliminary negotiations with several foundations attempting to raise $25,000. Paul will go to New York and accompany Rustin when the actual solicitations are made.

It was felt that the three subjects to be covered particularly voter registration, and organizing the unorganized will have to be described somewhat more diplomatically. Paul will undertake this task.

JNW/km

File
SC - A. Philip Randolph Inst.
Mtg.

November 16, 1967

Mr. Bayard Rustin
A. Philip Randolph Institute
217 W. 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Rustin:

I am enclosing two memos in regard to our joint February meeting. The first is an attempt to put my notes, made in New York, into some kind of order. The second memo is an effort at assigning numbers of individuals to the various categories. Let me make it very clear I am not wedded to any of these numbers. It is only submitted as a preliminary suggestion. In going over the list please keep in mind the fact that many individuals could be counted in one or more categories. This fact in itself adds flexibility to the numbers.

I will appreciate any comments you have to make.

Yours very truly,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosures - 2

November 16, 1967

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: Joint Meeting of SRC and A. Philip Randolph Institute

NAACP	25
SCLC	15
URBAN LEAGUE	15
VEP	30
NEGRO ELECTED	30
LABOR	50
WHITE POLITICAL	30
WHITE LIBERAL	45
CHURCH	30
FRATERNAL	15
ORGANIZED POOR	45
CAP	25
UNIVERSITY	30
SRC & A.PRI	15
	400

JNW/km

Jice - SRC - A Philip Randolph Inst. Mtg - Feb. 1967

November 9, 1967

MEMORANDUM

RE: Meeting with Mr. Bayard Rustin on November 8, 1967 to discuss joint meeting of SRC and A. Philip Randolph Institute

It was agreed to hold the meeting at the Biltmore in Atlanta on February 23, 24 and 25. The initial session would begin at 8:30 p.m. on February 23 with sessions from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on February 24 and 25. On the night of Saturday, February 24, there would be a banquet. It is still a question as to whether or not other than participants would be included in the banquet. Also a question as to who would pay.

It was proposed that the meeting devote itself to three general topics: voter education and voter registration, organizing the unorganized and economic programs. It was felt that the three subjects to be covered, particularly voter registration and organizing the unorganized, will have to be described somewhat more diplomatically. Paul will undertake this task. Hopefully, we can find 10 individuals knowledgeable in all three areas to serve as resource individuals in the two Saturday workshops and a Sunday workshop. It was felt that 10 workshops of approximately 40 people each would be used. And hopefully some scheme could be devised so that these groups could be shuffled for each of the three program meetings.

The opening session would hear two keynote addresses -

one by a Negro, probably Vivian Henderson, one by a white, possibly Raymond Wheeler. The final session Sunday afternoon would be a meeting of the entire group. In essence the chief function of this session would be to adopt a one page statement. Rustin is to prepare the first draft.

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We at the SRC are to begin immediately attempting to select the 400 participants. We want to get out as soon as possible an advance notice of the meeting simply requesting people to be aware that an important meeting is to be held on February 23, 24, and 25 to which they will be invited and to please, if possible, hold these dates. Rustin has accepted the responsibility of writing the actual invitation to the meeting.

We agreed that we would need an absolute minimum of $10,000 to run the meeting and we would need $20,000 to comfortably run the meeting. Rustin, since he is in New York, will begin the preliminary negotiations with several foundations attempting to raise $25,000. Paul will go to New York and accompany Rustin when the actual solicitations are made.

File
Sic - A Philip Randolph Institute

November 21, 1967

Mr. Bayard Rustin
A. Philip Randolph Institute
217 W. 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Bayard:

Yesterday I promised Rochelle I would make every effort to join you on December 4th. I shall still try to do so. However, it looks as though I will be unable to get out of a commitment at the University of Oklahoma on that day.

This morning I have talked with Les Dunbar who assured me that my presence would make no difference in his conversation with you about where to get the money for our conference. In fact, he suggested that it might be better for you to get his ideas and then for us to team up as we went to some of the other places.

Again, I shall try to be there, but I am convinced that with Les it really will make no difference.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Kathy Martin

FILE: A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

THE SECRETARY'S NAME IS ROCHELLE HOROWITZ

11/22/67

AFL-CIO

Transmittal Slip

DATE: January 12, 1968

TO: Jim Wood

FROM: E. T. Kehrer

☐ Note and File	☐ Prepare Reply For My Signature
☐ Note and Return To Me	☐ Take Appropriate Action
☐ Return With More Details	☐ Per Your Request
☐ Note and See Me About This	☐ Signature
☐ Please Answer	☐ Advice Please
☐ For Your Approval	☐ Attach Complete File and Return

COMMENTS:

ok - ah

1. Barney Weeks, President
Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
Telephone: (205) 324-5648

2. J. Bill Becker, President
Arkansas State AFL-CIO
1408 Rebsamen Park Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202
Telephone: (501) MO 3-4164

3. Charlie Harris, President
Florida AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 537, Allapattah Station
Miami, Florida 33142
Telephone: (305) 634-3961

4. W. H. Montague, Sr., President
Georgia State AFL-CIO
15 Peachtree Street, N. E., Room 208
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: (404) 525-2793

5. Sam Ezelle, Secretary-Treasurer
Kentucky State AFL-CIO
706 E. Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky 40202
Telephone: (502) 584-8189

6. Victor Bussie, President
Louisiana AFL-CIO
429 Government Street, P. O. Box 58
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
Telephone: (504) 343-5747

7. Claude Ramsay, President
Mississippi, AFL-CIO
133 S. Lamar Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
Telephone: (601) 948-0517

8 W. M. Barbee, President
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 10805
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
Telephone: 833-6678

9 Alva H. Hollingsworth, President
Oklahoma State AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 3002
Tulsa, Oklahoma

10 Sinway Young, President
South Carolina Labor Council, AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 1411
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Telephone: (803) AL 6-0392

11 Matthew Lynch, President
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
226 Capitol Blvd., Room 205
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
Telephone: (615) 256-5687

12 H. S. Hank Brown, President
Texas State AFL-CIO
308 W. 11th Street, Box M.M.
Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711
Telephone: (512) Greenwood 7-6195

13. Julian F. Carper, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 N. Belvidere Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220
Telephone: (703) 644-2996

14. William Kircher, Director of Organizing
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

15. Oliver Singleton, Director
AFL-CIO Region VI
1026 Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

16. Paul Christopher, Director
AFL-CIO Region VIII
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N. E.
Knoxville, Tennessee 37917

17. E. H. Williams, Director
AFL-CIO Region VII
1015 Carondelet Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Civil Rights Department Staff

18. Don Slaiman, Director
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

19. William Pollard
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

20. Robert McGlotten
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

21. Doris Hardesty (Mrs.)
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

22. E. T. Kehrer, Southern Area Director
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
Suite 1422
40 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

COPE STAFF

23. Al Barkan, Director
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

24. Earl Davis
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

25. Fannie Neal
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

26. W. C. Young
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

27. Mary Zon
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington , D. C. 20006

28. Wilbur Hobby, Director Area III
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
118 Miami Boulevard
Durham, North Carolina 27703

29. Dan Powell, Director Area V
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
5298 Revere Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38117

State COPE Directors

30. William Mintz, COPE Director
Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

31. Thomas Knight, COPE Director
Mississippi, AFL-CIO
133 S. Lamar Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

32. Art Hallgren, COPE Director
Florida AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 537, Allapattah Station
Miami, Florida 33142

33. Gordon Flory, COPE Director
Louisiana AFL-CIO
429 Government Street, P. O. Box 58
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

34. Lee Case, COPE Director
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
226 Capitol Boulevard, Room 205
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

35. Tommy Powell, COPE Director
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
136½ S. 2nd Street
Memphis, Tennessee

36. Ernest Blackwelder, COPE Director
South Carolina Labor Council, AFL-CIO
119 S. Parker Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

37. Jake Williams, COPE Director
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 10805
Raleigh, North Carolina 27600

38. Jerry Thompson, COPE Director
Kentucky State AFL-CIO
706 E. Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

39. Roy Evans, COPE Director
Texas State AFL-CIO
Box M. M. Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

A. Philip Randolph Institute

217 West 125 Street
New York, N.Y. 10027
(212) 666-9510

A. Philip Randolph
President

Robert W. Gilmore
Treasurer

Bayard Rustin
Executive Director

Norman Hill
Associate Director

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Albert Shanker
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Gus Tyler
C. Vann Woodward
Andrew Young

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Rachelle Horowitz
Administrative Secretary

Emma Thomas
Office Manager

January 18, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

We apologize for the delay in sending to you a draft of the Call for the Southern Conference. We have not written a draft of the summary statement because we feel that it ought to be consistent with the purpose of the conference as expressed in the Call.

As soon as you have had a chance to read our draft and we can agree on whatever modifications or changes are needed, we will then proceed with a draft of the summary statement which we hope to send to you more promptly than our draft of the Call.

Please let us know what suggestions or modifications you have in regard to the Call as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Norm

Norman Hill
Associate Director

NH:mg
Enclosure

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 24, 1968

Mr. McNeill Smith
700 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, North Carolina 27402

Dear McNeill:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

Paul - I'm on the program this same weekend at the 75th Birthday of Daily Tar Heel at Chapel Hill - along with Frank P. Graham, Charles Kuralt & 75 other editors old & young. I'd love to be both places - more

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 24, 1968

Mr. Adolph Rosenberg
THE SOUTHERN ISRAELITE
390 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/cl

Enclosures

Sorry but I'll be in Israel or so recently returned, I'll not have the time
Good luck however in your parley
Adolph Rosenberg

January 25, 1968

Mr. Norman Hill
Associate Director
A. Philip Randolph Institute
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

Dear Norm:

Thanks for the draft of the call. It has been mimeographed and has been used, as you will see, with one minor exception. Enclosed is the personal letter of invitation being sent out over my signature, the copy of the call, and other pertinent information. Enclosed, also, is a list of individuals invited.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Reading File copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

January 31, 1968

The Honorable Tom Whitaker, Jr.
4514 Ferncroft Circle
Tampa, Florida
or Mr. (Representative)

My dear Senator Whitaker:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

Arkansas Voter Education Project

1310 WRIGHT AVENUE • FR 6-3542
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72206

12

January 26, 1968

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REV. C. K. YARBER

REV. BEN GRINAGE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LAURA SIMPSON
STAFF SECRETARY

2-1-68 nh

RECEIVED
JAN 29 1968

Mr. Thaddeus Olive Jr.
Administrative Assistant
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Thad:

Enclosed you will find the list of members of the Executive Board of the Arkansas Voter Education Project as requested, for the meeting on the 23rd of February.

Regarding the staff meeting on the 7th of February, Attorney Howard, our Chairman, finds it impossible to attend due to a very heavy case load in the February session of the Circuit Courts. He asked me to convey this message and to express his regrets. Mr. Howard also suggested that the Vice-Chairman or another board member attend in his stead. Please advise me immediately whether or not this meets with your approval.

The Board Members are:

Chairman.....Attorney George Howard Jr.
329½ Main Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

Vice-Chairman.....Mr. C. H. Jones
610½ West 9th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Secretary.....Mrs. Addie Brown
627 Gaines Street
Monticello, Arkansas 71655

Program Secretary.....Mr. Columbus Shelby
468 Desoto Street
West Helena, Arkansas 72390

Treasurer.....Mrs. Carrie Dilworth
P. O. Drawer "K"
Gould, Arkansas 71643

Chaplin.....Rev. H. D. Brookins
400 North Alabama
Crossett, Arkansas 71635

Legal Advisor.....Attorney John Walker
1304 "B" Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

1st Cong. Dist. Rep. .....Mr. Willie Hicks
1027 End Street
Forrest City, Arkansas 72335

2nd Cong. Dist. Rep. .....Rev. W. H. Marley
2608 Marshall Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

3rd Cong. Dist. Rep. .....Mr. Roland Piggee
Rt. 2 Box 191
Lockesburg, Arkansas 71846

4th Cong. Dist. Rep. .....Mr. F. J. Griggs
Box 564
Eudora, Arkansas 71640

Staff.....Rev. Ben Grinage, Director
G. L. Reeder, Asst. Director

Looking foward to seeing you all soon.

Yours in the struggle,

Ben

Ben Grinage

BG:glr

ARTHUR B. RUTLEDGE
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

HOME MISSION BOARD
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

161 SPRING STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 TELEPHONE: CODE 404 523-2593

DIVISION OF MISSIONS
DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN MISSIONS
F. RUSSELL BENNETT, JR., *Associate Secretary*

January 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your memorandum of January 17, 1968 concerning your February meeting. I attempted to attend your meeting last fall. Unfortunately, I was so new here that I could not locate your offices. I appreciated the explicit information and agenda given in your last communication.

Unfortunately, all of the staff members of the Home Mission Board that would be related to your work have engagements that take them out of the city on those dates. Our absence is not due to lack of interest but conflicting appointments. I hope that you will accept our apologizes for being unable to attend this session and will continue to send us notices of future meetings. As we are able, we wish to participate in your activities and want to keep informed on your progress.

I hope that your meeting is most satisfactory. Thank you again for remembering us.

Sincerely yours,

Russell Bennett

Russell Bennett

FRB/kt

Enclosure

HOME MISSION BOARD SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
OUR LAND FOR CHRIST

JACK H. YOUNG

ATTORNEY AT LAW

SUITE 207 - 208 - 213 REDMOND BUILDING

115½ N. FARISH STREET

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39201

PHONE 352-7484

January 27, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the invitation to attend the Joint Meeting to be held by the A. Phillip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council.

I have a very heavy court schedule for next month which includes the days on which the conference will be held. However, in the unlikely event that my cases are not heard, I will attend the meeting. If I find it possible to attend the meeting, I will call you.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Jack

Jack H. Young

JHY/mok

TELEPHONE (205) 887-3438

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

303-A FOSTER STREET AUBURN, ALABAMA 36830

BOB VALDER, DIRECTOR WILLIAM H. HARRISON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

LEWIS BLACK, DIRECTOR, RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

JNW

January 29, 1968

10

2.2.68 km

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Joseph A. Gannon, Huntsville
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Mrs. Grace Hooks, Tuskegee Institute
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Miss Nadine Pate, Florence
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Mrs. Dorothy Raine, Mobile
Don Ring, Huntsville
Jerry Roden, Jr., Auburn
Stanley Rosenbaum, Florence
Mrs. Nancy Spears, Auburn
Mrs. James Wallbert, Birmingham
S. C. Watkins, Tuscumbia
Joe Wilson, Huntsville
Paul Woolley, Jr., Montgomery

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

With reference to your memorandum of January 17, I have no conflict and will plan to attend both the State Directors meeting and the Randolph Institute meeting from February 23 to February 25. I will plan to arrive in Atlanta either on the night of February 22 or the morning of February 23 in time for the Directors' meeting.

Persons who I would like to have you invite to the other meeting, in order of priority, are:

1. Mr. Allen Black, Jr.
   220 Danny Thomas Blvd.
   Memphis, Tennessee 38105

2. Mr. Donald Jelinek
   Post Office Box 956
   Selma, Alabama 36701

3. Mr. Joseph Gannon
   401 Karter Street
   Huntsville, Alabama

4. Rev. John Martin
   3210 Woodley Road
   Montgomery, Alabama 36111

5. Mrs. James Kennedy
   207 Tucker Street
   Mobile, Alabama 36617

6. Mr. Emmett Parker
   116 - 19th Street, East
   Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

7. Mr. H. D. Coke
   305 - 9th Court, West
   Birmingham, Alabama 35204

8. Mrs. Laura Daly
   923 West Battle Street
   Talladega, Alabama 35160

9. Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood
   Post Office Box 207
   Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

10. Mr. William Pace
    906 Nashville Avenue
    Sheffield, Alabama 35660

I'll see you then.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Valder

BV:mee

GRACE DORCAS RUTHENBURG
2215 BONNYCASTLE AVENUE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40205

January 29, 1967

Mr. Raul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your cordial invitation to what sounds like a most promising meeting February 23-25. I'll look forward with great interest to the report I'm sure you'll make to all of the members of SRC. On a retired budget, I'm not quite up to it financially, and I'd rather leave the available funds to go toward the expenses of guests who I'm confident would make a more significant contribution than I would.

All good success! (Today I got the Book of the Month Club NAKED APE, and am gratified at the progress our species has made in only so few million years. As you would gather, I'm the optimistic type.

Yours with admiration,

Dcr

Arkansas Gazette.
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
PUBLISHER

January 29, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I appreciate your invitation to the regional conference in Atlanta on February 23-25. I would like very much to be there, but have a long-standing commitment for that date. If I am able to arrange my schedule to permit my attendance at the conference, I will do so.

If I am unable to make it, I will certainly be interested in knowing what took place.

Sincerely,

Hugh B. Patterson, Jr.

HBP:mnm

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
275-6589 (919)

OFFICERS:

John R. Taylor,
Chairman—Greensboro

Moses C. Burt, Jr.,
Vice Chairman—Durham

Heslip M. Lee,
Vice Chairman—Raleigh

Mrs. Elizabeth Koonce,
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Emery L. Rann,
Treasurer—Charlotte

Mrs. Chase H. Benson,
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Greensboro

Will C. Allred, Jr.,
Executive Director—Greensboro

2-1-68 MN

January 30, 1968

14

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am planning to be in Atlanta for the meeting on February 23, 24, and 25. I talked with Ed Stanfield yesterday, and he suggested that if there were others who should be invited, I forward their names to SRC. Here are some names:

Mr. John R. Taylor (builder)
2410 East Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, N. C. 27405

Mr. Benjamin J. Ruffin, Executive Director
United Organization for Community Improvement
213½ West Main St.
Durham, N. C. 27701

Mr. N. B. White (printer)
Service Printing Company
504 East Pettigrew Street
Durham, N. C. 27701

Mr. Eugene Hampton (civil Engineer)
1507 Rosewood Avenue
Durham, N. C. 27701

Mr. M. C. Burt (attorney)
213½ West Main Street
Durham, N. C. 27701

Mr. Norman B. Smith (attorney)
Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell, & Hunter
Jefferson Building
Greensboro, N. C. 27401

The Rev. Fred S. Illick
Grace Luther Church
1315 East Washington St.
Greensboro, N. C. 27401

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

Mrs. R. E. Miller
825 Ardsley Road
Charlotte, N. C. 28207

The Rev. William S. Jones
8 Arborvale Road
Asheville, N. C. 28801

Mr. Preston Hill
Good Neighbor Council
P. O. Box 12525
Raleigh, N. C. 27605

Mr. M. Buie Seawell
110 Elliott Road
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mr. Romallus O. Murphy (attorney)
126½ East Hargett Street
Raleigh, N. C. 27601

Mr. Adam Stein (attorney)
405½ East Trade St.
Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. John Edwards
North Carolina Voter Education Project
213½ West Main Street
Durham, N. C. 27701

It is quite possible that a few of these names came up on some other list. I have selected them, however, because they are people who have emerged recently on the social action scene and have made some contribution at the local level. I understand from Ed that very little expense money is available, but I think that something could be gained by inviting these people even if they do not attend.

Best regards,

for SRC and NCCHR

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:j

cc: John R. Taylor

NELSON, ORMOND & NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
11TH FLOOR MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON
JOHN W. ORMOND
KATHERINE S. WRIGHT
MICHAEL A. DESSOMMES

AREA CODE 504
TELEPHONE
523-5893

R. M. MATHEWS
OF COUNSEL

January 30, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for the invitation to attend the A. Philip Randolph Institute meeting of February 23 - 25 in Atlanta.

Unfortunately, I have a matter fixed for trial beginning on February 22nd and will not be able to leave the city.

This appears to be an exciting and informative meeting. I am really sorry that I will not be in attendance.

Give my regards to all.

Very truly yours,

Jack

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPN:sl

Board of Missions of The Methodist Church

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK

FOURTEENTH FLOOR

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027

AREA CODE 212
RIVERSIDE 9-0700

WOMAN'S DIVISION
MRS. GLENN E. LASKEY
President
710 NORTH VIENNA
RUSTON, LOUISIANA

January 30, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

It is indeed gracious of you to extend me an invitation to attend the Joint Meeting of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council. I am intensely interested and deeply regret that I will be unable to participate.

I am recuperating from a heart condition and my physician is limiting my engagements to those I already have, and allowing no additional responsibility. I am terribly sorry, as this should prove to be a challenging opportunity to work out some helpful plans to move forward in the South in a constructive manner.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Laskey

Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey
President, Woman's Division

VDL:es

PLEASE MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ I can attend the meeting February 23,24,25.

☒ I cannot attend — Sincere regrets.

☐ Make my reservations at the Biltmore

Name: Mrs. Glenn E. Lasney
(please print)

File
Sec. A. Philip Randolph Inst. - Corr.

January 31, 1968

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Wheeler:

As you probably know, Paul, after coming down on Saturday with a bug, is home nursing it. He has dictated the enclosed letter which he has asked me to type and send to you in his absence.

It was good to see you last weekend.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

January 31, 1968

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Raymond:

As promised on Saturday here follows some further thoughts on your speech for the February meeting. You may want to say something entirely different than these thoughts will suggest.

I think you should plan a relatively short speech; around 20 minutes long. The purpose of your speech and that of Vivian Henderson's is, of course, to set the tone for the entire meeting. Presumably, at this 8:00 p.m. event most of the three or four hundred persons attending will be present. This number may be somewhat swelled by persons from Atlanta, though at this point, we don't intend to make any effort to invite a large crowd.

The purpose is, of course, to have a significant cross section of people from the

region come together for a weekend to discuss the problems of the times and to end by issuing a brief public statement that will appeal to all to unify their efforts.

Very specifically, as to your speech I think you should try to express serious concern about events in the region and the nation. These might be:

(1) The war.

You may choose to do differently, but I think your concern should not be in the nature of either a strong dove or hawk position, but rather simply noting that it is a fact that this nation is engaged in a very costly war -- lives as well as money. The fact that we are so engaged, of course, has implications for every facet of our national life.

(2) Our problems are growing rather than receding.

It might be worth noting that if we were in fact making any serious progress in resolving our problems there might be ligitimate reason to express a need for more or faster action, but we would still have the assurance that things were going in the right direction. At this time we don't have such assurance. In fact, to a tragic degree, the single characteristic of the region at this time is how rapidly we are following the mistakes other regions made earlier. For instance, in our southern cities, all of them relatively new and rapidly expanding, we are following the national

pattern of building ghettos. All of our opportunities and our public funds for urban planning, expressway construction, etc., are leading us toward the tragedy of ghettos. Whatever one thinks about integration or segregation there is a strong self-interest reason as to why we should not follow the Newarks and Detroits of the world.

(3) The growing indications of the lack of a national commitment to resolve these problems.

Every sign indicates in the Congress and elsewhere that the nation is getting "tired" of even hearing about these problems, much less providing the means to resolve them. John Gardner, retiring Secretary of H.E.W. recently said, "It does not seem to me that either the Congress or the public are fully aware of the alarming character of our domestic crisis. We are in deep trouble as a people and history is not going to deal kindly with a rich nation that will not tax itself to cure its miseries."

(4) You might express concern, or relate it to the above, overthe country's response to further disturbances.

We have reason to believe we will continue to see serious disturbances and riots again in the coming summer. In fact, we have every reason to believe also that these riots may at least extend into the region. If, indeed, we are heavily committed to a costly war, and if our commitment to resolve internal problems

is already slipping, then certainly there is cause for concern as to how white Americans will respond to another string of tragedies. We really only have two alternatives. We can move rapidly to resolve these serious problems -- to make our cities decent places in which to live, and to provide opportunities for all those in the rural areas who are being chased into these crowded ghettos. Or, we can literally turn our inner cities into armed camps in which millions of Americans are suppressed and kept in check by armed forces. This would be not only a foolish course, but one more costly than programs designed to help.

The end result of these concerns might be a statement of fact that we must be realistic about our situation, and part of this realism would be to recognize that whatever our differences, black or white, labor or management, Republican or Democrat, now for the national good and for everyone's self-interest, we must all work together with both our resources and our strengths in the hope that in unity there will be resources enough and strength enough to change the present course of the nation and to begin resolving the nation's critical problems.

Hope these ideas are of some help to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

WILLIAM H. MANESS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
603 FLORIDA THEATRE BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202

January 31, 1968

TELEPHONE 353-5786
AREA CODE 904

Dr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of January 24 inviting me to participate in the institute to be conducted by the S.R.C. and the A. Phillip Randolph Institute in Atlanta, February 23 through 25.

Unfortunately, I will be in San Diego from Monday, February 19 until Friday morning, February 23, attending the February meeting of the General Board of the National Council of Churches. While it would seem convenient to stop back by the conference in Atlanta, actually (since I am practicing alone) I must be back in Jacksonville on the 23rd and use that week-end to catch up for the time lost in San Diego.

I look forward to receiving the various materials which you undoubtedly will distribute following the conference.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William H. Maness

WHM:mms

P.S. Our Community Relations Commission got installed and financed 1/26/68 — at Last!

B.

Louisiana AFL-CIO

FORMERLY: LOUISIANA STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

OFFICES:
BATON ROUGE
NEW ORLEANS
SHREVEPORT

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 58 - BATON ROUGE

January 31, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I sincerely appreciate your letter of January 24 and the invitation to attend the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council meeting to be held on February 23-25. I regret that my schedule will not permit me to attend. However, Mr. Gordon Flory, Executive Vice President of the Louisiana AFL-CIO, also received an invitation and will be present for the conference.

Best wishes for a most successful meeting.

Yours very truly,

Victor Bussie

Victor Bussie
President

VB:bl

See Sic - A Philip Randolph Conf.

February 1, 1968

Mr. Clarence D. Coleman, Director
National Urban League
Southern Regional Office
78 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Coleman:

We are enclosing several of the Call and Tentative Schedule of the meeting jointly sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council which I spoke to you about on the phone. We would like very much to have 15 representatives from the National Urban League to attend this meeting.

If you would prefer to invite them yourselves we would be glad to furnish you additional copies of the Call. If you want us to invite them please send us the names as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosures

File
Philip
See A Randolph Coal

February 1, 1968

Dr. William A. Rutherford
Executive Director
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Rutherford:

We are enclosing several of the Call and Tentative Schedule of the meeting jointly sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council which I spoke to you about on the phone. We would like very much to have 15 representatives from the SCLC to attend this meeting.

If you would prefer to invite them yourselves we would be glad to furnish you additional copies of the Call. If you want us to invite them please send us the names as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosures

File
Sec. A. Philip Randolph
Cont.

February 1, 1968

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Director
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

We are enclosing several of the Call and Tentative Schedule of the meeting jointly sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council which I spoke to you about on the phone. We would like very much to have 25 representatives from the NAACP to attend this meeting.

If you would prefer to invite them yourselves we would be glad to furnish you additional copies of the Call. If you want us to invite them please send us the names as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosures

JW

JULIAN BOND
Representative, District 136
162 Eurahlee Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

COMMITTEES

EDUCATION
Transportation
INSURANCE
Surety & Title
STATE INSTITUTIONS & PROPERTY

The House of Representatives

Atlanta, Georgia

February 1, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the invitation to your February 23-25 meeting. I will be away from Atlanta on the 23rd and for part of the 24th, but would like to be able to attend the sessions on the evening of the 24th and the 25th.

I hope we will be receiving additional material as the date approaches.

Sincerely,

Julian

Julian Bond

JB:lcm

Pink

2-1-68

WEST TENNESSEE SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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Somerville, Tenn. 38068
Phone: 901-465-2225

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Phone: 901-772-2737

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Phone: 901-658-3812

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P. O. Box 229
Henning, Tennessee 38041
Phone: 901-738-2521

Mrs. Gladys Wright
Pennington Street
Ripley, Tennessee 38063
Phone: 901-635-0904

2-1-68 rw

(11)

HAYWOOD COUNTY

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Brownsville, Tennessee 38012
Phone: 901-772-2243

Mr. Danice Nixon
Rt. 1, Box 424
Brownsville, Tenn. 38012
Phone: 901-772-0479

The Rev. Bate Bond
Rt. 5, Box 298
Brownsville, Tenn. 38012
Phone: 901-772-0118

Mrs. Nola W. Bond
810 Jefferson
Brownsville, Tenn. 38012
Phone: 901-772-2737

FAYETTE COUNTY

Mr. Kelsey Franklin, Chairman
Rt. 2
Moscow, Tenn. 38057
Phone: 901-877-6791

Mrs. Mary Sue Rivers
Rt. 5, Box 64
Somerville, Tennessee 38068
Phone: 901-465-3706

Mr. Simon Wilkerson
Rt. 2, Box 27F
Mason, Tenn. 38049
Phone: 901-465-3131

Mr. Harpman Jameson
Rt. 4, Box 47
Somerville, Tenn. 38068
Phone: 901-465-2225

Mr. L. J. Palmer
Rt. 2, Box 163
Somerville, Tenn. 38068
Phone: 901-294-5188

Director of local Poverty Program

HARDEMAN COUNTY

(No Chairman named)

Mrs. Winnie Lee Chears
Rt. 2, Box 19
Grand Junction, Tenn. 38039
Phone: 901-764-2792

Mrs. Lois Matthews
608 Morgan Street
Bolivar, Tennessee 38008
Phone: 901-658-3258

Mr. Emanuel Pharam
Route 2
Whiteville, Tenn. 38075
(No phone)

Mr. Jeff McKinney, Jr.
407 No. Lauderdale St.
Bolivar, Tennessee 38008
Phone: 901-685-3812

Mrs. L. J. Chears
Rt. 2, Box 35
Grand Junction, Tenn. 38039
Phone: 901-764-2789

International Union of Operating Engineers
1125 SEVENTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

DISTRICT 7-8560 ★ OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

February 2, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for the invitation to attend the joint conference to be held in Georgia February 23-25. Unfortunately, due to a previous commitment, I will not be able to attend.

With best wishes for a successful conference, I am

Sincerely,

Reese Hammond

Reese Hammond, Director
Research and Education

RH:;aml

;peiu#2

Feb 1, 1968
5 Ramblewood Ln.
Greenville, SC 29607

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I do appreciate being included in your mailing relative to the Feb 23-25 meeting of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the SCLC. It would be my privilege to share in this experience.

Our State Annual Meeting of Church Women United will be held on February 23rd in Columbia with Dr Benj. Payton as our speaker. I must attend this meeting & can't schedule things to include both at this time.

I would be interested in findings or procedure reports if any become available.

Please know of my interest and desire to support the efforts you are making.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Reese
(Mrs. Fred M. Jr.)

PLEASE MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ I can attend the meeting February 23,24,25.

☒ I cannot attend

☐ Make my reservations at the Biltmore

Name: Mrs. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
(please print)

2-2-68 NL CL

(39)

7. The members of the initial board of directors shall be as follows:

Rev. F. W. Hutchison	913 East Street, Raleigh, North Carolina
Clarence E. Lightner	717 Delany Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina
James A. Shepard	424 S. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, North Carolina
Rev. Charles Ward	501 S. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, North Carolina
Mrs. Margaret E. Falkener	Post Office Box 20182, Greensboro, North Carolina
Thadis Oxendine	Post Office Box 776, Pembroke, North Carolina
Milton F. Fitch	516 South Lodge Street, Wilson, North Carolina
Rev. J. T. McMillan	1501 N. Patterson Ave., Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Mitchel E. Godsden	908 Bardin Street, Clinton, North Carolina
C. C. Stokes, Jr.	709 Carolina Avenue, Rocky Mount, North Carolina
J. B. Harren	200 Block Pennsylvania, Rocky Mount, North Carolina
Mrs. Sarah Small	609 Davis Street, New Bern, North Carolina
John Edwards	303 East Alton Street, Durham, North Carolina
~~Benjamin S. Ruffin~~	~~214 Normandy Street, Durham, North Carolina~~
Rev. L. O. Saunders	503 Cooke Road, Durham, North Carolina
Charles Davis	618 Broad Avenue, Greensboro, North Carolina
Mrs. Sarah Herbin	Colony Apt. H-2, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
John Wheeler	116 W. Parrish Street, Durham, North Carolina
Julius Chambers	405 1/2 E. Trade Street, Charlotte, North Carolina
Robert Brown	622 E. Washington Street, High Point, North Carolina
Rev. A. I. Dunlap	402 West Third Street, Weldon, North Carolina
Rev. B. B. Felder	706 E. Cumberland Street, Dunn, North Carolina
Rev. Frazier Andrews	211 Hyde Park Street, Hertford, North Carolina
Rev. Oscar Burwick	105 S. Ervin Avenue, Newton, North Carolina
Rev. Kelly O. Goodwin	501 26th Street, N.W., Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Rev. Otis Hairston	504 Asheboro Street, Greensboro, North Carolina
Rev. Ezra J. Moore	2027 Syracuse Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina
Rev. Thomas Smith	2839 Bon Air Avenue, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Rev. John Trotman	407 Roanoke Avenue, Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Rev. Smith Turner	1600 Beatties Ford Road, Charlotte, North Carolina
Rev. Talmadge Watkins	3139 Burbank Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina
Rev. C. M. Felton	305 Culpepper Street, Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Rev. Melvin Creecy	Post Office Box 526, Rich Square, North Carolina
Colemon W. Kerry	1022 Kohler Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina
Kelly M. Alexander	112 North Irvin Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina
Mrs. Rubye Gattis	511 South Street, Durham, North Carolina
~~William C. Allred, Jr.~~	~~233 1/2 N. Greene Street, Greensboro, North Carolina~~
Rev. W. M. Steele	Route 4, Box 19, Windsor, North Carolina
Rev. F. D. Battle	147 Maple Street, Lenoir, North Carolina
Mrs. Doris Crochan	Post Office Box 632, Weldon, North Carolina
Golden Frinks	122 West Peterson Street, Edenton, North Carolina

8. The names and addresses of all the incorporators of the corporation are:

~~John Edwards~~	~~303 East Alton Street, Durham, North Carolina~~
~~Rev. A. I. Dunlap~~	~~402 West Third Street, Weldon, North Carolina~~
~~Mrs. Rubye Gattis~~	~~511 South Street, Durham, North Carolina~~

PAGE (s) MISSING

RALPH D. TURLINGTON
Speaker

JAMES LORENZO WALKER
Speaker Pro Tempore

ALLEN MORRIS
Clerk

W. A. BALLENTINE
Sergeant at Arms

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TALLAHASSEE

DAN SCARBOROUGH
REPRESENTATIVE, 18TH DISTRICT
404 W. MONROE STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202

February 5, 1968

COMMITTEES:
APPORTIONMENT
CLAIMS A
ELECTIONS
LABOR
PARI-MUTUEL AFFAIRS
STATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION & EFFICIENCY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that the Honorable Dan Scarborough will be unable to attend the conference scheduled for February twenty-third through twenty-fifth, in Atlanta.

He has asked that I send you his regrets, and wishes that you have a successful conference.

Respectfully,

Dan Scarborough
(ks)

DAN SCARBOROUGH,

by Secretary

DS:ket

The Senate
State of South Carolina

FRANK C. OWENS
SENATOR, RICHLAND COUNTY
SENATORIAL DISTRICT NO. 21
SENATE OFFICE NO. 4

HOME ADDRESS:
1319 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29201

COMMITTEES:
ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR ENERGY
FISH, GAME AND FORESTRY
MEDICAL AFFAIRS
MILITARY
NATURAL RESOURCES
SOCIAL SECURITY

Columbia

February 5, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I want to thank you for the invitation to attend the Conference in Atlanta on February 23rd, 24th and 25th. I regret I will be unable to attend due to the fact that I am addressing a group of Postal employees on February 24, 1968.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

F. C. Owens

Frank C. Owens
Senator

FCO:hh

Vera Rony
18 avery drive, northeast
atlanta, ga., 30309

February 5, 1968

Dear Paul,

Here, hopefully decently pulled together, is one of our prospective good deeds for the year. Think you can stand it? I'll call in a day or two to see.

Fondly,

Vera

THE UPRISING OF 1934

* * *

A Proposal for Research and Publication

by

Vera Rony

18 Avery Drive NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Vera Rony

The Uprising of 1934 is a remarkable chapter in the unwritten history of the South-- the chronicle of its dispossessed-- remarkable in both human and political terms. And since Southern politics exerts so significant an influence on the politics of the nation, it deserves the attention not only of Southerners, but of the public at large.

The scant attention paid this rebellion may be partially explained by the determination of the Southern Establishment to expunge it from the regional consciousness. As for the academic historians, they may be forgiven the oversight. 1934, the second year of the Age of Roosevelt, provided an embarrassment of riches-- in Washington, the New Jerusalem; in the factories throughout the nation, Armageddon. From Toledo to San Francisco, in trucking, shipping, and machine making, workers seized upon Sections 7a and b of the NRA, the first federal guarantees of the right to organize and bargain. As employers counterattacked with industrial spies and strong-arm men and strikes exploded everywhere, the country's industrial organization seemed to dissolve into chaos. In September, the United Textile Workers made their entrance upon this frenzied stage: Responding to the employers' refusal to bargain or to terminate the stretch-out which was endangering the health of its members, the union called an industry-wide strike.

The day after Labor Day, more than 220,000 Southern textile workers failed to report to work. So did an almost equal number of New England carders, doffers, and weavers. It marked the beginning of the single largest strike in American history. Only in the South it did not remain a strike-- it became an uprising.

Uncle Ben in Loco Parentis

In the mill villages which in the last decade had sprung up like crabgrass from Danville, Virginia to Augusta, Georgia, the 'lintheads' manned the picket lines. For many it was familiar work; they had done it all before. As a matter of fact, they were the forerunners of the nationwide labor mutiny. In 1928, too angry to wait for legislative safeguards or union commitments, or even to weigh the chances of success, the Southerners deserted their machines.

Now in Gastonia, North Carolina, where in 1928 a workers' encampment had been burned to the ground and a woman strike leader shot to death, 5,000 workers marched again. In Marion, North

Carolina, where six pickets were shot in the back and killed while fleeing from the sheriff's tear gas-- after which the employer publicly congratulated the police on their marksmanship, the workers rose again and refused to subside. In Greenville, South Carolina, where the lintheads marched in 1929, they marched again, and for one of their number it was the last demonstration.

But there was a crucial difference between the strikes of 1928-31 and those of 1934. In the first wave, each community endured its individual fate. Of course the neighboring mill villages knew-- news moves fast in a crisis-- but each engagement was fought, and lost, alone. Afterwards, however, in the deadly Depression years that followed, there must have been a learning. It was as if the lintheads came to sense that not only their misery, but the totality of their destiny, was one and indivisible.

Had not each of their fathers or grandfathers packed the emaciated children into the barely serviceable wagon and left the exhausted, hilly acres which they owned or sharecropped and could not afford to cultivate to seek this great new opportunity, this New South dream, this mill which would provide milk and honey and fine clothes and all the postponed hopes of a lifetime. They had but to work hard and heed Uncle Ben on the hill, who had built this splendid new enterprise for their welfare-- did not all the preachers and papers say so? And so they moved into the mill villages, some of which were more tolerable than others, but none of which answered a man's fundamental need to be the master of his house. For Uncle Ben was the master here and he could order his tenants out, bag and baggage, at his whim. Yet long after their Northern counterparts had deserted such feudal arrangements for independent lodgings in the burgeoning cities, 79% of the Southern workers, finding few alternatives in the small textile towns, stayed on.

And while Northern mill children attended public schools, only mill village schools controlled by the employers were available to the Southern young. Studies showed these schools to be inferior to public schools and usually limited to five grades. "The school was . . . a vehicle, along with the church, designed to control the working force through conditioning the child who became the mill worker . . . It was part and parcel of the all-encompassing mill village system."[1] Should a talented youngster seek to escape these confines, his parents were notified that unless their offspring reported to work in the mill, the family would be jobless and homeless.

The 55-hour week rewarded by a $12.00 pay check, which meant that unless every member of the family worked none would survive-- the lint-choked, steamy mill-- the entire starved, stunted existence produced in time a physical type distinct in

the South . . . "a type inferior to even that of the old poor white . . . a dead white skin, a sunken chest, stooping shoulders, rabbit teeth, goggling, dead fish eyes, rickety limbs, and stunted bodies . . ."[2] Kept ignorant and tethered to hard labor like the Negro, almost as physically recognizable as the Negro, the lintheads were no more free to circulate in the civilization at large than their black fellow peons.

When in 1928 the accumulated hurt and disappointment finally erupted, the millhands received their last lesson: Uncle Ben (by now often a New York corporation) whose fatherly affection and concern were supposed to redeem the sweat and the dependency, remained in loco parentis only until the first hint of protest. Thereafter, the workers were cast into the outer social darkness-- a prey to abuse, violence, and sudden death. "What would Jesus do if He came to Carolina?" cried an anguished lay preacher in Marion, at the mass funeral of the union dead.[3] The magnolia curtain was rent; the one happy family of New South myth was no more. The true New South could now emerge.

Making the Connection

Its mid-wife was the deepending Depression. Without further provocation the beaten, exhausted millhands might have tried to bend to the yoke and forget. Instead, the pressure mounted-- further wage cuts, workloads doubled and trebled, merciless blacklists. When the United Textile Workers called, the Southerners were ready. What transformed this second strike into the uprising of 1934 was a propelling insight which must have formed silently, surreptitiously in the intervening years: if they could look to no one outside their ghettos, they could-- they must-- look to one another. Unlike the New England strikers, a Babel of tongues and nationalities, the Southerners had but one origin, one idiom, and one grievance. 1934 was the year they connected.

They poured out of the mills and over the countryside. They pressed the kinship ties of the region into service. From one mill village to the other, through Virginia, eastern Tennessee, the Carolinas, and down into Georgia, kin mobilized kin, the strikers of 1928 found one another, the blacklisted pariahs marched again at the head of their columns. Where a mill remained open, a band of nearby strikers descended and closed it down, by fair means or foul. As the first week wore on and the South's leading industry ground to a halt, the stunned Southern Establishment confronted the inconceivable-- not a revolution, for the lintheads were not prepared to seize property, but a full-scale rebellion.

To this the Establishment knew only one answer. The

governor of North Carolina dispatched the National Guard to 24 mill towns, the employers imported thousands of private guards from Pinkerton, Bibb, and the like, unionists were arrested and held without bail, mass evictions were ordered and the first concentration camp on American soil was set up by Governor Talmadge in Georgia to hold some 300 unionists charged with "planning trouble" or "suspicion." Still, the furious battle raged: on one side, the employers, the police, the politicians, the imported goons, the church, the press, and the respectable elements-- on the other the lintheads, inadequately supported by their beleaguered union. When they fell, as in Honea Path, South Carolina, ten thousand of their fellows converged on the little town to pay their respects. Seeing so many of their own, they had faith in the outcome.

But in the South, numbers and zeal have never been enough. Then as now, only the federal government could contain the coercive powers of the Southern states. In 1934 the Friend of the Common Man sat in the place of Hoover, who had lifted no finger against the anti-labor violence of '28-'31. It should all have been different, but it was all the same. The New Jerusalem could not be built without Bourbon votes; Roosevelt kept his peace and appointed a voluntary mediation board.

The employers ignored it and proceeded with what eyewitnesses called a reign of terror. The governor of South Carolina declared martial law and the mills were reopened with the aid of 10,000 National Guards and 15,000 Pinkertons. "This strike provided examples of violence toward strikers on a scale unprecedented in the history of this country," wrote Professor Herbert Lahne. After three weeks, the lintheads could fight no more. The insurrection had bled to death.

Another Peculiar Institution Triumphs

Some things died with it. Most significant, the spirit, solidarity, and confidence of the workers; its like would not be seen again. Although the Wagner Act was passed the following year and the CIO came South a year after that, the basic mold of Southern industrial relations was set and would remain unchanged to this day. The opportunity to transform them, to bring them into line with the more enlightened capitalism developing in the rest of the country was irretrievably lost. Like Southern agriculture, Southern industry would remain a 'peculiar institution'-- an impregnable, quasi-feudal fortress-- whose influence would irradiate the politics and culture of the region.

After 1894, when the radical, interracial phase of Southern Populism had been similarly suppressed, the Establishment prevented the recurrence of the aware, aggressive political im-

pulse of the poor white farmers by encouraging an equivalent negative impulse of hate and fear against their erstwhile ally, the Negro. After 1934, the same pattern was extended to industrial workers. While no one can predict the course of Southern politics had its growing working class become normally autonomous and organized, there is little doubt that the dispersed, impotent, and uninformed proletariat which was the heritage of 1934 provided the easiest possible prey to the racist, divide-and-rule policies of the Southern Establishment. Through its minions-- the Byrds, Russells, Talmadges, et. al.-- the social recidivism of this gentry has been visited not only upon the South, but on the nation as a whole. The long shadow cast by the doomed uprising has touched us all.

* * *

The Project Proposal

This story has never appeared in print in even the limited scope and detail contained above. Prior to this year, the only published account occupied less than a page in Professor Lahne's history of the cotton textile worker. It is unlikely that two very recently published academic histories bearing only generally on the period and subject-- by Professors George Tindall and Ray Marshall-- will be more exhaustive. They must rely, as does the above account, on a fairly brief description included in an unpublished history of the United Textile Workers by Professor Robert R. R. Brookds, the only primary source presently available.

Through her labor contacts, the writer proposes to seek out the surviving leaders and foot soldiers of the Uprising, as well as their industrial and political opponents, and tape record their recollections of the event as a whole; its felt causes, the diverse motivations of the participants, the significant actions of the drama itself, and the physical, psychological, and socio-political aspects of its aftermath. Since the majority of the survivors must be over sixty, this recording project has considerable urgency.

From these tapes a book would be prepared, in which the Uprising is captured almost entirely in the words of the participants, in the manner of Oscar Lewis. Factual background and other commentary would be held to a minimum, so that the authenticity of the speakers and the sweep of the events can exert their maximum effect. The aim, admittedly ambitious, is to produce an enormously vivid and extremely informative work; i.e., a popular and useful one.

The larger framework will have been provided by the writer's work in progress, tentatively titled Sorrow Song in Black and White, which traces the struggles of Southern industrial and agricultural workers since 1880, and relates them to current labor, socio-economic, and political developments. Judging from the interest shown by the Reporter, Harper's, Dissent, The New South, and Commonweal, which have either published or invited publication of individual chapters, the work should be well received. It is scheduled for winter publication by Quadrangle Books, and should be helpful to its successor, both intellectually and in terms of public interest.

Both the current and the projected work may be regarded as contributions to a much needed revisionist history of the South-- one which would illuminate the region's heroic social and political Lost Causes with the same loving care that has been lavished on the original Lost Cause of the de luxe editions and centennial celebrations. The rising generation of Southerners, who want to understand their world in order intelligently to change it, deserve no less.

The Southern Regional Council, which shares this conviction, will sponsor this project and, with the aid of interested foundations, finance the research.

1. Herbert J. Lahne, The Cotton Mill Worker (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1944), 60-62.

2. W. J. Cash, The Mind of the South (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941), 204. C. Vann Woodward, Origins of the New South, 1877-1913 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951), 225

3. Tom Tippett, When Southern Labor Stirs (New York: Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, 1931), 156.

P.O Drawer K.
Gould, Ark. 71643
Feb 5-68

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth st. NW.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Mr Paul Anthony
Executive Director.

I am very sorry that I wont be able to attend this most important meeting but I am Financially Poor and unable to help myself. and I understand very well the weakness of all organizations at this time.

I just came out of the hospital my-self. hope I can accept the next one.

Yours for Success
Truly.
Carrie Dilworth

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
RESIDENCE PHONE 263-2983

THE METHODIST CHURCH
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT
2252 ALLENDALE ROAD
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA — 36111

OFFICE PHONE 269-4700

February 5, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I have just been trying to arrange my schedule so that I might attend the meeting in Atlanta February 23-25. I find that this is impossible to do.

I appreciate the invitation and I am very sorry that I cannot attend.

Sincerely yours,

Powers McLeod

Powers McLeod

PM:ht

QUINTON R. BOWERS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
915 FRANK NELSON BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35203

TELEPHONE 323-2445
RES. PHONE 822-3617

February 5, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I returned your card requesting that you make a reservation for me for February 23 to the 25 at the Beltmore Hotel. Since returning the card, a local meeting has come up which conflicts with your meeting. Therefore, I will not be able to attend your conference.

Please disregard my card and do not make the requested reservation for me and Mr. Gilbert Mobley.

Very truly yours,

Quinton R. Bowers

Quinton R. Bowers

QRB:bkc

PLEASE MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX

☒ I can attend the meeting February 23,24,25.

☐ I cannot attend

☒ Make my reservations at the Biltmore

Please reserve Two single rooms
one for me and one for GILBERT MOBLEY

Name: QUINTON R. BOWERS
(please print)

QUINTON BOWERS
1300 CHESTER ST
BIRMINGHAM ALA
35226

IVAN ALLEN, JR. ✓ 2-5-68 NL
ATL. GA

GEORGE A. SANCKEN, JR. ✓
Augusta, GA

B. Ed Johnson ✓
Columbus, GA.

B. F. Merritt, JR.
MACON, GA.

J. Curtis Lewis
SAVANNAH, GA.

W W Dumas
BATON Rouge, LA

Victor H. Schiro
New Orleans, LA

Allen C. Thompson
JACKSON, MS.

Roland McCLAMROCH
CHAPEL Hill, NC

W.L. TROTTER, JR.
Greensboro, NC.

S.R. BROOKSHIRE
CHARLOTTE, NC.

TRAVIS H. TOMLINSON
Raleigh, NC

M.C. Benton
WINSTON-SALEM, NC

37

Wewsell R. Grabaror
Durham, NC.

J. P. Gaillard, Jr.
Charleston, S.C.

Lester L. Bates
Columbia, S.C.

D. G. Traxler, Sr.
Greenville, S.C.

Robert L. Stoddard
Spartanburg, S.C.

Ralph Kelley
Chattanooga, TN.

Leonard R. Rogers
Knoxville, TN

Wm. B. Ingram, Jr.
Memphis, TN

Beverly Briley
Nashville, TN.

ERIK JONSSON
DALLAS, TX

Louie Welsh
Houston, TX

DeWitt McKinley
Fort Worth, TX.

W. W. McALLister, SR.
SAN Antonio, TX.

FRANK E. MANN
ALEXANDRIA, VA

Harold J. Casto
ARLINGTON, VA.

Morril M. ~~[illegible]~~ CRowe
Richmond, VA.

My dear Mayor

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT BOUTWELL
BIRMINGHAM, AL.

~~ARTHUR R. OUTLAW~~
~~MOBILE, AL~~

Joseph LANGAN
Commissioner
MOBILE, AL.

EARL D. JAMES
MONTGOMERY, AL

MARTIN BORCHERT
LITTLE ROCK, ARK

WM. FLAMAN
N. LITTLE ROCK, ARK

JAMES G. RICHARDSON
GAINESVILLE, FLA

~~LOUIS H. RITTER~~
~~JACKSONVILLE, FLA~~

~~Robert King High~~
~~MIAMI, FL.~~

~~ELLIOT Roosevelt~~
~~Miami Beach, FLA.~~

JOHN A Rudd
TALLAHASSee, FLA

NICK Nuccio
TAMPA, FLA

Patterson and Hall
Attorneys at Law
224 SOUTH WELLINGTON STREET
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38126

527-4402 525-3840

February 6, 1968

J. O. PATTERSON, JR.

TRUVILLUS HALL

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Regretfully, I will be unable to attend the conference jointly sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council. The Tennessee State Legislature will be in session on the dates mentioned and my presence in our State Capitol is required at that time.

With best wishes for a successful and stimulating conference, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

J. O. Patterson, Jr.

J. O. Patterson, Jr.

JOP/eh

CITY OF ATLANTA

IVAN ALLEN, JR.
MAYOR

February 6, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to attend the conference on February 23rd - 25th sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Southern Regional Council.

I regret that I will be unable to participate since I will be out of the city but wish to assure you that you have my complete cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr/br

City of Chattanooga

RALPH KELLEY,
MAYOR

CHARLES A. ROSE
CITY COORDINATOR
CHARLES L. GRIFFIN
ADMN. ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR

February 6, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of February 5 inviting me to the conference in Atlanta on February 23 - 25. Yesterday was the first day back in my office for me after a sudden illness of acute gastric bleeding. I will be on a part-time basis for some time.

I am very interested in the Atlanta meeting. I believe that our Chattanooga city government stands for accomplishment of the purposes of your meeting. Should I be feeling better, I will try to go to the meeting.

In the event I am not able to attend, I hope you will advise me of the proceedings and keep me informed so that Chattanooga might take whatever steps are appropriate.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ralph Kelley

Ralph Kelley
Mayor

RK:em

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

February 6, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I was sorry that the flu prevented you from being at the Southern Inter-Agency Conference. I had hoped to have an opportunity to chat with you, but it was more important that you take it easy and get well.

I heard from Walter Zand of Miami that he has been invited to your conference, which you are holding jointly with the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, on February 23rd to 25th in Atlanta. I spoke with Norman Hill about the conference and feel that it can be a very important and useful one and am urging Walter to attend. I imagine that you have also invited Charlie Wittenstein to come, but wonder whether or not you have sent an invitation to Gus Falk, Southwest Regional Director, The American Jewish Committee, 1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg., Dallas, Texas 75201, who has been working closely with the Texas Council of Churches and the Texas Catholics in a project to promote leadership training for Mexican-Americans in Texas. I am sure Gus could also give you names of additional people from the Mexican-American community who should be invited if they haven't been already.

I don't know if you have heard of Chuck Morgan's virtuoso dual performance on Black Separatism last Thursday evening, but it was superb. I continue to be unhappy over the ambivalent feelings so many people have about that phenomenon. I cannot help but agree with Chuck that those who bless anything a Negro does, even when stereotyping and racists, is basically contemptuous of Negroes.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President
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ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator

HF:eak
cc: Jim Wood

P.S. Your colleague who handles police-community relations mentioned that he was recommending that you get at least 200 copies of George Edwards' pamphlet, "The Police on the Urban Frontier." Of course, if you take 1,000, you can have a "Distributed By" imprint. I will be waiting to hear from you.

February 6, 1968 2/7/68 (3)

Invite to A. Philip Randolph & SRC Joint Mtg.

Mr. John Morris called in these names:

(1) Mr. John Sisson
8017 Palm Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70125

(2) Mr. Matthew Ahman
National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice
1307 South Wabash Avenue.
Chicago, Illinois 60605

(3) Reverend David Nickerson
2805 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina 27707

2

*
Mr. & Mrs. Charles
~~Annie~~ Braxton - Demopolis
Dr. Thomas John 416 Owens Rd
~~John~~ Caskin - Huntsville, Ala

* Mr. & Mrs. Roosevelt Bracy - Wetumpka
* Dan Houser - Prattville
* Mrs. Sallie Hadnott - Prattville
Mr. James Kolb - Luverne
Mrs. Maxine Sanders - Luverne
Albert Turner - Marion, Ala. Box 8
* Thomas Gilmore - Eutaw
Mr. Johnnie Williams - Wetumpka
Mrs. Carrie Peavy - "
Rev. William Branch - Eutaw

Ala. Contact List

523-6628
Addie Ringfield -

Ltrs written Caskin and Turner 2-7-68 KM

EMILY AND ERNEST WOODRUFF FOUNDATION
SUITE 210, PEACHTREE CENTER BUILDING
230 PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

BOISFEUILLET JONES
PRESIDENT

February 7, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I very much regret that I shall be away from Atlanta during the February 23-25 period, at which time a conference will be held in Atlanta sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council.

Please accept and express to Mr. Rustin my deep regret that I cannot participate. Best wishes to you for a successful meeting on a critically important subject.

Sincerely,

Boisfeuillet Jones

Boisfeuillet Jones

City of Norfolk

Virginia

Office of the Mayor

February 7, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your letter of February 5th addressed to Mayor Martin with regard to the conference in Atlanta, February 23-25.

Mayor Martin is at present on a two-week vacation and will not return until the week of your convention. With the accumulation of business awaiting him, I feel certain that he will be unable to accept your invitation. He will see your letter, however, immediately on his return.

Sincerely yours,

Sam P. Hall

Sam P. Hall
Assistant to Mayor

ROSE, MEEK, HOUSE, BARRON, NASH & WILLIAMSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
720 WEST THIRD STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

FRANKLIN 5-9131

HARRY E. MEEK
A. F. HOUSE
JOHN W. BARRON
WILLIAM NASH
J. G. WILLIAMSON
PHILLIP CARROLL
W. DANE CLAY
JOHN H. HALEY
GEORGE E. CAMPBELL
HERBERT C. RULE, III
C. J. GIROIR, JR.

STANLEY E. PRICE
FRANK L. WATSON, JR.
H. WATT GREGORY, III
ROBERT J. BROWN

February 7, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for the kind invitation to the conference of February 23 through the 25. The purpose of the meeting is commendable, and I am sympathetic to the efforts of the Southern Regional Council. Unfortunately, however, previous commitments prevent my attendance. I hope that you will think of me again for future meetings.

Yours very truly,

Herbert C. Rule, III

Herbert C. Rule, III

HCR:mjv

The City of Greenville, S. C.

Executive Department

DAVID G. TRAXLER, SR., MAYOR

February 7, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of February 5, 1968 inviting me to attend a joint meeting of The A. Phillip Randolph Institute and The Southern Regional Council, on February 23-25, 1968 at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia.

Due to previous appointments that I have made for the dates of February 23-25, I will be unable to attend this joint meeting in Atlanta, which is scheduled for the 23-25 of this month.

Sincerely,

David G. Traxler, Sr.

David G. Traxler, Sr.
Mayor

DGT:pv

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

802 First Avenue
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-5562

February 8, 1968

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

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(NATIONAL STUDENTS ASSOCIATION)
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J. EDWIN STANFIELD
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C. L. TAPLEY
PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH SOCIETY
HUBERT D. THOMAS
PAUL WAHRHAFTIG
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROBERT VALDER
ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
LEONARD SMITH
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
BARBARA I. WHITAKER
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
ALLEN BLACK
PAUL BOKULICH
SHIRLEY MESHER
ARTHUR STEIER
AL ULMER
JAC WASSERMAN

FIELD STAFF
SYLVESTER H. CHRISTIE
JOSEPH A. NICOLAS
DONDRA SIMMONS

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for inviting me to the conference to be held in Atlanta on February 22-25. I deeply regret that I will be unable to attend because of a law suit which I hope to talk to you about when I am next in Atlanta.

I was very disappointed to learn that you ~~did~~ could not attend the Tuscaloosa conference of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations and hope that you are in good health now.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ/rlb

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ NORTH GREENE STREET, ROOM 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401
275-6589 (919)

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Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Greensboro

Will C. Allred, Jr.,
Executive Director—Greensboro

February 8, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

If it is not too late, I would like to suggest that Mr. Bob Walker of the North Carolina Fund be invited to the conference in late February. — 2-12-68 KM

For your information, Mr. Walker, Sara Herbin and others of the North Carolina Fund staff have been particularly helpful in keeping me informed of events in the various communities in which they travel. Walker's territory is Western North Carolina and he has a real feel for the problems of the poor.

I hope that you can invite Mr. Walker.

Sincerely,

Will

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA/ct

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

File
Sra - A. P. Randolph
Inst Corp.

February 12, 1968

Mr. David Scull
President
Turnpike Press
P. O. Box 170
Annandale, Virginia

Dear Dave:

Please forgive me the delay in responding to your note of the 23rd. Illness has had me out of circulation for a while.

The meeting was really planned rather quickly at the urging of Bayard Rustin who felt a sence of urgency in getting a statement of unity from a cross section of people in the region. All members of the Council were, of course, invited. Rustin, incidentally, wrote the Call.

Given your situation, I don't think it imperative that you make the effort to attend, although your contribution would be welcomed, and I'm sure helpful.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

FROM
DAVID H. SCULL

ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA
JE 2-1068

Feb.3,1968

Dear Paul:

The February 23-25 meeting would involve some sacrifice in time and money, and I am not clear from the "Call" whether it will be worth it. I am not very happy about the castigation of the North reflected in the statement, but this is not my main concern.

It is a difficult thing for 400 people (or whatever number come) to work together fruitfully in this short a period. It depends not only on who comes, but whether the advance work has been good enough to call forth the best in the larger group, yet not so detailed that there is nothing really to do but pass some kind of fine-sounding endorsement and leave it up to some smaller body to follow up.

In short, if there is more information you have time to send me on this, I would like to review it and see if I can make the conference. If there is nothing more available I think I will not spend the money at this time.

Regards

Dave

Original & copy sent on to Ken 2/12/68 mj

File — Sec — A. Philip Randolph Conf

February 12, 1968

The Honorable Brooks Hays
314 Second Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

Dear Brooks:

Mr. Rapoport has been invited and a reservation has been made for you for the 23rd and 24th.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File
Pre-A.P. Randolph
Conf.

February 12, 1968

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Jim Wood

Things we must do for the meeting:

(1) Contact

*Dr. Benjamin Mays
*Mr. Frank Smith
Dr. Gomillion
Vernon Jordan
*Dr. Raymond Marshall
*Miss Marian Wright

Would you call the starred names.

(2) The following names were recommended as resource people at the New York Meeting

Al Kehrer
Claude Ramsay
Norm Hill
Tom Kahn
Emory Via
Hank Brown
Ruby Hurley
An Urban League Representative
Ben Brown
Horace Ward
Leroy Johnson
Jean Fairfax

JW/km

February 12, 1968

Reverend J. N. Evans, Secretary
Metropolitan Missions
Baptist Home Missions Board
161 Spring Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Evans:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Victor Glass - Atlanta, Ga.

Same invitation sent: Rev. Philip H. Barnhart
East Lake Methodist Church
2473 Blvd. Drive, S. E.
Atlanta

Dr. Carlyle Marnie, Interpreter's House,
Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Mr. Jack Turner, 142 Interlochen Drive, N.E
Atlanta, Georgia

February 12, 1968

Rev. Lawrence W. Bottoms
381 Peyton Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bottoms:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

February 12, 1968

Mr. Carl R. Adkins, Secretary
Christian Social Missions
Baptist Home Missions Board
161 Spring Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Adkins:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Victor Glass - Atlanta, Ga.

See
Dr
Sec. - APR Inst
Conf

February 14, 1968

The Reverend John R. Taylor
Central Presbyterian Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I regret that I missed you on your recent visit to the office and that you will be unable to attend our conference on the 23rd. However, at your convenience I do look forward to the opportunity of meeting you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

See - A. Philip Randolph
Conf

February 14, 1968

Dr. C. G. Gomillion
308 Bibb Street
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Dr. Gomillion:

Thank you so much for agreeing to give a ten minute presentation on "Public Leadership" during the conference this month.

Enclosed is a squid, which Paul has written and which I read to you on the telephone, indicating some ideas for your presentation. Vernon Jordan has added the following four areas which might effectively be touched on also: (1) Business Community; (2) Chambers of Commerce; (3) Urban Coalition; (4) Plans for Progress.

We look forward to seeing you on the 23rd.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

February 14, 1968

Mr. Frank Smith
Tennessee Valley Authority
405 New Sprankle Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you so much for agreeing to give a ten minute presentation on "Public Leadership" during the conference this month.

Enclosed is a squid, which Paul has written and which I read to you on the telephone, indicating some ideas for your presentation. Vernon Jordan has added the following four areas which might effectively be touched on also: (1) Business Community' (2) Chambers of Commerce; (3) Urban Coalition; (4) Plans for Progress.

Dr. Gomillion of Tuskegee has agreed to be the second speaker in this interest area.

We look forward to seeing you on the 23rd.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

Public Leadership. -- The problems of leadership in the political sector -- for example, what has happened: in the early thirties the Southern Delegation to the Congress provided staunch support for New Deal legislation, but since that time the same delegation has opposed, especially, those issues of particular need to the region. This change of leadership or adverse pressure on the leadership could also be reflected locally and on the state level within the several states.

See - A. P. Randolph Coll.

February 15, 1968

Mr. Earl Davis
419 West Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for agreeing to speak on Saturday, February 24th for ten minutes on the general topic of citizenship participation.

I am enclosing xerxed copies of a rough description of each of the four areas, plus Vernon Jordan's suggestions.

I look forward to seeing you later in the month.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/mmj
Enclosures

February 15, 1968

Mr. Clarence N. Wood
Executive Director
Birmingham Urban League, Inc.
505 North 17th Street
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Dear Mr. Wood:

In reply to your letter of February 13th, if you can get over for the conference we will pick up your hotel costs. Reservations will be made for you at the Biltmore.

Yours very truly,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

BIRMINGHAM URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

505 North 17th Street

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35203

CLARENCE N. WOOD
Executive Director

Area Code 205 - 323-8359
324-6125

February 13, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Foresythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am in receipt of your letter and invitation of February 7, 1968, to attend the conference of A. Phillip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council.

I would be delighted to attend, but would appreciate some assistance on the hotel cost of the conference because the Urban League of Birmingham is new and on a very limited budget. We are unable at this time to assume responsibility for conference expenses.

Thank you for your attention and assistance.

Very truly yours,

Clarence N. Wood

Clarence N. Wood
Executive Director

CNW/paj

FULTON COUNTY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

HEALTH DEPARTMENT 99 BUTLER STREET, S. E. • 30303 • TELEPHONE

February 15, 1968

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are currently gathering information regarding the various helping agencies located in the Fulton County central catchment area. We would greatly appreciate your furnishing us with any information you might have available concerning your agency, such as your function, how funded, etc.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Charles H. Edwards, M.D.

Charles H. Edwards, M.D.
Director of Adult Mental Health
Services and Community Mental
Health Planning for Fulton County

CHE/dc

File
See A. P. Randolph
Conf.

February 16, 1968

Mr. H. S. Hank Brown
President
Texas AFL-CIO
Box MM, Capitol Station
308 W. 11th Street
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Hank:

While we regret you cannot be with us next weekend, your absence is certainly understandable. I will be in Texas attending the Texas Law School meeting, and shall look forward to visiting with you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

TEXAS AFL-CIO

Box MM, Capitol Station 308 W. 11th Austin, Texas 78711 GR 7-6195 GR 2-0600

February 13, 1968

OFFICERS

H. S. HANK BROWN
President

ROY R. EVANS
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS

RICHARD SCHAEFER
1420 E. Travis, Tyler

J. W. (BILL) RICKS
2312 Avenue E, Nederland

HUGH DAVIS
814 Montrose Dr., Pt. Neches

DON McCULLAR
P. O. Box 18242, Houston

DON HORN
2704 Sutherland, Houston

L. C. McDANIELS
5033 Briscoe, Houston

MAXINE LEE
3033 Fannin, Houston, Rm. 105

T. B. (TOMMY) CROW
P. O. Box 745, Freeport

GEORGE A. OSBORN
765 Sheridan Dr., Corpus Christi

W. A. (BILL) ROBINSON
4131 Willard Dr., San Antonio

CLARENCE R. TAYLOR, JR.
3883 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas

DAN HOLLON
1727 Young St., Dallas

J. W. SIFFORD
523 Norwood, Hurst

T. J. (TOMMY) HAMMER
601 Pennsylvania, Ft. Worth

J. W. JACKSON
705 Travis, Wichita Falls

E. F. (BLONDIE) JERGINS
5701 Wellington Dr., Austin

FRED CRADDOCK
3600 Fleetwood, Amarillo

KENNETH HOWELL
P. D. Box 1590, Big Spring

J. D. (BUDDY) GIVENS
P. O. Box 561, El Paso

HENRY VILLARREAL
404 McDavitt, Brownsville

JAMES (JIM) SHARP
2009 Avenue K, Lubbock

GEORGE W. REPP
222 Laurel St., Lake Jackson

D. L. (DALLY) WILLIS
1406 S. Terrell, Midland

T. E. (ED) CONERLY
2490 S. 11th, Beaumont

HERMAN WHATLEY
1717 Butternut, Abilene

ELTON SCHROEDER
231 Center, San Antonio

FRANK PARKER
P. O. Box 1590, Big Spring

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

HENRY MUNOZ, JR.
Equal Opportunity

HAROLD G. TATE
Education & Research

ROSA WALKER
Women's Activities

HARRY HUBBARD, JR.
Legislative & Political

SPECIAL STAFF

JOHN ROGERS

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I regret that I am not going to be able to attend the conference in Atlanta on February 23 - 25. I am scheduled to testify before a congressional committee on the runaway shops and the Border situation at that time.

I hear you are going to be on the University of Texas campus for a seminar sponsored by the Law School. I am going to participate also so maybe we can arrange to do some visiting and coffee drinking while you are here.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Hank

H. S. Hank Brown
President

hsb/lmn
opeiu 298
afl-cio

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

S. G. Shearer
Grand Junction
Tenn 38039
ZIP CODE

BOLIVAR, TN
FEB 16
PM
1968
38008

S. G. Shearer
Grand Junction Tenn.

I am going to attend
the Meeting I have a
noth Money to get there
but I dont no What one
I am going to do and Wher
I am to live you all Wrie
hope me
So you Feb. 23

S. G. Shearer

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

SRC-A. PHILIP RANDOLPH CONFERENCE

REGARDING

Beckwith's questioning of planning of A.P.R. Conference and P.A's reply in terms of effectiveness of SRC in general

DATE

2-19-68

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Board - Beckwith, Hubert

February 19, 1968

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Singletary
170 Copeland Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30328

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Singletary:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

February 19, 1968

Mr. John Jackson, Jr.
Social Welfare Planning Council
2723 Piety Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Jackson:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

February 19, 1968

Mr. Bob L. Hill, Esq.
923 West 37 Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hill:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

February 19, 1968

Mr. & Mrs. William C. Pauley
943 Clifton Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Pauley:

On behalf of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Bayard Rustin and I would like to invite you to an important conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. Some four hundred persons from throughout the region are being invited.

Enclosed is a statement on the purpose of this meeting and other information.

We urge you to make every effort to be with us and contribute to these deliberations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY inc.
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

February 19, 1968

Mr. James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Wood:

Because of a series of critical matters requiring my presence in the office , it will not be possible for me to participate in the conference to be held in Atlanta February 23-25 as anticipated.

However, the Chairman of the Board of SEDFRE, Nils R. Douglas, Esq., who will be in your area at that time has graciously agreed to represent SEDFRE in the workshop on Public Leadership. I have forwarded to Mr. Douglas the statement on the purposes of the conference sent to me by Paul Anthony. Additional information can be sent to Mr. Douglas at:

Collins, Douglas & Elie
1110 Medallion Tower Building
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
Telephone: (504) 523-5197

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore, Director
Leadership Training Department

cc: Paul Anthony
Nils R. Douglas

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Nils R. Douglas, *chairman* ■ Robert Ausnit ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S. J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Michael O. Finkelstein ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ James T. Harris ■ Claude Heckscher ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Dr. Archie Lacey ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Leon Modeste ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Richard J. Schwartz ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

INVOICE

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH EDUCATIONAL FUND
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027
212-666-9510

Date 2/20/68 No. 3084

To: Mr. Jim Wood
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Quantity	Description	Amount
100	Civil Rights Movement Re-examined	$30.00
100	New Careers	$30.00
	@ .30 each	$ 60.00

PLEASE RETURN ONE COPY OF INVOICE WITH PAYMENT

INVOICE

A. Philip Randolph Institute
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027
212-666-9510

Date 2/20/68 No. 3116

To:

Mr. Jim Wood
southern REgional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Quantity	Description	Amount
100	Which Way Out?	$17.00
100	Lessons of the Long Hot Summer @$.17 ea.	17.00
100	Right to Work Law	15.00
100	Freedom Budge - Summary @$.15 ea.	15.00
		$64.00

PLEASE RETURN ONE COPY OF INVOICE WITH PAYMENT

See
SRC, A. Philip Randolph
Ind. Coop.
526-6388 office
522-[redacted] 6886
Travel agency

February 21, 1968

Mr. Jacob Henderson, Field Coordinator
Economic Development Administration
305 Bona Allen Building
133 Luckie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Jake:

Thank you again for agreeing to give a ten minute address on Saturday at our meeting at the Biltmore Hotel on the general subject of regional economic development.

We hope to have Emory Via, University of Wisconsin, to give a 10 minute preview of a broad overview of current regional economic development and the problems associated with it. You may wish to limit yours to somewhat more in terms of your recent experiences. But, please feel free, however, to say whatever you think should be said.

Enclosed is a brief description of our interpretation of this subject, as well as the other three subjects to be covered.

There will be workshops on this and three other subject areas, all on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning -- 9:30 to 11:00 a.m. While we don't want to impose on you, should you be available as a resource for any or all of these sessions, we would be grateful.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
201 WASHINGTON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GA. 30303 / 522-7522
OPPOSITE THE STATE CAPITOL

See Soc. - P.P.R. Conf.

February 21, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter. I appreciate your invitation to the Conference on the 23rd, and will certainly be thinking about you. I am sorry that I am obligated to be in Houston, Texas all of this week-end and therefore unable to attend.

I am very hopeful for what can be accomplished and will be interested in a report. I will try to drop by and see you sometime in the near future and, in the meantime, feel free to drop in on us.

With warm regards and every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Taylor

John Randolph Taylor

JRT DAW

file
SRC-PPR
Conf.

House of Representatives
State of Tennessee

NASHVILLE

JOHN D. PEEPLES, JR., M.D.
REPRESENTATIVE
SHELBY COUNTY
1080 MADISON AVENUE
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38104

SECRETARY
PUBLIC AND MENTAL HEALTH
MEMBER OF COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
STATE EMPLOYEES, BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS
WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

February 22, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for your invitation to attend a conference in Atlanta February 23 - 25. As you might know, the Tennessee General Assembly is in session at this time. Because of this fact and because of my private commitments to my medical practice in Memphis, I will be unable to attend your conference.

Sincerely,

John D. Peeples Jr. M.D.

JOHN D. PEEPLES, JR.

JDPJr:bl

VERLE A. POPE
PRESIDENT

DEMPSEY J. BARRON
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Free
See - Appl.
Conf.

EDWIN G. FRASER
SECRETARY

LEROY ADKISON
SERGEANT AT ARMS

THE FLORIDA SENATE

TALLAHASSEE

February 22, 1968

LOUIS DE LA PARTE, JR.
SENATOR, 22ND DISTRICT
725 EAST KENNEDY BOULEVARD
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33602

COMMITTEES:
APPORTIONMENT, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS, VICE CHAIRMAN
MENTAL HEALTH, RETARDATION AND STATE INSTITUTIONS
HEALTH AND WELFARE
JUDICIARY "A"
APPROPRIATIONS
EDUCATION—HIGHER LEARNING

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I greatly appreciate the invitation you have extended to me to attend the conference in Atlanta on February 23-25 with the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council. I regret that due to the recent special session of the Legislature, my schedule will not permit me to attend.

I wish you the greatest success and hope that I will be able to meet with you in the future.

All good wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Louis de la Parte, Jr.

jl

Address by Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, Charlotte, North Carolina at the Joint Meeting of A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund - Southern Regional Council, Inc. in Atlanta, Georgia, Feb. 23, 1968

I speak to you tonight as a southerner who loves this region. I was born, reared, and educated in North Carolina and for the past twenty years have worked among southern people. I know intimately our problems, our sorrows, and our joys. There is no doubt in my mind that here in this region our people can make a significant contribution to this nation's search for solutions to the agonizing problems which confront us. In doing so, we can also create a society here at home stronger in its idealism, clearer in its goals, and more concerned with the life of all its citizens than any which exists in this country today.

The Civil Rights Movement in the '50's and '60's brought about in many white southerners a searching and often pitiless self-examination. To a significant degree, both our public pronouncements and our private values and beliefs have undergone healthy and meaningful change. Throughout the South we have slowly begun to alter our ways, to speak the plain, blunt truth about ourselves, to admit that in far too many instances we are at best mediocre where the life of our people is concerned.

And yet, somehow we haven't communicated to the people of our region what their potential really is, what kind of a society can be created here if we have but the will and the wisdom to seize our opportunity. And, until we discover our potential and put away our satisfaction with mediocrity, the South can never achieve its dream of a truly peaceful and democratic society.

As the nation moved in its expansion from East to West, the South was by-passed. In return for the North's agreement to permit the system of segregation and white supremacy, we gave up our rightful claim to participate in the industrial advancement of the rest of the country, and for many years after the Civil War, the South was outside the mainstream of American economic growth.

Segregation has been the way of life in the South and we have paid for it dearly in terms of the lives, the health, the education, and the opportunities for work -- of our young people who have grown up in the region.

The attitudes and approaches necessary to run a segregated society are inherently in conflict with those required by a progressive society. The result of our early history has been predictable. Two educational systems, one for white and one for black, have resulted in inferior education for all. Political disfranchisement of a large segment of our population has made it possible for southern political and business leaders to exploit all of our human weaknesses for their own personal selfish gain, while the human needs of the region have gone unmet. Job discrimination has created a great body of people unable to earn for themselves more than the most meager subsistence and has deprived them of the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to the economic progress of the region.

Meantime, the major output of the South has not been cotton but babies. We have been fantastically prolific. After the Civil War, the South was able to match the growth in population of the North and West with all its immigration.

With its rapidly expanding population, with economic progress by-passing it, the South rapidly became a poverty-stricken area. Because of an inadequate tax base, public services, health and education inevitably became inferior. Today we reap the results of a century of cumulative underinvestment in the needs of our people.

Statistically, the South is not a pretty place. 44% of poverty in the U.S. is in the South. Nearly five families out of ten are poor. Twenty-nine out of thirty of the poorest congressional districts are in the South. Our per capita income is $6,000 to $7,000 lower than the national average -- 35% of our housing is classified as delapidated. An appalling proportion of our population is illiterate.

Our poverty has some unique characteristics. We have the largest rural population of any region of the U.S. One of every two poor persons in the South is black. Nine out of eleven million black people in the South are living in poverty, nearly 80% -- double that of southern whites.

Here we are -- a nation with 5% of the world's population and 50% of its wealth -- and in that nation one can drive southwest from Atlanta into Alabama and see orders of human misery within sight of the main highway that could be matched only in India or South America -- certainly not in Europe or Russia or even in modern Red China.

Perhaps this view of the South might be a little more tolerable to those of us who love this region if we were, in fact, making any serious progress in resolving our problems. We might legitimately confine our efforts here to expressing a need for more or faster action with the assurance that things were at least going in the right direction. The truth is that we don't have such assurance. Not only are our present problems increasing in size and complexity, but, to a tragic degree, the single characteristics of this region is how rapidly we are committing additional mistakes and creating new problems that other regions have earlier experienced.

The gap between per capita income in the South and in the United States is not decreasing -- it is growing. Our manpower policy is still predicated on the necessity to find jobs for displaced farm workers -- where low wages are justified as necessary to create entry-level jobs in the industrial sector. Most of the jobs created by economic growth in the South between 1950 and 1960 were taken by white workers and mostly by women rather than men. And a high proportion of manufacturing jobs created in the South since 1960 have paid below the average wage for the region that year.

With an increasing mass of people seeking and needing jobs by which they can gain a rightful share of the affluence of our nation, we have failed to gear our manpower program to education,

technical training, and broader social and cultural opportunities for all our people.

What happens to these people whom society has failed to prepare for full participation in our complex social structure? Increasingly they leave the farms and small towns, seeking in our cities and the cities of the North an opportunity for a better life. And here we are making another tragic mistake.

In our southern cities, all of them relatively new and rapidly expanding, we are following the national pattern of building ghettos. As the poor move in, the more affluent white move out. Restrictive housing covenants -- the refusal of the white majority to accord every man the right and the opportunity to free choice of where he shall make his home -- short-sighted, unimaginative urban planning which shifts a ghetto from one location to another in order to make room for business and industry -- the use of freeways to by-pass and confine the ghettos rather than to provide ready access to jobs and schools -- the failure to recognize that model cities can only mean open cities with opportunity and freedom of movement for all citizens -- all of these mis-used opportunities mean that de facto segregation of schools and communities is on the increase in our major southern cities. We are moving with increasing speed toward the tragedies of the ghettos already experienced by our northern cities. Whatever one's opinion of segregation or integration, self-interest, yes, self-preservation demands that we not follow the lead of the Newarks and the Detroits of the world.

The year 1967 was a time of bewildering and disturbing events which have brought into sharp focus the increasing separateness of the black and white races. Positions on both sides have hardened. Communication and understanding have dwindled. Fear, hostility, and frustration are growing in the minds of both black and white people.

Even more disturbing, there are growing indications that the nation is getting "tired" of even hearing about these problems,

much less providing the will and the money to achieve their solutions. John Gardner, retiring Secretary of H.E.W., recently said, "It does not seem to me that either the Congress or the public is fully aware of the alarming character of our domestic crisis. We are in deep trouble as a people and history will not deal kindly with a rich nation that will not tax itself to cure its miseries."

There is much to bear him out. There has been a great deal of investigation and condemnation of the protestors and considerably less self examination and understanding by our nation's leaders. Congress, sometimes appearing spiteful and irresponsible, has not only failed to provide leadership but has seemed to mirror to a frightening degree, the dullness of spirit, the lack of concern, and the hardness of white America.

In that mirror we see plainly prejudice, ignorance, and a near total inability to understand what the black man is saying to the nation and to the world. Voices, many different kinds of voices, are trying to be heard and trying frantically to get a message through. Brave and eloquent Negro leadership has been saying that the black man, and the poor white as well, wants in -- loves this land, wants to be a part of it, and is determined, in spite of all the rejections, the humiliations, the broken promises, to share it.

White America has not listened, or when it listened, didn't hear the Langston Hughes, the Bayard Rustins, the Roy Wilkins, the Martin Luther Kings, the Kenneth Clarks. We turned deaf ears to their anquished warnings, to their pleas for justice under the law, and for love and non-violence.

And now there are new leaders, challenging their predecessors, determined to give us no choice but to hear a different message. They are saying that they no longer have any faith in the expressed good intentions of white America, that the life of the black people today is intolerable, and that they are ready to give up their lives if that kind of a confrontation is necessary.

Such a message, if we read it wisely, means that there will

be no let up in the disturbances and riots occurring in 1968, for White America has given no indication that it understands their true meaning. In fact, the tragic events of two weeks ago in Orangeburg add emphasis to my opinion that those riots will extend into our own region.

We have only two choices. We can move in good faith and as rapidly as possible to show at least a beginning toward solving our problems -- toward providing food for hungry children, decent places for the homeless to live, and job opportunities for the displaced rural worker who is being moved into crowded ghettos. Or -- we can attempt to seal the ghettos with guns and soldiers, turning our cities into armed camps in which millions of Americans are imprisoned.

It may be that white America has come to that critical point where it must choose unequivocally between recognizing the validity of the demands of a numerically small minority or putting them down by means of overwhelming power. When we make such a decision, we will do well to remember that the white man in this world of ours is himself a member of a minority, that two-thirds of the people on our globe are colored, and that it is inevitable that the balance of power will not always reside in white hands.

If we should be so foolish as to choose the course of violent reactions, we shall deny every principle of human decency and justice which has made our nation great. The wreckage and ashes will not be just the wreckage and ashes of our cities but also of the American dream.

What will be our decision? I don't know, but I do believe there is reason for hope. There is some evidence that at least our nation may be facing up, however slowly and reluctantly, to the reality of the social evils which beset us. Inadequate as the effort may be, there are more people than ever before concerning themselves with the problems of poverty and injustice. From the top levels of government down to the local communities, there <u>are</u> people taking seriously what Congress has by-passed or merely laughed at. In such times as these, we have more important responsibilities and heavier burdens than ever before. Prophetic vision, unwavering courage are

important but even more essential is an understanding of ourselves and others who speak a different language. This understanding may be critical to our survival as a region and a nation.

The enormousness of our problems make their solutions none the less desirable or the less urgent. And certainly, the wealth and technological skills of this powerful nation make it possible to get the job done.

What we must have is a national commitment, the will to see our problems solved whatever the cost. And this is not easily come by. It seems clear that any commitment to regional development or to racial justice has become increasingly interrelated to the affairs of our nation and indeed to the problems of the world. National policies, or the lack of them, to deal with the problems of American cities and rural areas affect this region significantly. A national commitment and effective national leadership to implement that commitment are not likely to be achieved when the nation is distracted by another crisis. I refer, of course, to the war in Vietnam.

It is not my purpose here to condemn or support that war but only to face in a realistic manner its tragic effect on our nation's ability to concern itself with the development of a society here at home in which fear, hunger, and want no longer exist.

In no war since the Civil War has public opinion been so divided and public support so uncertain. Aside from the immense costs in dollars and human lives, there are other, hidden costs -- the soul-sapping, emotionally stultifying expense of carrying on without the support of world opinion, and without being certain that the effort is worth the candle. Most irreparable and most disheartening are the costs of a divided commitment among a people faced with grave and urgent social problems at home.

I do not presume to have the final answers to this extraordinarily complex problem. I know only that until the day the answers are found and the war ends, there can be no national commitment to social reform.

Seen in these terms, the failure to achieve strong national support for the goals which are so vital to our country's well being, imposes upon us here at the regional, state and local levels greater responsibility than ever to develop and support programs which meet the need and the potential of this great land.

The Southerner, both black and white, is afflicted by the ills which, to a greater extent, afflict our entire society. Our pain and our frustration are America's. Great human problems overwhelm us -- our jobs, our homes, our cities, our schools, our children, and our role in American society.

We have technological and human resources never before possessed by mankind. Together, all of us -- black and white, Republican and Democrat, labor and management -- can find the strength and the resources to build a new Southland. Perhaps, we shall even lead the way toward a new nation where progress is shared by white and black who have come to that moment when each realizes that, in the need of the other, he has discovered the opportunity for his own self-fulfillment.

To: Reese Cleghorn
from: Paul Anthony

file: Sec-APR Conf

February 23, 1968

Reese:

Enclosed is the agenda for the weekend meeting, should you be interested.

If there is any news value to the weekend, I hope it will come late Sunday morning when, after the Rustin summary, an effort will be made to have these 200 or so people endorse a short resolution calling on all to submerge their differences, find strength in unity, etc. I hope such a resolution would also call on southern political leadership for positive support for continued and increased fuding of public programs.

Sincerely,

To: Jack Nelson
Reese Cleghorn
Paul Anthony

From: Paul Anthony

File

February 23, 1968

Jack:

Enclosed is the agenda for the weekend meeting, should you be interested.

If there is any news value to the weekend, I hope it will come late Sunday morning when, after the Rustin summary, an effort will be made to have these 200 or so people endorse a short resolution calling on all to submerge their differences, find strength in unity, etc. I hope such a resolution would also call on southern political leadership for positive support for continued and increased funding of public programs.

Sincerely,

A JOINT CONFERENCE ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

Co-Sponsored by:
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund
and the
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

February 23 - 25, 1968

February 23

7:00 PM **REGISTRATION** Crystal Room

8:00 PM **OPENING SESSION** Georgian Ball Room

Welcome - Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Keynote Addresses

Introduction of Speakers - Mr. Bayard Rustin
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund

Speakers: Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
President
Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Physician
Charlotte, North Carolina

February 24

8:30 AM **COFFEE & CONTINUED REGISTRATION** Crystal Room

9:00-11:00 AM **PRESENTATIONS ON CONFERENCE INTERESTS** Georgian Ball Room

Public Leadership:

Mr. Frank Smith
Director, Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Citizenship Participation:

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director, Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Earl Davis
Director of Minorities Division
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education
Richmond, Virginia

Regional Economic Development:

Dr. Emory F. Via
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Mr. Jacob R. Henderson
Field Coordinator
Economic Development Administration
U. S. Department of Commerce
Atlanta, Georgia

Regional Poverty:

Mr. Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor, SRC Publications
Atlanta, Georgia

The Rev. Albert J. McKnight, C.S.Sp.
Southern Cooperative Development Program
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation
Lafayette, Louisiana

11:00-11:30 AM	BREAK	
11:30-12:30 PM	DISCUSSION BY THE BODY	
12:45-2:00 PM	LUNCH	Empire Room
2:00-3:30 PM	CONFERENCE DISCUSSION GROUPS	
	Public Leadership	Room 1008-09
	Citizenship Participation	Room 1016

	Regional Economic Development	Room 10
	Regional Poverty	Room 14
4:00-5:30 PM	CONFERENCE DISCUSSION GROUPS (Continued)	
	Public Leadership	
	Citizenship Participation	
	Regional Economic Development	
	Regional Poverty	
Evening	INFORMAL GROUPS (No Sessions Planned)	

February 25

9:30-11:00 AM	CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION GROUPS	
	Public Leadership	Room 1008-09
	Citizenship Participation	Room 1016
	Regional Economic Development	Room 10
	Regional Poverty	Room 14
11:30 AM	PLENARY SESSION	Georgian Ball Room

Summary: Mr. Bayard Rustin

Consideration of Conference Resolution

12:30 PM ADJOURNMENT

Joint Meeting of

THE A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE AND THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia
Feb. 23 - 25, 1968

Call

We believe that the South has a unique and powerful contribution to make to the solution of the agonizing problems of this nation. Therefore, we are calling upon Southerners, both white and black, to meet in order to take advantage of an exciting possibility: that the old Confederacy can show the rest of the nation the way to a society of true equality. We believe that the South has been denied this opportunity in the past because of the relationship between the races.

Race hatred was made the basis of many public institutions and precisely for this reason, the South has confronted the issue in its starkest form. In the North, prejudice was much more sophisticated. It employed hidden, complex mechanisms, like the job and housing markets. And its discreet ways of exploiting and brutalizing Negroes allowed - and still allows - many whites to evade the basic moral question.

In the Fifties and Sixties, the courage and non-violent dedication of Southerners, black and white, destroyed the formal, institutional system of segregation. Because of this process and other recent experiences, the South understands, as no other section of the country does, that it must make a fundamental, ethical choice.

Throughout the South there are also millions whose consciences have been sorely tried and changed and who are now prepared to join in building a new South based on the worth of men and women as individuals. We propose to appeal to the

conscience of these men and women on behalf of a united South prepared to eliminate poverty and establish justice for all.

Historically, the South has paid the price of economic backwardness in return for the North's agreement to bring Reconstruction to an end and permit the system of segregation. The "triumph" of white supremacy turned the area into a semi-colonial dependency of the advanced industry in the rest of the country. As a result, the impoverishment of the overwhelming majority, both white and black, was guaranteed.

But here again there is a positive aspect to a tragic legacy. Because the South is even now still arriving at the stage of modern technology, it need not repeat the errors which were committed in the North.

By jamming Negroes (many of them displaced persons who had been driven from the southern fields) into teeming, rat-infested ghettoes, providing them with inferior schools which did not prepare many of them for the economy and society in which they were to live, and by thus imposing the economic and social conditions of the affluence, the North laid the basis for the racial violence and hatred which now racks its great cities.

We believe that many Southerners - including some who are not initially moved by conscience but seek only their self-interest - do not want to repeat these tragic patterns. Out of morality <u>and</u> out of practicality, we have profound reasons to seek a new relationship between the races as a fundamental first step toward a new and progressive South. Having done this, the vision of democracy we hold for the South can be realized.

If the South is to build a modern economy and be restored to its rightful place in the nation socially and politically, it cannot fool itself, as the North does. Economic and social

justice are essential for all if peace and progress are to prevail. No other approach can avoid the same explosive injustice that rends the North.

Therefore, we summon Southerners, both black and white, to the duty, the opportunity and the challenge to participate in a common effort, laying aside past racial antagonisms, to construct a just social order for all people.

#######

February 13, 1968

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Staff

FROM: Jim Wood

- o -

Everyone has heard rumblings about the Joint Meeting of A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and SRC to be held at the Biltmore Hotel February 23, 24, and 25. This memo serves as your invitation.

JNW/km

File APR & SRC Joint Conference 2/68

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ANDERSON, R. E.	24
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Public Leadership file A.P. Ransey Conf. 12/25/68

By public leadership we agree that we mean elected officials, business leaders, and opinion-moulders (such as editors).

We accumulated more than enough evidence to show that public leadership in the South has not responded to the urgency of the present situation of the Negro. It has tended to use the machinery of government to prevent change more than to assure Negroes of opportunity for full citizenship. It is now reacting to the disorder of the frustrated in the ghettoes in terms of enforcing order more than in terms of eliminating frustrations.

There emerged a strong conviction that the liberals have not shown sufficient commitment, or courage, in speaking to the public leadership or in identifying themselves with legitimate protests of the frustrated minority.

The immediate and urgent need is to convince public leadership that neither the fear of disorder nor its occurrence should be used to justify abandonment of efforts to improve the economic, political and social conditions of the minority; that organized minority groups are necessary and desirable as (guarantees of dignity and as means to) self-help; and that social justice is economically beneficial.

Proposals for action included the following:

① Closer cooperation among the S.R. Council, the

A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and Urban America, perhaps in the form of a regional conference of public leadership to express the views here outlined;

(2) A revival of the Southern Regional Council's leadership project which involved employment of a distinguished Southerner to visit public leaders the express these views;

(3) Greater courage and commitment by liberals in speaking each to public leadership in his community.

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Dr. Walter Zand
American Jewish Committee
DuPont Plaza Building
Miami, Florida

adopted at closing session 2/25/68

from A. Philip Randolph Inst. Conf.

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the deficiencies and imperfections in a vast number of instances of the quality of Southern political leadership, and

Recognizing also that such deficiencies and imperfections are due in part to a lack of training in the art of government and political processes, and

Believing that society will be better served by those who have such training,

Be It Resolved, that this conference commend such efforts as are now being made to provide political education, and

Recommends the serious consideration by appropriate Southern colleges and universities of the establishment of schools and departments and other feasible programs specifically for the education of young men and women to serve the Southern region by assuming and wisely discharging the duties of public office.

ERASABLE BOND
COTTON CONTENT

A resolution passed unanimously at a meeting co-sponsored by the

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH EDUCATIONAL FUND and the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Atlanta, Georgia
February 25, 1968

We believe that the South can and must make a unique contribution to the solution of the agonizing problems this nation faces.

We hope that the South can point this nation toward a society of abundance and equality for all its citizens.

We are convinced that the South has denied itself this opportunity in the past because the issue of race has sapped our energies and blinded us to our real needs.

Doctrines of racial superiority and the inevitable discord they forment became the basis of our public institutions, which were not only doomed to fail but also to retard the economic, social, and political growth of the South itself and of all its people, black and white.

In the North, to which this region has exported so many of its ill-prepared people, prejudice and discrimination have been more sophisticated, more hidden and complex. These more subtle mechanisms of exploitation and brutality have obscured the basic moral choice which the South has been brought to face.

We now fully realize that the South can only find its rightful place when we have eliminated injustice for all, eradicated poverty for all, and created a political system in which all are free to participate.

Only such a spirit and program of action can avoid the explosive injustice that rends the Northern ghettos. Only such a spirit and program of action can establish that atmosphere of order and social peace from which human progress springs.

We urge a deeper national commitment to continue and expand federal anti-poverty programs. These programs, as

well as private and local efforts, must directly involve poor people in the decisions affecting their welfare. Nothing less is realistic or practical. We strongly urge public leaders -- particularly those in this region, where the need is so great -- to resist steadfastly and vigorously the current attempts to cut back essential publicly funded programs, and indeed to lend their support to more adequate funding.

To the support of these objectives we summon all Southerners, black and white -- civic leaders, students, religious leaders, intellectuals, leaders of political parties and of trade unions, people of all classes and walks of life, in the cities and in the rural areas.

We call all to the duty, the opportunity, and the challenge to participate in a common effort. The need is so great, the time left so short, that we must put aside divisive prejudices and find strength in unity. Let us replace past antagonisms with a common effort to eliminate poverty and to construct a social order based on justice and on shared commitment to one another.

National Education Association

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20036
(202) 223-9400

File
SRC-A.P.R.
Conf.

February 26, 1968.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta
Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

It was a source of much regret to me that at the last moment I was forced to cancel plans to attend the Joint Meeting of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta on the twenty-third.

I hope that the Meeting was productive and helpful. Please let me know when another session is held and keep me on your mailing list. I am most interested and anxious to share.

Cordially,

J. Rupert Picott
Assistant Director
Division of Affiliates
and Membership

JRP:cem

KM

THE LEWIS STATE BANK

Florida's Oldest Bank

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

GEORGE LEWIS II
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

February 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your letter of January 24th regarding the joint meeting with the A. Philip Randolph Institute. I am certainly sorry that I was unable to attend and that I didn't let you know before hand.

I would certainly appreciate receiving a copy of any reports which may be published.

Sincerely yours,

George

George Lewis

GL:lrs

Same ltr. to: Vivian Henderson, Earl Davis,
Jake Henderson, H. Franklin Williams
and Dr. C. G. Gomillion

See Sec-APR Conf.

February 28, 1968

Mr. Frank Smith
Director
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Frank:

Thank you again for all of your help over the weekend.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Encl: (Check # 4202; $3.10 - for expenses

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

February 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I hope that the Sunday morning session got away without too many useless explosions.

Attached is a statement of my expenses, which were fortunately a little less since I had the NAM send me to Atlanta.

Cordially,

Frank E. Smith

Enclosure

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

See
Gc - PPR
Corr

February 28, 1968

Dr. C. G. Gomillion
308 Bibb Street
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36083

Dear Dr. Gomillion:

Thank you again for all of your help over the weekend.

I hope that your throat is now all right and that this finds you in good health.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File
sec - APR.
Inst.

February 28, 1968

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Dear Raymond:

Enclosed is the text of a wire sent to President Johnson and Sargent Shriver. I did not bother to call you before they were sent, since I felt certain you would take no exception to the statements issued.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures - 2.

File
Sec - A.P.R.
Conf.

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL February 28, 1968

Mr. David Emmons
P. O. Box 3285
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear David:

Enclosed is the text of a wire sent to President Johnson and to Sargent Shriver.

The comments on the Green Amendment were eliminated because we had earlier made these and other statements about that to the President, Shriver, and others.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure

Kw -
when summary is
ready, see that
Dr. Peeples gets a
copy.
wj

February 28, 1968

Dr. John D. Peeples, Jr.
1412 Peabody
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Dear Dr. Peeples:

We, too, regret that you were unable to attend the meeting last weekend. As soon as possible we will have a summary of that meeting prepared, and will see that you get a copy.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

House of Representatives
State of Tennessee

JOHN D. PEEPLES, JR.
REPRESENTATIVE
SHELBY COUNTY
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38104

1412 Peabody

NASHVILLE

February 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony;

It was with regret that I had to inform you that I must cancel my visit to Atlanta to participate in your council. I am suffering with laryngitis and the predicted snow in Nashville would have prevented me from attending.

I am interested in the outcome of this meeting and would like to be informed of the subjects discussed and any conclusions that you reached. Perhaps you have some copies of material showing what your organization has done up to this time.

I trust that the meeting was successful and a lot was accomplished.

Sincerely,

John D. Peeples Jr MD

John D. Peeples, Jr. M.D.

JDP/acl

BRIGADIER LUTHER M. SMITH
PRESIDENT
BISHOP B. JULIAN SMITH
VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. A. E. CAMERON
VICE PRESIDENT
REV. ROBERT S. HAYDEN
RECORDING SECRETARY
MR. JULES U. DURHAM
TREASURER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
1108 17th Avenue, South
Telephones: 256-1424, 297-5284
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
REV. C. THOMAS BAKER, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

REV. ANDREW WHITE
CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
REV. LELAND M. CAULDER
CHRISTIAN LIFE & WORK
REV. LEE CATE
CHRISTIAN MISSIONS
DR. C. RAY DOBBINS
PUBLIC RELATIONS
MR. ARTHUR STRATEMEYER
BUSINESS & FINANCE

Sec-A.P.R. Conf.

February 29, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

May I go on record as saying that your meeting in Atlanta was excellent and that I appreciate being invited. Be sure to send me a copy of the resolution that we adopted.

Please keep me posted on the plans for the Consultation this Fall. Possibly a good idea for local communities would be to have study sessions based on President Johnson's Commission on riots, which report is due Saturday.

Enclosed is the expense statement for which I have listed only transportation via bus. Many thanks.

Cordially,

Tom

C. Tom Baker, Jr.

CTB:jb

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF GOD (ANDERSON, IND.)
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN
EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN
GREEK ORTHODOX
LUTHERAN, L. C. A.
METHODIST
PRESBYTERIAN, U. S.
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
SALVATION ARMY
TENNESSEE BAPTIST MISSIONARY & EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
(CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN)
(EVANGELICAL & REFORMED)
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, U. S. A.

"By this all men will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another" John 13:35

Statement by Bayard Rustin
SNC - A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund Conference
Atlanta, Georgia
February 1968

We believe that the South can make a unique and powerful contribution to the solution of the agonizing problems this nation faces.

We hope that the South can point this nation toward a society of abundance and equality for all its citizens.

We are convinced that the South has been denied this opportunity in the past because the issue of race has sapped our energies and blinded us to our real needs.

The doctrines of racial inferiority and the inevitable discord they forment, became the basis of our public institutions that were not only doomed to fail, but also to retard the economic, social, and political growth of the South itself and of all of its people, black and white.

In the North where prejudice and discrimination have been more sophisticated, more hidden and complex, mechanisms of exploitation and brutality have obscured the basic moral choice which the South has been brought to face.

We now realize that the South can only find its rightful place when we have eliminated injustice for all, eradicated poverty for all and created a political system in which all are free to participate.

Only such a spirit and program of action can avoid the explosive injustice that rends the northern ghettos. Only such a spirit and program of action can establish that atmosphere of order and social peace from which human progress springs.

We, therefore, summon all Southerners, black and white, whether they are students, intellectuals, civic leaders, leaders of political parties, leaders of religious institutions, leaders of trade union movements, or with the rank-and-file people in our rural areas and in our cities.

We summon all to the duty, the opportunity and to the challenge to participate in a common effort. Laying aside all past antagonisms, let us eliminate poverty and construct a just social order in the South for all people.

file Sec-A. P. Randolph Conf.

Research

SOUTHERN MEDIATOR JOURNAL

The Southwest's Progressive Newspaper

"WE LIFT AS WE SERVE"

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1968

8 P

Top Leaders Attend Atlanta 3-Day Institute

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — Several hundred leaders from key southern states met in Atlanta, Georgia at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, February 23-25, 1968 in a joint meeting of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council. The meeting was centered on the complex regional problems and their potential.

At 8:00 P.M., February 23, the meeting was called to order and Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, gave the welcome address. Keynote speakers for the meeting were: Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia and Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, a prominent physician of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Conference interest were presented in the February 24 session. Mr. Frank Smith, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee and R. Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, presented a discussion on the interest of "Public Leadership". Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council and Mr. Earl Davis, Director of Minorities Division of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Richmond, Virginia discussed "Citizenship Participation". The topic "Regional Economic Development" was viewed by Dr. Emory F. Via, University of Wisconsin and Mr. Jacob R. Henderson, Field Coordinator of the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Atlanta Georgia. Mr. Robert E. Anderson, Jr., Managing Editor of the SRC Publications, Atlanta, Georgia and The Rev. Albert J. McKnight, C. S. Sp. Southern Consumers' Education Foundation, Lafayette, Louisiana discussed the problem of great interest, "Regional Poverty".

The balance of the two-day conference was dedicated to formal and informal discussion groups on the forementioned topics of conference interest.

Businessmen who attended the meeting in Atlanta, Georgia from Little Rock were: Editor C. H. Jones, Mr. Elijah Coleman, Mr. John Busby, and Mr. Howard Himmelbaum.

File
Sec APR
Conf

March 1, 1968

Mr. David Emmons
P. O. Box 8285
Jackson, Mississippi 39207

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is our check for $57.55 representing your travel expenses.

It was good to work with you even under those hectic circumstances, and I am happy to know that you think your effort to come was worthwhile.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - (Check; $57.55)

Feb 28, 1968

Dear Paul,

Enclosed is a list of my expenses in connection with the SRC conference last weekend which you said I should forward to you for reimbursement.

It was necessary for me to return to Mississippi Saturday evening so I was unfortunately unable to remain for the Sunday session. I hope the draft statement I left for you on the Mississippi Headstart crisis was satisfactory and and that you and Dr. Wheeler have been able to transmit it as suggested. I was able to round up some other support from people at the conference so the trip was fruitful.

Regards
David Emmons
David Emmons

Expenses:	Roundtrip airplane ticket Jackson-Atlanta-Jackson	$52.50
	limousine from airport to Biltmore	1.55
	taxifrom Biltmore to airport	3.50
	TOTAL	$57.55

The check should be sent to David Emmons
P.O. Box 3285
Jackson, Mississippi 39207

Lee
See J.P.R.
Sec Ind. conf

March 1, 1968

Mrs. Mary Greene
Assistant Director
Urban League of Greater Dallas
2606 Forest Avenue, Suite 211
Dallas, Texas 75215

Dear Mrs. Greene:

Since we have already paid your hotel expenses in addition to the $50.00 which we had said we could give you to make the trip to Atlanta, if at all possible we would like to limit our cost to the $50.00 which we enclose with this letter.

If this means the additional $60.00 has to come from your pocket and not the Urban League, please let us know and we can at least share in the additional cost.

Yours very truly,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosure

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER DALLAS

2606 FOREST AVENUE • SUITE 211 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75215 Phone 421-5361 Area Code 214

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Felton S. Alexander, ACSW

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Thomas J. Shipp
First Vice President
J. Leslie Patton, Jr.
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Thomas J. Shipp
A. Maceo Smith
L. Storey Stemmons
C. A. Tatum, Jr.
Edward O. Vetter
John F. Wallace
Mrs. Barbara Watkins
S. M. Wright

February 16

Mr. James Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Wood:

Thank you for your letter of February 15. The Urban League will absorb the remainded of my expense for the trip to Atlanta for the conference, if your Southern Regional Counsel will assist with the $50. Thank you for your very kind offer to make this trip possible.

I am looking forward to the conference and will see you on Friday, February 23.

Sincerely,

Mary Greene

Mrs. Mary Greene
Assistant Director

MG/mc

File
Sec-APR
Conf

March 1, 1968

The Honorable Richard A. Pettigrew
Florida House of Representatives
710 Ainsley Building
Miami, Florida 33132

Dear Dick:

Again, it was a real pleasure seeing you over last weekend.

We are more than pleased to cover your transportation costs. Our check for $86.10 is enclosed.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

RALPH D. TURLINGTON
Speaker

JAMES LORENZO WALKER
Speaker Pro Tempore

ALLEN MORRIS
Clerk

W. A. BALLENTINE
Sergeant at Arms

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TALLAHASSEE

RICHARD A. PETTIGREW
REPRESENTATIVE 97TH DISTRICT
710 AINSLEY BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33132

COMMITTEES:
ELECTIONS, CHAIRMAN
APPROPRIATIONS
HIGHER EDUCATION
PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

February 28, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am unable to evaluate how successful your conference was in influencing the thinking of the South but your conference was extremely instructive to me as a person and as a public official in need of more in-depth knowledge of our regional and national problems related to race and poverty. I was extremely pleased to be included among your invitees. As a member of committees in the Legislature on Health and Welfare, Education and Appropriations, I am confident my ability to make judgments concerning the priority of needs has been greatly improved.

I regret that I am financially unable to bear the total cost of my trip, but my legislative activities this year have been so heavy that I am unable to make the additional sacrifice in order to attend the conference. I paid all except the bare rental on the room before leaving Atlanta. I now enclose my copy of my ticket for air carriage to and from Atlanta establishing my expenditure of $86.10, to be refunded by the Council in accordance with your telephone conversation with my secretary.

I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Dick Pettigrew

RICHARD A. PETTIGREW

RAP:mf
Enc.

Sec-A.P.R.
Conf

March 1, 1968

Mr. Camille F. Gravel, Jr.
Gravel & Doggett
611 Murray Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301

Dear Mr. Gravel:

While we, too, were disappointed that you were unable to attend the meeting last weekend, we certainly understand.

Also I, too, hope we can have an opportunity in the future to work together.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

LAW OFFICES
GRAVEL & DOGGETT
611 MURRAY STREET
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA 71301

CAMILLE GRAVEL
JAMES GRAVEL
KNIGHT DOGGETT

AREA CODE 318
PHONE 442-0471
P. O. DRAWER 1792

February 28, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Up until the very last minute I thought that I would be able to get to Atlanta last week for the joint meeting of The A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Southern Regional Council. However, I was attending the annual meeting of a lawyer's organization in Boca Raton, Florida, and could not get away from there until Sunday afternoon.

In any event, I appreciate the invitation extended to me and hope that I will have the opportunity of visiting and working with you in the future.

With warm personal regards and every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Camille Gravel

Camille F. Gravel, Jr.

CFGJr:ddg

File: SRC - A. Philip Randolph Inst. Conference

SOUTHERN MEDIATOR JOURNAL

The Southwest's Progressive Newspaper

"WE LIFT AS WE SERVE"

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1968

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The balance of the two-day conference was dedicated to formal and informal discussion groups on the forementioned topics of conference interest.

Businessmen who attended the meeting in Atlanta, Georgia from Little Rock were: Editor C. H. Jones, Mr. Elijah Coleman, Mr. John Busby, and Mr. Howard Himmelbaum.

cr center for renewal • box 22493 • jackson, miss. 39205

March 1, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I deeply regret the fact that I did not receive your invitation to the Conference (February 23-25) until after it was over. The problem was the mailing address you used (Magnolia Towers). We never check our box at the apartment building since we have a post office box.

I'd appreciate your filing my address as Box 22493, Jackson, Miss. 39205. I am sure the conference was productive and hope I may attend one in the future.

Cordially,

R. B. Kochtitzky

R. B. Kochtitzky
Executive Director

SPC - A. P. R. Institute conf.

March 5, 1968

Mr. Bayard Rustin
A. Philip Randolph Institute
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rustin:

Mr. Anthony has asked that I send you the enclosed two copies of the resolution which the conference of February 23-25 adopted. If you should need additional copies they are available.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosures - 2.

PA
file
Sec. APR.
Corr.

March 5, 1968

Mr. C. Tom Baker, Jr.
Tennessee Council of Churches
1108 - 17th Avenue. South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Tom:

Enclosed is our check to cover your transportation costs.

Thanks again for coming.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check: $17.30)

Sec - A.P. Rowe del the Just Conf
(Need for any Materials to be distributed to Conferees)

March 7, 1968

The Honorable Talbot D'Almerberte
Florida House of Representatives
1414 First National Bank Building
Miami, Florida 33131

Dear Representative D'Almerberte:

I, too, regret that you were unable to attend our meeting, but certainly understand.

Enclosed are several documents that we have produced from that meeting which might be of some interest to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures - 2.

RALPH D. TURLINGTON
Speaker

JAMES LORENZO WALKER
Speaker Pro Tempore

ALLEN MORRIS
Clerk

W. A. BALLENTINE
Sergeant at Arms

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TALLAHASSEE

TALBOT "SANDY" D'ALEMBERTE
REPRESENTATIVE, 98TH DISTRICT
1414 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131

COMMITTEES:
AD VALOREM TAXATION
JUDICIARY C
MENTAL HEALTH
PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION
STANDARDS & CONDUCT
STATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION & EFFICIENCY

March 4, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I apologize for not responding to your kind invitation sooner. I did not return to my Miami office until February 22, after being in Tallahassee for a special legislative session on education since January 29. As you might imagine, I had a considerable amount of work awaiting my return and I did not feel that I could take time to attend the conference. I do appreciate the invitation and please accept my belated wishes that your conference was successful.

Sincerely,

Sandy D'Alemberte
jmr

Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte

TD'A:jmr

File
A. Philip Randolph
Coll.

Soc -

May 8, 1968

Mr. John M. Gessell
Assistant to the Dean
The School of Theology
University of the South
Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

Dear Mr. Gessell:

I well understand that things don't get dealt with. I, too, hope that on some future occasion we will have an opportunity to get together.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH
SEWANEE, TENNESSEE 37375

THE REV. JOHN M. GESSELL
Associate Professor of Pastoral Theology
and
Assistant to the Dean

May 6, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

One of the casualties of being away on sabbatical is that some things don't get dealt with, and to my embarrassment I am only now getting around to noticing your invitation of January 24 for the meeting in February. I could not in any case have made the meeting, but I would like to be informed of future meetings and want to assure you of my interest in your work and in any way that solutions can be found to some of the problems that we all face here.

Sincerely yours,

John Gessell

John M. Gessell

JMG/ec

File
BRC - APR Inst
Conf.

March 11, 1968

Mr. Milton F. Fitch
516 S. Lodge Street
Wilson, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Fitch:

Enclosed is our check for your expenses while attending our recent meeting.

It was a pleasure having you with us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures

516 S. Lodge Street
Wilson, North Carolina
March 4, 1966

Mr Paul Anthony, Exec, Secy.
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir :

I want to thank you and the staffs of the sponcering organizations for allowing me to be present at such an enlighting and inspirational meeting. Both of you are to be congradulated. I am only sorry that I could give so little while receiving so much

I was told to submit a listing of my other expenses, they are as follows

Taxi to and from Atlanta airport	$3.00
Meals Friday evening and Saturday	$4.00
Transportation to Raleigh- Durham airport and return to Wilson, N. C.	$6.00
Parking fees (Ral.-Dur. Airport)	$3.00
Dinner (Atlanta airport)	$2.50
Air Ticket (enclosed) (Atl to Raleigh) gm	$28.35
Total	$46.85
✓ - Attached (Raleigh to Atl) gm	32.55
	79.40
Less Advance	$40.00 gm
	$39.40

Thanking you again I remain.

Respectfully yours,

Milton F. Fitch

Milton F. Fitch

OK gm

See - APR. Send copy
(he should receive
anything sent to participants
and/or invitees)

March 13, 1968

Mr. Eugene Hampton, Jr.
1507 Rosewood Street
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Dear Mr. Hampton:

It was a pleasure having you with us at our recent meeting.

Enclosed is our check to cover your expenses.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check: $45.00)

1507 Rosewood Street
Durham, North Carolina 27701
March 7, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for the opportunity to attend the recent conference held jointly with the A. Philip Randolph Educational Institute in Atlanta. I appreciated very much the opportunity to attend the sessions and found them both stimulating and productive.

The expenses I incurred amounted to $45.00 which included travel by automobile from Durham and meals.

I would like to call your attention to the fair housing efforts now underway here in the Triangle area; and point out the possibility of the Southern Regional Council, through the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, supporting an "Operation Open Community" program of some kind. I am speaking of something similar to the New York City "Operation Open City" program.

Again, thank you very much, as I remain

Sincerely,

Eugene Hampton, Jr.

Eugene Hampton, Jr.

See Sec - A.P.R. Inst. Conf. - (he should receive everything sent to participants and/or minutes)

March 13, 1968

The Reverend William Chapman
Treasurer, Bootheel Agricultural
Services Cooperative, Inc.
Missouri Delta Ecumenical Ministry
P. O. Box 406
Kennett, Missouri 63857

Dear Mr. Chapman:

We, too, were sorry you were unable to attend our recent conference.

Enclosed are several documents that came out of that meeting.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Encls. - 2.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST PRESBYTERIAN (US) PRESBYTERIAN (UP-USA) ROMAN CATHOLIC

MISSOURI DELTA ECUMENICAL MINISTRY

P.O. BOX 406 KENNETT, MISSOURI 63857 PHONE 314-888-9059

March 11, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 24th, inviting us to the Atlanta conference February 23rd was greatly appreciated. I am sorry our men who attended the Management Training Conference just prior to that were unable to stay through the weekend.

We would be grateful for any reports describing the outcome of the conference.

Sincerely,

(The Rev.) William D. Chapman
Treasurer, Bootheel Agricultural
Services, Inc. Cooperative

WDC/epl

STAFF

Rev. Wm. D. Chapman, Director
Mrs. Indira Rao, Social Work
Mr. Robert Talbert, Co-Op Management
Mr. Pete Dane, Community Organization
Rev. Richard Ash, Consultant

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File
SRC-APR Inst.
Conf.

March 14, 1968

Mr. Felton S. Alexander
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater Dallas
2606 Forest Avenue, Suite 211
Dallas, Texas 75215

Dear Mr. Alexander:

We are enclosing our check for $70.60 to cover part of your expenses to attend the Joint Conference of The A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council, Inc. held in Atlanta.

I am sorry we cannot cover the entire cost of your trip but $50.00 has been the maximum amount we have allowed for transportation costs to agency representatives.

Should the additional cost have to come from your pocket and not your agency, please let me know and we will endeavor to pay you the balance.

Yours very truly,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosure - Check

file
Sec Ind. Conf

March 20, 1968

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock
2908 Noble Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23222

Dear Dr. Hancock:

Enclosed is our check for your expenses.

It was a joy to see you, as it always is.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check)

2908 Noble Ave
Richmond Va 23222
March 18th 1968

Dear Dr Anthony:

Belatedly I am sending my expense sheet.

To R.R fares 47.70 - (used Eastern charge card)
To Taxi fare 6.00
To meals R.R. 7.50
To meals Hotel 11.85
$73.05

Thanks in advance for taking care of me financially. Much much and really appreciated. The meeting was fine although I did not quite understand the "why" of the Randolph-SRC alignment. Seem a little way of negroes with bushy hair. Smacks for effect of "Black Power" the you are forging ahead for SRC

Cordially
Gordon Blaunck

There were some incidentals which I did not include. Suffice it to say I've union dues with have a retirement or pension plan and things are a little lean with me financially and your gesture of concern is highly appreciated. Having been in Atlanta New York & Berlin within the space of five weeks I find a tremendous undercurrent of tension which concerns me greatly. Yours was the only word of optimism I have encountered. I am afraid the Black Power advocates are damaging our cause.

W

Committee on Political Education

GEORGE MEANY chairman
W. F. SCHNITZLER secretary-treasurer
ALEXANDER E. BARKAN national director

AREA NO. 3
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA

FROM THE OFFICE OF
WILBUR HOBBY
AREA DIRECTOR
COPE AREA NO. 3
BOX 175
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27702
HOME PHONE: 682-6786
OFFICE: 681-5927

File
SRC-APR Inst.
Conf. 1

March 28, 1968

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

Please send me another of the packets containing names and addresses, the resolution and the address by Dr. Raymond Wheeler given at the joint meeting of the A. Phillip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council Seminar held in Atlanta on February 23, 1968.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur Hobby

Wilbur Hobby
Area Director

WH:b

Mailed
4-1-68
Kathy

File
A. Philip Randolph
Inst. Conf.

April 26, 1968

Miss Eileen E. Muir
c/o YWCA Resident
135 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Miss Muir:

Miss Williams of the Atlanta Regional Office of the YWCA has just asked me on the telephone to send the enclosed resolutions to you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosures - 20
A. Philip Randolph Institute - SRC Conference Resolutions

We would urge a deeper national committment to continuation of federal poverty programs which have sought directly to involve poor people in decisions affecting their welfare.

~~cut backs + unfunded~~

We urge our public leaders, particularly those in this region where the needis so great to resist current trends to cut back those essenial publicly funded programs and indeed to lend their support toward ~~creating new programs~~ more adequate funding.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

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... MLK 003 1. S. Co Gr. (- APR 1)
) (SCLC, Inc. Atl Ga. 225, 1968

We believe that the South can and must make a unique contribution to the solution of the agonizing problems this nation faces.

We hope that the South can point this nation toward a society of abundance and equality for all its citizens.

We are convinced that the South has denied itself this opportunity in the past because the issue of race has sapped our energies and blinded us to our real needs.

Doctrines of racial superiority and the inevitable discord they forment became the basis of our public institutions, which were not only doomed to fail but also to retard the economic, social, and political growth of the South itself and of all its people, black and white.

In the North, to which this region has exported so many of its ill-prepared people, prejudice and discrimination have been more sophisticated, more hidden and complex. These more subtle mechanisms of exploitation and brutality have obscured the basic moral choice which the South has been brought to face.

We now fully realize that the South can only find its rightful place when we have eliminated injustice for all, eradicated poverty for all, and created a political system in which all are free to participate.

Only such a spirit and program of action can avoid the explosive injustice that rends the Northern ghettos. Only such a spirit and program of action can establish that atmosphere of order and social peace from which human progress springs.

We urge a deeper national commitment to continue and expand federal anti-poverty programs. These programs, as well as private and local efforts, must directly involve poor people in the decisions affecting their welfare. Nothing less is realistic or practical. We strongly urge public leaders -- particularly those in this region, where

the need is so great -- to resist steadfastly and vigorously the current attempts to cut back essential publicly funded programs, and indeed to lend their support to more adequate funding.

To the support of these objectives we summon all Southerners, black and white -- civic leaders, students, religious leaders, intellectuals, leaders of political parties and of trade unions, people of all classes and walks of life, in the cities and in the rural areas.

We call all to the duty, the opportunity, and the challenge to participate in a common effort. The need is so great, the time left so short, that we must put aside divisive prejudices and find strength in unity. Let us replace past antagonisms with a common effort to eliminate poverty and to construct a social order based on justice and on shared commitment to one another.

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Kathy Martin

20

(Southern Interagency list)
Invitees –

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Connie Curry Winifred Green – Atlanta
Dr. Johnson – Amistad Center – Nashville
Mr. Irving Gordon – Jewish Labor Ctee – Atlanta
Miss Jean Fairfax – N.Y.
Jack Sisson – New Orleans

Don McEvoy & A. Wilson Cheek –
Natl. Conf. Christians & Jews – Atlanta

Dr. Spivey – Natl Cl. Churches – N.Y.

Miss Dorothy Height } Natl Cl
Miss Elsie Austin } Negro Women – Wash. D.C.

Mr. Leonard Smith – Natl Sharecroppers – Atl.

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Kathy Martin

Mr. Courtney Siceloff - South Carolina

Mr. Earl Henderson - United Auto Workers - Atlanta

United Church Board of Homeland Ministries } N. J.

Steven McNichols - USNSA - Philadelphia

Dunbar Reid - YMCA - Atlanta

Miss Rosetta Gardner - YWCA Atlanta

Miss Eileen Muir - Atlanta

522
505

Ext. 526

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(17)

Kathy Martin

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Kathy Martin

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Tanzler, Jacksonville, Fla.

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Jim Wood

405

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Alabama - 34

Arkansas - 18

Florida - 41

Georgia - 55

Kentucky - 28

Louisiana - 34

Mississippi - 8

North Carolina - 28

South Carolina - 49

Tennessee - 43

Texas - 37

Virginia - 30

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Kathy Martin

SRC Board
Members
approx. 100

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Kathy Martin

Jim wrote
Mrs. Ruby Hurley to
invite 25 people

also
Dr. Rutherford SCLC
to invite 15
people

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Jim Wood

(6)

Others:

Reese Cleghorn
Atlanta

Palmer Weber - Brooklyn

Mr. Rappoport - Waco, Tex.

Mr. Paul Maultsby - Jacksonville

Mr. Sam Massell, Jr. - Atlanta

Mrs. Rusty Kitfield - ACLU - Atlanta

50 copies to Biltmore for John Morris

SOME QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How do you feel about the conference thus far?

2. Are you satisfied with the underlying goals which have been implicit or explicit in the presentations?

3. What can religious institutions do in relationship to the region's needs as expressed in the conference?

4. What is the internal condition of most religious institutions insofar as racial justice and interracial unity is concerned?

5. Is there some special role for religious institutions in building a democratic society? Do current trends or needs affect this?

6. Can we place priorities on the need for internal reform in churches on the one hand, and their role in aiding social change in the community on the other?

7. Assuming that initiatives by religious groups in the field of social change are strengthened through concerted action, are there presently sufficient ecumenical channels? What are they?

8. Are churches and synagogues in the South giving active support to projects seeking open housing, equitable welfare programs, equal employment efforts, etc., and programs such as "Project Equality"?

9. How many genuinely integrated parishes or congregations can we list in the region? Tokenly integrated ones?

10. Are there ways in which secular agencies could help the churches in the region to become more involved? In providing support for needed changes in the community? In encouraging changes within the churches themselves?

11. Would there be any value in having a southwide, or national, conference of religious leaders comparable to the 1963 Chicago "National Conference on Religion and Race"?

12. Other questions or topics for our consideration:

Sent to Vivian Henderson Clark College

file: SRC - A Philip Randolph Inst. Conf.

DRAFT

Dr. Wheeler and I have had some problem in attempting to speak to the same subject. Namely, the causes and urgency of this meeting without repeating each other.

Dr. Wheeler will (has) outlined well in brief summary our situation in the region and the nation at this moment. And has (will) indicated the most serious of the problems with which we shall be concerned.

Noting these things and the evils of them I shall, nevertheless, like to speak to a thesis in which I believe strongly.

This region does have an opportunity and the potential for creating for the first time in this country a decent and desirable society for all of its peoples.

In saying this, let me hasten to add that I have no illusions about all the sins of our past and, indeed, of the present. Nor do I have any illusions that at the present time we are doing things right rather than wrong. Every one of us in this room know with reasonable accuracy all of the things that are wrong and that are being perpetuated.

Nevertheless, there is, in my opinion, great truth to the opportunities we have.

Put still another way, Frank Lloyd Wright once commented "The South will have less trouble coming to a new philosophy because it has neither the time nor the

means to fuss with the in between."

I think it important to note carefully the two terms used by Wright. "Time" is certainly in short supply. We have, during the past 15 years, had a direct confrontation and that confrontation has seen an old order of legal segregation shattered. While we are all unhappy with what we have not seen take place, we must still realistically note the change that has. Now, having squandered all too many of our opportunities and all too much of our time we must note how precious the remaining time is and how urgently we must take advantage of it.

Note, too, Wright's comment on "means." We are, of course, the poorest region of the country and we have the fewest resources. Further, we have to note this at a time when national resources are shrinking rather than being increased. This says to me that we cannot squander such resources that we have any more than we can squander our time. It says, also, that we must develop betteer and more effective programs for such resources as are available.

In short, I believe we can do the right things because we have to. I feel further that we can do them because of our oneness. Whatever divides us in this region -- and Lord knows much does -- there are nevertheless the facts that we share one land, we share common problems, and whatever our future, that, too, we share.

(Vivian, you may at this point want to develope some comments on the illusions of any group feeling it can "go it alone." And, perhaps, &&& go into some comments on hate and prejudice from whatever source. But, this I leave to you.)

insert 1.

To believe in and attempt to articulate this promise for the region is not to point a finger at anyone else, certainly it is not to engage in region-bating. Just as we know our own sins, we know those of other regions, specially as they relate to the urban ghetto. But, in noting them we can do so with no sense of smugness either as to their faults or our contribution to them. Rather, we can only note them with sympathy as concern, and with some sense of gratitude that our situation is not yet so rigid, our problems so deep, and our hope so minimal that we do not have a chance to profit from others mistakes if only we have the wisdom to do so.

Certainly we must learn one thing from our neighbors in the other sections of the country. This is that whatever anyone thinks os segregation or integration, no community and no community can be wholesome and profitable for anyone if in yhr midst of that community there is a large, growing and cancerous ghetto. If for no other reason, you the leadership of Southern communities must act to prevent this situation out of a strong sense of "self-interest"

(Indeed I would di ress to suggest that the resonse of white leadership has most often - if not always - been our of self interest. Certainly this was the situation with school desegregation. So be it, there are worst motives for behavior than self-interest.)

Feb - 23 - 24 - 25

A. Phillip Randolph - Southern Regional Conference

Please sign your name if you want to participate in this conference -

1 - HOWARD HIMMELBAUM - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

2. - Gye L. Long - Marianna, Fla.

H 3. E J Jones Greenwood Fla

4. Bill Gellermann New York City

5. Marjie Phyfe New York City

H 6. Tredrick Prejean Sr. Lafayette La.

7. William H. Rusby Little Rock, Arkansas

H 8 Charles O. Prejean

H 9. Carmen Prejean

10. Mrs. Eugene Witherspoon - Alberta, ala

11. Mary Brock - Alberta, ala

12 Minnie Mc Millan - Alberta, ala

over

Invitees: A. Philip Randolph Inst. & SPC Joint Meeting Feb. 23-25 1968

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Williams, Mr. Jake, COPE Director
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 10805
Raleigh, North Carolina 27600

Young, Mr. Sinway, President
South Carolina Labor Council, AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 1411
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Young, Mr. W. C., Staff
AFL-CIO, COPE
815 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Zon, Miss Mary, Staff
AFL-CIO, COPE
815 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVITED TO MEETING

RELIGIOUS	95
DIRECTORS OF STATE COUNCILS	11
FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVES	19
WHITE POLITICAL	9
LABOR	39
SRC BOARD MEMBERS approx.	100
DIRECTORS OF NATL. URBAN LEAGUE	15
SOUTH CAROLINA VEP PROJECT	24
ARKANSAS VEP	12
ALABAMA list per Bob Valder	10
N. C. list per Will Alred	14
TENNESSEE VEP	11
LIST FROM NORTH CAROLINA	39
MAYORS	37
NAACP per Mrs. Hurley	25
SCLC per Dr. Rutherford	15
STATE LEGISLATORS	405
URBAN COALITION	17
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY	20
MISC.	12
TOTAL	929

PERSONS ATTENDING MEETING

(Approximately 197 replies cannot attend)

TOTAL ATTENDING MEETING 136

MAYORS	3
BOARD	39
STATE LEGISLATURE	27
RELIGIOUS	23
LABOR	19
VEP	5
N.C. LIST	4
INTERAGENCY	4
COOPERATIVES	3
MISCELLANEOUS	1
STATE COUNCILS	8

Call

We believe that the South has a unique and powerful contribution to make to the solution of the agonizing problems of this nation. Therefore, we are calling upon Southerners, both white and black, to meet in order to take advantage of an exciting possibility: that the old Confederacy can show the rest of the nation the way to a society of true equality. We believe that the South has been denied this opportunity in the past because of the relationship between the races.

Race hatred was made the basis of many public institutions and precisely for this reason, the South has confronted the issue in its starkest form. In the North, prejudice was much more sophisticated. It employed hidden, complex mechanisms, like the job and housing markets. And its discreet ways of exploiting and brutalizing Negroes allowed - and still allows - many whites to evade the basic moral question.

In the Fifties and Sixties, the courage and non-violent dedication of Southerners, black and white, destroyed the formal, institutional system of segregation. Because of this process and other recent experiences, the South understands, as no other section of the country does, that it must make a fundamental, ethical choice.

Throughout the South there are also millions whose consciences have been sorely tried and changed and who are now prepared to join in building a new South based on the worth of men and women as individuals.

We propose to appeal to the conscience of these men and women on behalf of a united South prepared to eliminate poverty and establish justice for all.

Historically, the South has paid the price of economic backwardness in return for the North's agreement to bring Reconstruction to an end and permit the system of segregation. The "triumph" of white supremacy turned the area into a semi-colonial dependency of the advanced industry in the rest of the country. As a result, the impoverishment of the overwhelming majority, both white and black, was guaranteed.

But here again there is a positive aspect to a tragic legacy. Because the South is even now still arriving at the stage of modern technology, it need not repeat the errors which were committed in the North.

By jamming Negroes (many of them displaced persons who had been driven from ~~out of~~ the Southern fields) into teeming, rat-infested ghettoes, providing them with inferior schools which did not prepare many of them for the economy and society in which they were to live, and by thus imposing the economic and social conditions of the affluence, the North laid the basis for the racial violence and hatred which now racks its great cities.

We believe that many Southerners - including some who are not initially moved by conscience but seek only their self-interest - do not want to repeat these tragic patterns. Out of morality and out of practicality, we have profound reasons to seek a new relationship between the races as a fundamental first step toward a new and progressive South. Having done this, the vision of democracy we hold for the South can be realized.

If the South is to build a modern economy and be restored to its rightful place in the nation socially and politically, it cannot fool itself, as the North does. Economic and social justice are essential for all if peace and progress are to prevail. No other approach can avoid the same explosive injustice that rends the North.

Therefore, we summon Southerners, both black and white, to the duty, the opportunity and the challenge to participate in a common effort, laying aside past racial antagonisms, to construct a just social order for all people.

#########

File
Annual Mtg
Nov. 1964

The Southern Regional Council, meeting in Atlanta on November 20-21, adopted the following resolution:

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a great and comprehensive charter of liberties for the people of the United States, of all regions and all races. This historic enactment is the third of recent years. The well-being of our nation has been brilliantly and courageously served by the Congresses and Presidents, and by all other legislative and executive leaders, who brought into law the Acts of 1957, 1960, and, above all, of 1964, because racial discrimination has been and is a harsh oppression to the minds and opportunities of all Americans.

We are mindful of the heavy and exacting demands of administration which the Civil Rights Acts place on the executive department. Skill, understanding, and wisdom - all of the highest order - are needed and will be, we are confident, forthcoming. Members of the Southern Regional Council have on many occasions been called on for service on various federal committees and for consultation with federal administrators. Our staff has similarly been engaged. We shall be honored to continue to help as we can in this monumental task.

Enforcement of federal laws, however, is not solely an executive function. The federal courts of the land have an ultimately decisive role and responsibility.

The members of the Southern Regional Council know full well how essential an independent judiciary is to our system. We are, therefore, extremely reluctant to comment as a body on the fitness of any individual judges. Inescapably, however, one has to conclude that the record of civil rights cases in the South, both those brought by the Department of Justice and those brought by private plaintiffs, offers evidence that there are some federal judges who bring to the hearing and decision of civil right cases an almost total lack of sympathy with the laws they are to enforce. These men are made all the more conspicuous by their brothers on the southern bench who have presided with strength, courage, and deep wisdom.

It is our strong conviction that only men of the highest professional competence and the fullest devotion to the declared principles of the Constitution should be charged with the judicial responsibility of enforcing federal laws in the South. It is our further conviction that no appointment contrary to these

qualifications, however strongly urged by state or Congressional spokesmen, can satisfy the new politics of the South. In a situation where plain talk is desirable, we would report as plainly as we can that the progressive leadership of the South, both Negro and white, would find the appointment or promotion of any judge of well-authenticated segregationist views to be a severe blow to regional, national, and democratic interests.

We do not make this statement for public attention nor do we desire publicity. We do wish our convictions on this matter of judicial appointments, convictions based on our own understanding of the social urgency of the matter, to be conveyed to responsible authorities.

Now, therefore, we designate the President of the Council, accompanied by such other members of the Council as he may choose, to seek promptly an appointment or appointments with the appropriate high federal authorities in order to convey these sentiments, in such manner as he sees best.

ADOPTED: November 21, 1964

LWD-
SW-file

VIA AIR MAIL

bc: Wiley A. Branton

December 7, 1964

Mr. Bill B. Moyers
Special Assistant
to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council, a resolution was adopted concerning federal judicial appointments in the South, and it was directed that the said resolution be presented to the appropriate authorities by a special committee from the Council. The committee will include our President, Mr. John H. Wheeler of Durham, North Carolina, and two other members of the Council, who are to be selected by Mr. Wheeler.

On behalf of our Council, we urgently seek an appointment for Mr. Wheeler and his committee to meet with you for the purpose of presenting and discussing the resolution referred to above. We are cognizant of your busy schedule at this time, but earnestly request an early appointment.

Very truly yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:js
cc: Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

file

December 16, 1964

COPY FOR LWD

Mr. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.
Deputy Special Assistant
to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

This is to confirm, on behalf of Mr. John H. Wheeler and other members of the Southern Regional Council, the appointment with Mr. John Macy on Tuesday, December 22 at 3:00 p. m., in Room 5A09, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1900 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Accompanying Mr. Wheeler will be Dr. H. Franklin Williams of Coral Gables, Florida, Mr. Nat Welch of Auburn, Alabama, and very probably Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:mm

Clearing Other Side

Dr. Dunbar
Recd 12/30/64

VIN
SW file

MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

December 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Dr. Dunbar, Nat Welsh, Dr. Williams and I appreciate the time given us on December 22 for discussion of Dr. Dunbar's memo on Civil Rights and the Southern Regional Council's resolution having to do with the appointment of new Judges to the Fifth United States Judicial Circuit Bench.

We also appreciate having had the opportunity of seeing the Vice President and Mr. Auerbach. Will you kindly convey our thanks to both of them?

With best wishes, we are

Sincerely,

J. H. Wheeler

P S Our conference with Mr. Auerbach was exceptionally helpful. If we can be useful as a "sounding board" on other occasions, we trust that you and he will not hesitate to call upon us.

Mr. John Stewart, Administrative Officer
% Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, U. S. Senator
New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

COPY

December 31, 1964

MEMO TO: All Members of the Council

FROM : Leslie W. Dunbar

I know that you have been interested to know what further developments there were on the resolution you passed in principle at the Annual Meeting, regarding the appointment of federal judges in the South.

Following the meeting, the drafting committee (John Wheeler, Marion Wright, Raymond Wheeler, and Nat Welch), working with me and with the advice also of Paul Johnston of Birmingham, prepared and settled on a text. Your copy is attached.

A committee consisting of John Wheeler, H. Franklin Williams, and Nat Welch, accompanied by me, had appointments in Washington on December 22. We had not specifically requested or pressed for an appointment with the President, and at this time of the year that was not really possible. The White House arranged for us to see Mr. John W. Macy, Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. This may sound odd to you as it first did to me, until I learned that the President had recently assigned Mr. Macy the special temporary duty of processing all high-level appointments; we were very definitely at the right place.

Prior to seeing Mr. Macy we had a long conference in the office of Senator Humphrey with Mr. John Stewart, his administrative assistant, and Professor Carl Auerbach of the University of Minnesota Law School. John Wheeler and I were delighted to find Auerbach there, because we had worked with him before and have the highest opinion of him. More importantly, Senator Humphrey does too, and now as frequently in the past has called Auerbach in as an advisor; his present duty is to help Mr. Humphrey plan to meet the assignment given him by the President, to coordinate all federal civil rights policies and programs. While in the office we did exchange brief greetings with the Vice-President-Elect.

Our final appointment of the day was with Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, Acting Attorney General, and Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General.

I would say that we were given a respectful, interested, and sympathetic hearing in all three quarters.

Everybody was non-committal, however, and deeply concerned with the Senatorial politics of judicial appointments. I believe that our visit did considerable good, and was extremely worthwhile.

Subsequently, the resolution has been transmitted by John Wheeler, with accompanying letter, to the President and Mr. Humphrey. John and I have collaborated in sending it to selected Senators (about 50 of them).

Please request additional copies of the resolution as you may require them. I believe only good can come from your communicating to Washington your own views. There are now two vacancies on the Fifth Circuit (Judge Hutcheson has retired) and four additional judgeships for the circuit have been recommended by the Judicial Conference.

Enclosure - 1.

SW - file with stuff on judicial nominations

12-31-64

Les: Here is Bill Minor's appraisal of Judge William Etheridge: "Great man. His wife is a liberal lawyer. He is a polio victim. One of great legal minds of the state. One of the people who are captives of the system. In another place he could be a Learned Hand. State Supreme Court is limited outlet for his intellect. Has done small things that are good in 10 years on the court. Not a real outgoing liberal. Honorable decent views. Inclined to be liberal if not bogged down... Voted on opposite side of colosed society on occasion; watched by extremists as a weak link in the chain. A person I respect. One of four of the nine on the court who are decent. Court isnt going to outlaw segregation... But did send back cases on Negroes being systematically excluded from juries. Is not a court that gets to decide the great questions of human relations. He would be a Judge Rives if he were in that arena. He wouldn't stand hitched.

##

Jack Young out of town til Friday. Will call him then.

Pat W

Jack Young on Judge William Ethridge:

"I rather like him. If I had to pick 1 of the 9, I would pick him. He is a very fine man. He is subject to pressure of course like all of us. ~~But if there were~~ But if there were no pressure, he could look at the law objectively. I would probably go far enough to say he is as good as anyone in the state."

##

Rec'd 1/4/65

File with other material re: Judicial appointments

December 31, 1964

American Baptist

Dear John:

Thank you for the very cordial reception you gave John Wheeler, Dr. Dunbar, Dr. Williams, and me on December 22. We appreciate your keen awareness of the appointments to the Fifth Judicial Circuit and your taking time to hear our views.

It is my honor and privilege to serve as the President's Representative on the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board and also as a member of the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations.

Cordially,

NW:kw

Nat Welch

cc: J.H. Wheeler
L.W. Dunbar

Mr. John Macy, Jr., Chairman
U.S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D.C.

EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN
ILLINOIS

MINORITY LEADER

VJ
SW-file

United States Senate

January 4, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of December 29 and for the resolution dealing with qualifications for federal judgeships. You can be sure that this material will receive the most thorough study and consideration. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in forwarding it to me.

Sincerely,

Everett M. Dirksen

Everett McKinley Dirksen

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Ltr sent to JW 1/18/65

LISTER HILL, ALA., CHAIRMAN
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STEWART E. MCCLURE, CHIEF CLERK
JOHN S. FORSYTHE, GENERAL COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

January 12, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Thank you so much for sending along a copy of the Southern Regional Council's resolution on qualifications for Federal judgeships in the South.

I share your concern, I assure you, and will scrutinize all such nominations most carefully when they come before the Senate for confirmation. It would be of material assistance to me, and to other interested Senators as well, I am sure, if the Council could make its information on appointees known to us as soon as possible after their nominations are announced.

I certainly did enjoy our tennis game in Miami and hope that we can repeat it some day soon.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits, U.S.S.

JKJ:skb

Recd 1/21/65

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Judicial Circuit

Richard T. Rives
Circuit Judge
Montgomery 2, Alabama

January 20, 1965

file

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have received the three copies of the Council's resolution on appointments to the federal bench of the South, and wish to thank you for sending these to me.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard T. Rives

RTR/ef

January 19, 1965

Judge Richard T. Rives
U. S. Court of Appeals
Montgomery 2, Alabama

My dear Judge Rives:

At the request of Mr. Nat Welch, I am very pleased to forward the enclosed three copies of the Council's resolution on appointments to the federal bench of the South.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosures - 3.

Rec'd 1/18/65

WB — Brown!
VJ
PA
SW-file

January 15, 1965

Les — please follow this up if you have not objection to send 3 copies of SRC brochure. Nat

Judge Richard T. Rives
U.S. Court of Appeals
Montgomery 2, Alabama

Dear Judge Rives:

Thank you for your good letter concerning the new appointments to the Fifth Circuit.

By copy of this letter I am asking Les Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, to forward you three copies of my resolution for you to send to Judges Wisdom, Tuttle, and Brown.

You will find enclosed four copies of ~~the~~ SRC brochure which is just off the press. (X)

Cordially,

Nat Welch

NW:kw
Enc.

cc: L. W. Dunbar

(X) Looks great — Please send me 25 copies.

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Judicial Circuit

Richard T. Rives
Circuit Judge
Montgomery 2, Alabama

January 12, 1965

Mr. Nat Welch
Box 1192
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Nat:

I am grateful for yours of the 11th and particularly for your interest in our Fifth Circuit.

The resolution which you introduced and got adopted by the Southern Regional Council should alert the President and Attorney General to the very real danger which we face, and I am hopeful that it will be of great help. I am taking the liberty of sending your letter and accompanying resolution on to my brother John Wisdom, and would like to have three more copies of the resolution if available - one for my files and one for our Chief Judge Elbert Tuttle and one for Judge John Brown.

Judge Wisdom and I have been particularly active in trying to defeat a scheme of Senator Eastland to split the Fifth Circuit so as to form a smaller circuit that would slow down any enforcement of civil rights. We face a real crisis in our case load, by far the largest in the nation. If Senator Eastland should be successful in keeping us from getting any additional judges until the circuit is divided, then a split of the circuit would be inevitable. Chairman Celler has been very much opposed to a split until a thorough study has been made of recircuiting over the nation. The whole story is told better than I can tell it in an article by Professor Charles Alan Wright, a copy of which I am enclosing to you.

I have sent copies of this article to both of our Senators, Lister Hill and John Sparkman, and discussed the matter with Lister before his return to Washington. I may hear from him sometime in the near future as to what Senator Easland's attitude may now be on getting us additional judges. I am somewhat hopeful that he may agree to the four additional judges, which would give a total of two judges to each of the states of our circuit, except Texas, and three to Texas. It is going to be difficult, however, for Senator Eastland and the Attorney General to agree upon any two judges from Mississippi.

I am sorry that I have missed you on your visits through Montgomery, and hope that I may be in town the next time you are here and that you will come by to see me.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Richard T. Rives
United States Circuit Judge.

RTR/ef
encl.

Rec'd 1/25/65

WTB
VJV
SW-file

UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK

HAROLD R. TYLER, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

January 22, 1965

Dear Leslie:

I was very much interested in your letter of January 14th together with the enclosed resolution of the Council and your memorandum.

Although I suppose some judges and lawyers would boggle at the thought, I cannot imagine that any group would be more vitally concerned in the problem of selection of top notch judges than a regional council representing the enlightened citizenry. Beyond this, everyone knows that one of the few serious mistakes in the civil rights field by the last administration was centered upon their judicial appointments in the old Confederacy.

When are you next coming to New York? Until I see you personally on such an occasion, please consider this my good wishes for the new year.

Yours sincerely,

Harold

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

VI ✓

PA ✓

SW - file

PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL., CHAIRMAN
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)

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WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, N.J.

Rec'd 1/27/65

23 January 1965

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I want you to know that I appreciated your sending me the copy of the statement of the Southern Regional Council concerning the qualifications of federal judges in the south.

I agree completely with your call for highest professional competence and devotion to the declared principles of the Constitution, and I want to commend you for your considered language in the resolution. The Southern Regional Council has done a marvelous job and I am grateful for the encouragement and the assistance you have given to the effort to achieve equal opportunity for all. I will continue to do what I can.

With best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas

PHD:gs

Recd 1/28/65

NAT WELCH
BOX 1192
AUBURN, ALABAMA

January 28, 1965

WB ✓
VI ✓
SW - file

MEMO TO: Les Dunbar

FROM: Nat Welch

I thought you would like to see the attached letters from Justice Black and Judge Rives. Please send me five more copies of the resolution.

Nat

NW:kw

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Judicial Circuit

Richard T. Rives
Circuit Judge
Montgomery 2, Alabama

January 20, 1965

Mr. Nat Welch
Box 1192
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Nat:

Thank you for your letter of the 15th and for sending me the four copies of the SRC brochure. Also, I appreciate very much your requesting Mr. Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, to send the three copies of your resolution. They have been received and I am today sending one copy on to each of the Judges mentioned in my letter of January 12 - Judges Tuttle, Brown and Wisdom.

Again thanking you and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Dick Rives

RTR/ef

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK

January 15, 1965

Dear Nat:

I was much interested in copy of the resolution passed by the Southern Regional Council, later delivered to Mr. John Macy. I hope that the resolution will accomplish what you want it to.

Elizabeth and I returned from Florida yesterday afternoon where we spent four very pleasant weeks.

Best regards to you and your wife.

Sincerely yours,

Hugo L. Black

Hugo L. Black.

Mr. Nat Welch
Box 1192
Auburn, Alabama

Recd 2/5/65

File

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1730 K STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

February 4, 1965

LOUIS MARTIN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

WB
VI
SW-file

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

This has been my first opportunity to read the Southern Regional Council resolution adopted on November 21, 1964, pertaining to federal judicial appointments.

I want you to know that you have my wholehearted support in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Martin
Deputy Chairman

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Inter-Office Memorandum

TO: Paul Anthony

DATE: June 10, 1970

COPY TO:
BCC: Basil Whiting
Bryant George

FROM: George H. Esser

SUBJECT:

Your first draft of the proposal for a southern assembly is excellent, and the comments I am going to make are in the nature of suggestions, knowing that the creative dialogue is just beginning. Some of these come from Lucy whom I also asked to review the document.

1. You should give serious consideration to establishing an advisory committee in advance of the program itself. As Lucy remarked to me, "big names are useful for getting people to come." When I was in Atlanta, we talked about the way in which University presidents could be used for this purpose, but there are others in government and business who would be interested and attracted to the idea. Either initially, or perhaps after the program is launched, you might move to a system of delegates from each state (let's say 2 from each state) whose function as a group or by committee could include selecting topics and issuing invitations to each assembly. Such a committee would not have fiscal control——I think SRC should have that——but it would be useful for their talents and knowledge of the region in planning as well as their prestige.

2. It may make sense to start with one or two regional assemblies, and use state leadership at those assemblies as the catalyst for sponsoring state meetings. Your long-range objective may be an advisory committee or sponsoring committee in each state. Of course, you have the councils in some states, but not in others, but the councils do not strike me as the ideal sponsoring mechanism.

3. I assume that The South Today mailing list is a good start toward identifying potential leaders to be invited to assemblies. In addition to the sampling method which you have used for some groups of people, somebody should spend some time in identifying, through knowledgeable people in each state, individual leaders in selected professional and other fields who would be candidates for invitations. Those leaders then should receive SRC materials such as The South Today regularly in advance of any invitation. You would also want to consult other lists, such as the membership list of the Lamar Society, or Jim Chubbuck's graduates in the Institute of Politics, or membership in some of the black economic development projects across the south, or pragmatic, if conservative, white leaders in the black belt. In other words, invitations to an assembly should not rely on the chance of your mailing list but should be based on lists specifically designed to capture a cross-section of leaders. This will take time, as well as some information-gathering trips to each state.

4. As you know, the American Assembly meetings tend to concentrate on a single issue rather than a variety of issues. You have not addressed this question in your memorandum. Do you conceive of each general type assembly as focusing on a single issue or, as a symposium, on a number of issues? Do you conceive of each assembly as reaching conclusions on the issue, preparing a written statement of those conclusions and publishing those conclusions, as in the American Assembly? What mechanism do you anticipate to identify the issues which will be discussed, to develop the advance material (and some advance material should be sent out prior to each assembly), and to publish and distribute the conclusions of each meeting? These may be details which you do not want to discuss this week, but on the other hand they may be substantive

details on which there should be an advance understanding. Although I can conceive of each initial assembly taking a rather broad view of the problems of the region, I would think that for a continuing program, special emphasis on particular issues in a continuing series might be more productive.

5. Lucy has made one suggestion that I am going to pass on to you in her language. "SRC might allow for one 'emergency' assembly a year to include representatives of all states in the region, designed to be called when a major problem faces all states alike——e.g. the vacillation of HEW, Justice, and the Administration over school desegregation; or the crisis on campuses following the invasion of Cambodia, and constructive ways to use student concern and prevent student deaths; or the prediction recently made that Southern cities and rural areas may well erupt into real violence during the next year or two."

6. Although I can see many reasons for having special meetings for Chamber of Commerce Managers or doctors or planners, I would hope that the issues they will discuss would not be excluded from the state or regional meetings. Nor, I hope, would non-professionals in medicine or planning or whatever be excluded from the meetings of specialists. Here again, I think that the decision on the agenda or program for each assembly is of importance, particularly if the end product is to be a set of conclusions that merit wide distribution.

7. Your idea about re-establishing the inter-agency conference on an expanded basis is excellent. You might include foundation representatives in this group.

8. I am not sure from your budget figures about your assumptions concerning payment of expenses for participants. Judging from the number

of persons you anticipate will attend, you could not manage all expenses including travel expenses. I think that this matter should be discussed rather carefully, recognizing payment of all expenses involves a much higher budget. On the other hand, you do not want to exclude people who should attend or groups which should be represented. The American Assembly, it is my impression, has been more successful because it has been able to bring people to isolated conference centers where they will not be interrupted. My own experience is that conferences held in hotels and motels can be continually interrupted, as well as losing some of the intimate qualities which help strangers begin to know each other.

Having advanced all these suggestions, I still want to encourage you in every possible way. I suppose it would be useful for me to know whether you would hope for financial support from the Ford Foundation (which I have no way of anticipating at this time), although I believe that you said that you have a line on financial support from other sources. In any event, I think that the program makes sense and that it is the best plan I have seen thus far for reaching a cross-section of southern leadership with respect to the grievous issues which face us daily. But if we are to get that leadership to participate, there must be strong inducements. This is why I suggest the advisory committee of people who are recognized as leaders in the region.

Assembly —

1. Advisory Committee of Univ. Presidents and others, Set advant. of their prestige!

2. Start w/ regional assemblies and use state leadership in reg. assemblies to spark state meetings. End up w/ an advisory cttee or sponsoring cttee in each state.

3. Establish a special cttee to meet two or three times a year to identify most crucial issues. Employ people to develop issues. Respond to issues presently in the news.

4. Where does money come from.

5. Adopt a policy of at least one paper for distribution prior to each meeting. Arrange for publ. & distr. of conclusions of each meeting. This can be important.

6. Use state & reg'l meetings to consider an issue or several issues. Review Com. Assembly experience.

7. Where to hold meetings? Can be crucial. Who pays expenses?

8. "Emergency" assembly.

Ed. – Early Childhood Ed.
Predom. Black Inst.

A. Underwrite a modest but continuing program of research into the problems of the region – economic, political social – and encourage a system for discussion + implementation. I would suggest a consortium utilizing our best minds rather than trusting a single institution. Southern Assembly. Cite Fourth Today

B. A scholarship program to insure access of black men into professional schools ~~+ the~~

C. A cooperative assistance program, either new or in conjunction w/ CAF, to provide loans in support of ec. viable self-help projects by poor black + poor white alike – to insure independence + to provide symbols. Effect it would have on local banks + financ. inst.

D. A manpow. dev. corp. to help the region focus on the dev. of human resources as the surest way to ec. enrichment. Based on res., util. all resources but defining opps., serving as demonstrator + catalyst for change.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

TO: George DATE: 6/8/70

Re: SRC Southern Assembly
A few suggestions + comments:

1- Decisions on who is to be invited to a Southern Assembly at the state level are crucial to its (their) success. SRC might begin to use its contact people in each state to amass a card file of key people as we did for the N.C. fund special mailings. Those people should begin to get all SRC mailings as a preliminary "education" (without their being told about any potential assembly). Similarly, key leaders in selected professional fields (for the subject area meetings) should get SRC mailings, and key agency + govt. people should.

Lucy R. Watkins

THE FORD FOUNDATION

TO: DATE:

2- Such young potential leaders as Institute of Politics graduates should be on the list, as well as strong, respected, but conservative white people in the predominantly black Delta & Eastern Coastal regions. Many of the latter never see a thoughtful presentation of issues such as New South.

3- It might be good to include a few sample agendas for each type of assembly.

4- Staff might be prepared to ~~and~~ respond quickly to issues presently in the news, and assemblies to reflect these, thus be more timely.

Lucy R. Watkins

THE FORD FOUNDATION

TO: DATE:

5. SRC might allow for one "emergency" assembly a year to include representatives of all states in region, designed to be called when a major problem faces all states alike — e.g. the vacillation of HEW, Justice, & the Admin. over school desegregation; or the crisis on campuses following the invasion of Cambodia and constructive ways to use student concern and prevent student deaths; or the prediction recently made that Southern cities and rural areas may well erupt into real violence during the next year or two.

Lucy R. Watkins

THE FORD FOUNDATION

TO: DATE:

6- I would suggest an Advisory (or steering ctee.) Committee of delegates, perhaps no more than 2 from each state (with varying backgrounds & interests) to participate in program planning and act to call the special emergency assembly, as well as to call the regular assemblies. [Big names are useful for getting people to come.] Such a ctee. would not have fiscal control (SRC board would), but be useful for their talents and knowledge of the region in planning.

7. Some thought should be given to a good public information program and widespread publication of activities and conclusions of each assembly.

Lucy R. Watkins

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

June 4, 1970

Mr. George Esser
212 East Rosemary Street
P. O. Box 792
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dear George:

Enclosed is my first draft of comments concerning the Southern Assembly. A version very similar to this one will be proposed to our Executive Committee next week end. I would appreciate any reaction you have to it.

I am sure the Dabbs Family was very grateful for your thoughtfulness in attending the funeral on Tuesday.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosure

D R A F T

THE SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY

Introduction:

The Southern Regional Council has long had a tradition of bringing people together to be exposed to and discuss important issues. We now propose that we substantially expand that function, drawing on our experience and responding to the new opportunities and contemporary characteristics of the region and the nation. Contrary to popular opinion it is our judgment that to an unprecedented extent people in the region want to come together and want to deal with issues of substance. Most of them are the younger "successful" people who are now, and will increasingly be, the leadership of the region. They are black and white, business men, academicians, social reformers, newly elected public officials, editors and journalists. Partly out of a keener awareness of reality, partly out of healthy self-interest, these men and women now offer a potential which agencies like the Council have long sought, in the past frequently with considerable frustration.

To take advantage of this opportunity we propose a new program for the Council within the Resources Development Center, The Southern Assembly. This division would have a very small staff, perhaps a director and secretary, and will draw heavily on the present SRC staff, particularly the specialists in the Center.

We propose a series of meetings, not conferences, arranged on several sets of criterior. At times the criterion will be largely geographic, region-wide or state wide. At other times the criterior will be by interest groupings, for example, chambers of commerce, inter-agency personnel, black economic development leadership, representatives of the media. These will be referred to later in more detail.

Toward this end we propose a first year budget of $128,000.

We are now confident that we can realize the long-sought opportunity to reach the new and emerging leadership of the region. The new generation of the region's "power structure", while by no means perfect or ideal, is substantially different from the old. In many instances they want to know, to be exposed to the problems and the reality of their region. Whites know they need this exposure in association with the emerging black leadership, and their willingness is matched only by their naivety and lack of information. Blacks know they need to begin taking command in an integrated, not a continued segregated society. Largely both groups will respond out of self-interest. We believe this to be perhaps the soundest response on which to build a program for this leadership.

Our confidence grows out of a number of exposures: the travel of our staff, the requests and visitors received at the office, and largely new requests for services from such

groups as chambers of commerce. Also we have devised one specific program to meet this new audience and it has been remarkably successful.

In the Council's Resources Development Center we have a "leadership project", aimed at reaching this emerging black and white group. One of the main informational instruments of the project is the publication of "South Today" a 12 page monthly tabloid consisting of about 50% original material and 50% digests and reprints. The current circulation of South Today is approximately 18,000, much of it systematically selected; for instance, every fourth banker in the region. The response to this distribution - largely to an audience new for the Council - has been overwhelmingly positive.

Also, we believe in all modesty, that the Council now has not only the experience but the reputation to perform this function. The young white leadership to which we refer, has no reluctance to be seen under the SRC banner.

The young blacks, we believe, realize that we will not hold "white liberal" meetings at which they are talked to. Meetings will be carefully structured, integrated, and deliberately allow for an exchange among those present.

There is, too, the factor of prestegious regional leadership which we believe is a largely untapped resource of considerable value. There is young business and editorial

leadership anxious to participate, i.e. Sam Wiley of Dallas, Hodding Carter II, of Greenville, Perhaps the most valuable resource which can be utilized is the new group of college and university presidents in the region who have the skills, the interest and the commitment to lend leadership to such an effort. We would include as examples of this group Terry Sanford of Duke, Vivian Henderson of Clark, and Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt.

Finally, before dealing with program specifics, we would urge a word of caution to those commendably concerned and anxious persons whose sense of urgency would cause them to place "meetings and education" low on their list of priorities. We share this sense of urgency for peace, justice, for the abolition of hunger, for sound economic development. But we are convinced none of these desired reforms will occur until the South's potential new leadership - black and white - emerges with a sense of reality about the needs of the region and the nation. Younger persons of integrity must assume leadership roles in all segments of life of the community, state and region, and must have the support of the younger businessmen, the younger editors, the enlightened academic community.

Specifically, we propose the following types of meetings for the first year of the program, a time of exploration after which we feel an evaluation and possible changes would be in order.

I. Statewide Meetings in the Eleven Southern States. In each state we would identify and invite no more than one hundred persons to a two day meeting on the issues of the region and the state. For these persons this would be the introduction to the Southern Assembly. From these eleven meetings we would further develop structure and program, particularly exploring the idea of further in-state programs. From these also, would be selected those to be invited to one or both of the regional assemblies. ($5,000 per meeting - $55,000)

II. Two region-wide meetings.

Region wide meetings akin to the above with a program devised in part on the experience gained from several of the state meetings. Attendance would be limited to a maximum of two hundred person. ($5,000 per meeting - $10,000)

III. Four special subject area meetings. The purpose here would be to identify professional fields such as urban planning, or medicine where members of one profession would be exposed to the assembly technique both to involve them in regional problems and development and to learn from them. We are now exploring, for instance, such a meeting of managers of selected chambers of commerce. We would plan four such meetings during the first year. ($4,000 per meeting - $16,000)

IV. The Southern Interagency Conference. Beginning in the mid-1950's, SRC began to assemble quarterly the small group of agency representatives working in race relations in the region.

For a number of ~~regions~~ reasons this was discontinued several years ago. We believe these meetings should be revived with a substantially different format. One important change would be to expand from the private agencies to include a broad range of persons from government, business and labor for the purpose of exchanging information on current programs and opportunities and to create a forum from which joint program and cooperation could be developed where desired. ($500 per meeting - $2,000)

In addition to the costs of the meetings indicated above, there would be the costs of the office of the director of the Assembly. We believe the salary of director and secretary, travel and the related costs of the operation of the office should be budgeted at $45,000.

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

October 2, 1970

Dear George:

Enclosed is the most recent draft of the Assembly of Southern Leadership. It certainly is not in "proposal" form at this stage but there are changes and ideas in it, as well as additions from your memo, that I would like for you to have before the meeting next weekend.

The feeling here among several persons is that the case for the existing and potential leadership has not been made strong enough, and that the idea needs more "zing" to have the desired appeal. I agree, but we can try for that after we have talked.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:nm
Enclosure

Mr. George Esser
212 Rosemary Street, East
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

THE ASSEMBLY OF SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP

(A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.)

INTRODUCTION:

The Southern Regional Council has long had a tradition of bringing people together to be exposed to and discuss important issues. We now propose that we substantially expand that function, drawing on our experience and responding to the new opportunities and characteristics of the region and the nation. Contrary to popular opinion, it is our judgment that to an unprecedented extent people in the region want to come together and want to deal with issues of substance. This is not to imply that we refer to a majority or to overwhelming change, but we do know there has been a significant change.

Most of this emerging leadership are the younger "successful" people who are now, and will increasingly be, the leadership of the region. They are black and white, businessmen, academicians, social reformers, newly elected public officials, editors and other representatives of the media. Partly out of a keener awareness of reality, partly out of healthy self-interest, these men and women now offer a potential which agencies like the Council have long sought in the past frequently with considerable frustration and limited success.

To take advantage of this opportunity we propose a new

program for the Council tentatively titled "The Assembly of Southern Leadership," which, administratively, will be a part of the Resources Development Center. The Assembly would have a very small staff, perhaps a director, a staff associate and a secretary, and will draw heavily on the present SRC staff, particularly the specialists in the Center.

We propose a series of meetings, not conferences, arranged on several sets of criterion. At times the criterion will be largely geographic, region wide and statewide. At other times the criterion will be by interest groupings, for example, inter-agency personnel and those with related interests such as representatives of government and foundations, black economic development leadership, representatives of the media.

We are now confident that we can realize the long-sought opportunity to reach the new and emerging leadership of the region. The new generation of the region's "power structure," while by no means perfect or ideal, is substantially different from the old. They reflect, to some degree, having grown up during the past twenty years of tension and change in the region. In many instances they want to know, to be exposed to the problems and the reality of their region and to be exposed to others of like mind or like power. Whites know they need this exposure in association with the emerging black leadership, and their willingness is matched only by their naivety and lack of information. Blacks know they need to begin taking command in an integrated, not a continued segregated society. Largely both

groups will respond out of self interest. We believe this to be perhaps the soundest basis on which to build a program for this leadership.

Our confidence grows out of a number of exposures: the travel of our staff, the requests and visitors received at the office, and largely new requests for services from such groups as chambers of commerce. Also we have devised one specific program to meet this new audience and it has been successful.

In the Council's Resources Development Center we have a "leadership project" aimed at reaching this emerging black and white group. One of the main informational instruments of the project is the publication of "South Today" a 12-page monthly tabloid consisting of about 50% original material and 50% digests and reprints. The current circulation of South Today is approximately 18,000, much of it systematically selected; for instance, every fourth banker in the region. The response to this distribution - largely to an audience new for the Council - has been overwhelmingly positive.

Also, we believe in all modesty that the Council now has not only the experience but the reputation to perform this function. The young white leadership to which we refer, unlike their elders, has no reluctance to be seen under the SRC banner.

The young blacks, we believe, realize that we will not hold "white liberal" meetings at which they are talked to.

Meetings will be carefully planned, integrated, and will deliberately allow for an exchange among those present.

There is, too, the factor of prestigious regional leadership which we believe is a largely untapped resource of considerable value. There is a young business and editorial leadership anxious to participate, i. e., Sam Wiley of Dallas, and Hodding Carter,III, of Greenville. Perhaps the most valuable resource which can be utilized is the new group of college and university presidents in the region who have the skills, the interests and the commitment to lend leadership to such an effort. We would include as examples of this group Terry Sanford of Duke, Vivian Henderson of Clark, and Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt.

From those groups we propose to form a Board of Advisors, perhaps as many as twenty persons, who would assist the staff in the selection of topics to be emphasized, and in identifying and inviting participants.

Finally, before dealing with program specifics, we would urge a word of caution to those commendably concerned and anxious persons whose sense of urgency would cause them to place "meetings and education" low on their list of priorities. We share this sense of urgency for peace, justice, for the abolition of hunger, for sound economic development. But we are convinced none of these desired reforms will occur until the South's potential new leadership - black and white - emerges with a sense of reality about the needs of the region and the nation. Younger persons of integrity must assume leadership roles in all segments

of life of the community, state, and region, and they must have the support of the younger businessmen, the young editors, the enlightened academic community.

Specifically, we propose the following types of meetings for the first year of the program, a time of exploration after which we feel an evaluation and possible changes would be in order.

I. Four meetings of professional persons for problem analysis and solution. These would be held to a maximum of twenty-five participants and might include such professionals as physicians discussing health and medical care in the region, chambers of commerce leadership to discuss urban and ghetto economic programs, or attorneys to discuss the greater involvement of persons in that profession in the defense of minorities, migrants, and the poor.

II. Two region-wide meetings of no more than 150 persons. These would be the issue oriented meetings at which we would attempt to attract the very best of emerging regional leadership. Very likely the work and participants of the small professional meetings would be a part of these programs. Initially we would attempt to cover several major issues (from the advise of the Board of Advisors) with the purpose of reaching conclusions on what action is called for and how that action can be implemented by that group, at state meetings (below) and by private agencies and other

resources.

III. One regional "emergency" meeting similar to the above except that it would be called for a very specific purpose growing out of an emergency or potentially emergency situation. For instance, were the resources available, such a meeting should be held now on the issue of preserving the public schools in the region. Devising strategies and means of implementing them would, of course, be a part of the meeting.

IV. Statewide meetings in four states of no more than 150 persons. These meetings would follow the first region-wide meeting (Section II) with those who had attended the regional meeting playing a key role in the conduct of the state meeting. The purpose would be to present a program similar to the regional meeting and to propose the conclusions and strategies recommended from the regional meeting, hopefully, for implementation.

V. Quarterly meetings of the Southern Interagency Conference. Beginning in the mid-1950's, SRC began to assemble quarterly the small group of agency representatives working in race relations in the region. For a number of reasons this was discontinued several years ago. We believe these meetings should

be revived with a substantially different format, one limited largely to one specific topic for each meeting that would deal with an important issue or problem facing the region and the participants. Another important change would be to expand from the private agencies to include persons from government, business, labor and the foundations for the purpose of exchanging information and to create a forum from which joint programs and cooperation could be developed where desired.

There follows a tentative budget: (The estimated costs for meetings includes an amount sufficient to pay a substantial amount of the travel costs of the participants, except in the case of the Southern Interagency Conference. The SRC overhead item could be used in part for the funding of an additional staff person(s) - or for the use of consultants - should that prove necessary.)

Meetings:

1.	Four meetings of professionals	$ 12,000
2.	Two region-wide meeeings	20,000
3.	One emergency meeting	10,000
4.	Four state meetings	9,000
5.	Four inter-agency meetings	2,000
Other:	Staff, three persons (all costs)	55,000
	SRC Overhead	30,000
	TOTAL	$ 138,000

Lucy —
Take a Xerox of this
and take it with you
to Atlanta. We will
discuss it this weekend.

Lomax has the "zing"; SRC has
the [potential] substance.
Some black leaders have growing
black constituency.
Not even the Democratic party commands
the white constituency. Particular
leaders have particular followers, and

maybe certain institutions (in the general or specific sense) draw specific white segments. More often we feel leaderless, or some whites owe their loyalties to businessmen and industrial successes whom they would emulate. I generalize, of course, but the Southerner (as a majority) seems more interested in the society remaining intact, and in making money and avoiding the painful integration problems, and in getting "quality" [i.e., adequate] education for his children, and in living comfortably for today. Yet, he seeks a purpose, if not directly, at least in his public image of being a good citizen and feeling good about being powerful.

THE FORD FOUNDATION 3

TO DATE:

(I am being a little unfair in my oversimplification, but bear with me.)
And he casts around for leaders, who are usually:

1- Lawyers with farming, business, or successful investment histories.
2- Farmers (large) with active influence in ~~regional~~ sectional affairs.
3- Big businessmen who can afford to do nice philanthropic things.
4- Big businessmen who also go into or control politics.
5- Executives, ditto 3 + 4.

Lucy R. Watkins

6- Local merchants, real estate, or insurance men who succeed + become

bigger businessmen.

7- An occasional doctor, a less occasional otherwise professional man (They aren't serious money-makers.).

Okay — SRC does not have as constituency the black, the white, the governmental public (state) employee, the businessman, the professional (though more of them probably), or the young. (But it probably has the "approval" of many of these now.)

Who changes opinion in the South? Our big money-makers who no longer have to look like they are ~~making~~ striving to make money.

And their children (through replacement and the leisure of security)

How does it change? Informally, by example, through endorsement, etc. of the big men — and public awareness of their

stands on people or issues.

5

THE FORD FOUNDATION

~~TO~~ DATE:

I've said nothing new. The constituency needed is obvious. SRC built it up (or the more liberal elements of it) once; then history and VEP gave it (and took away) a black constituency; now it seems to me SRC needs to build subtly more than the tacit "approval" of business + state leaders. Perhaps through involvement that stretches them a little (Lamar doesn't really stretch), their vested interest, their working good will, inspiring a new dedication that gives them a good feeling while using their power, using their righteous indignation over carefully chosen issues, etc. Lamar has grabbed the ball, but Lamar doesn't offer

Lucy R. Watkins

many people immediate access to action, a thing we middle-class people need just as much for our gratification and sustained interest as the low-income, less organized blacks.

Talk is cheap + easy + inspiring + fun. (e.g. Lamar) What happens between the assembly sessions? Who or what ties the participants into something? Can SRC help build the links to effectiveness for its assembly members? Or use the links they themselves provide, on a continuing basis? Or call upon them for sustained public opinion leadership? Or use them in frequent ways in its program?

The Fund For The Republic, Inc.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Frank Loescher

DATE: March 15, 1956

FROM: Joseph P. Lyford

SUBJECT:

Peter Kihss of the New York Times made some off-the-cuff observations to me the other day. He said that in his Florida and Alabama assignments he developed a very great respect for the capabilities and contributions of the Southern Regional Council people. He spoke particularly about a Bob Hughes in Montgomery. I think his descriptive phrase was "damn fine people."

cc: Harold Fleming

RECEIVED APR 25 1956

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF HOME MISSIONS

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-6407

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President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
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REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
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United Presbyterian of North America
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American Bible Society

Hof
commendation
file

April 23, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Committee on Home Mission Institutions of the National Council of Churches at its recent meeting asked that an expression of appreciation of the total Committee be sent to you for your message, your presence, and cooperation in making the Consultation of Integration of Missions Schools a success.

The many expressions of gratitude from those who attended the meeting indicate they were greatly benefitted.

This consultation will continue to be influential. There are plans to follow up many of the ideas that were presented.

Very sincerely yours,

Emma Burris

Emma Burris, Chairman
Committee on Home Mission Institutions

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 26, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold,

Hastily. I'm off to Parris Island to write piece for on Marine discipline for Satevepost.

I've just seen for the first time your letter of April 10. Thanks for the careful reading you gave my piece and for the kind comments.

What you had to say in the second and third paragraphs of your letter on the South's industrial development--how and when--makes a good caution. When you read the piece, you'll find that I've taken care of your worries by deleting the passages you're concerned about.

Thanks again for your help.

I took the opportunity in New York of saying some things about you to my friends at Fund for the Republic.

Sincerely,

George

P. S. (April 30): Collier's piece appearing issue May 24, and will appreciate your candid comment. Also: was visited yesterday by Bob Baker, Washington Post and Times Herald reporter who is touring south, writing the usual series. I touted you and George to skies, told him you knew more than anybody in the whole region. He seems a savvy guy but I can't quite figure out myself what his series is going to amount to when he's all through. He needs your guidance.

RECEIVED MAY 3 1956

MRS. J. N. RAYZOR
3207 GROVELAND LANE
HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

April 30, 56

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Thanks for the fine report. The SRC is certainly making itself felt at a critical time. I believe it is respected by most reputable undergrounds and newspapers of the South as well as other regions. Sincerely

Benjamin Rayzor

CAMP HIGHLAND, R. F. D. NO. 1, SMYRNA, GA. PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH, 599 TATNALL ST., S. W.

Young Women's Christian Association

72 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, NORTHEAST ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Y.W.C.A.

May 10, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

We certainly appreciate your being with us at Y-Teen Spring Camp and helping us to think through on one of today's serious problems.

We wish that there had been more time to talk with you. Perhaps you can be with us in the future.

Very sincerely,

Linda

Linda Bruce,
President Interclub Council

Dean

Jeweldean Jones
Teen-Age Director

JJam

June 27, 1956

Mr. Russel O. Partington
2120 Blodgett Street
Muskegon, Michigan

Dear Mr. Partington:

I do greatly appreciate your kind letter. Here is the printment from which the quote in Life magazine was taken. The printment itself is fiercely reduced from what I sent them. But you get the argument.

My calendar says that on August 14th I show at Ann Arbor for a Workshop in Human Relations billed to make a speech on "Constructive Approaches to Desegregation." I am to be in the hands of one Fred G. Walcott, who is the Workshop co-Director. That's all I know, but I will certainly show. Very nice if you should turn up at the Workshop.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - FFR Bulletin May, '56

RECEIVED JUN 21 1956

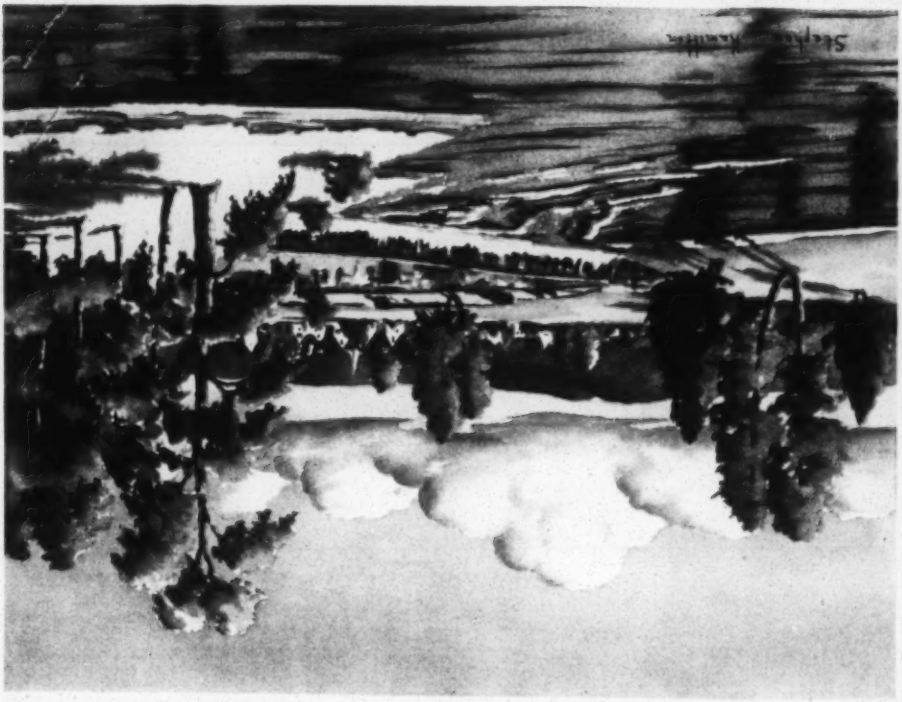
June 18, 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell: Jennie comes.

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your good answer and remarks in Life Magazine a number of weeks back. "Gov. Jim" knows what you said to be true, but some find the "climate of social change to be difficult."

In Muskegon Urban League has made some improvements: Over 20 employed in all areas of work with the telephone company, Pres. of Woman's League at Comm. College was a Negro, one fellow being trained for a buyer and dept. head in one of our main department stores.

The state F.E.P.C. program is doing pretty well. Demo. Party is in a battle over those for much



change and push in Chicago convention, and those who don't want to push the southern wing.

If in Mich "water wonderland" plan to give us a call. Many thanks for your help to me while in Georgia.

Keep up the good work of a liberal and a progressive new South.

Sincerely, Russel O. Partington

WHITE & WYCKOFF
HOLYOKE, U. S. A.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

9/14/56

STAFF

HCF ✓
JC ✓
FBI ✓
GSA ✓
DT ✓
RHA ✓

Return to

Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church
4530 Lanier Drive, N. E.
North Atlanta 19,
Georgia

Fitzhugh McM. Legerton
Minister

Staff

RECEIVED SEP 13 1956

September 11, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Counsel
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I would like to express to you the appreciation of the Men's Club of the Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church for the talk made by Mr. Fred Rauth of your organization at our meeting last Tuesday.

Mr. Rauth's presentation of the duties of a Christian citizen in effectuating the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 was an appeal to reason and an appeal to the spirit of the Man of Galilee. His talk was ideally suited for a church group. His easy mingling with the men before the dinner and his skill in linking himself with his audience throughout his talk made him effective in striking at the consciences of his listeners without alienating them.

We wish your organization success in the highly important work it is undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Littlejohn

Charles Littlejohn
President, Men's Club

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

October 2, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have seen the copy of your talk to SPSSI and I think it's awfully good. You laid it on the line clearly and well. May it do a little good!

Best.

Sincerely yours,

ER:sw

Edward Reed

Notes on Progress

More important in the long run than another NAACP legal victory or passage of a piece of integration-blocking legislation is whether progress is being made toward solving America's great racial problem. Some reliable observations on this question may be found in a recent publication of The Southern Regional Council.

This organization dates from its founding in 1919 under its original name, The Southwide Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. And it has been working ever since to strengthen a biracial approach to interracial problems. Some notable observations in the SRC report are:

Behind the unrest and tensions reported from the South a healthier pattern of race relations based on mutual respect and equal treatment is emerging from the old "harmony" resting on paternalism on the one hand and unprotesting acceptance of inferiority on the other.

The South is not "solid" race-wise. Almost half the Southern counties contain less than 10 per cent Negro population; less than one-fifth, more than 40 per cent.

Racial adjustment has been succeeding for some years in colleges and universities. Since 1935 some 164 formerly all-white institutions in Southern and border states have opened their doors to Negroes without a single serious incident (95 since the Supreme Court decision).

Even in states which have never had legal segregation mixed marriages are exceedingly rare.

Under the Supreme Court decision, provided race is not the sole measure, children who are diseased, academically retarded or prone to criminal behavior can be set apart by any school system that wishes to.

A growing number of Southern cities—not excluding Georgia—have placed Negroes on their school boards.

Three centuries ago the poet Milton remarked "Evil news rides post, while good news baits." Perhaps this will help some good news finish dinner and saddle up.

Christian Science Monitor 10/8/56

T. M. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT W. L. CALLOWAY, SECRETARY A. T. WALDEN, TREASURER WARREN R. COCHRANE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED DEC 4 1956

December 3, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

May I take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to you for the splendid address which you made at a recent session of the Hungry Club.

We appreciate the time and effort that you put forth in order to do this job for us and the comments that we have had have been all commendatory. As you know, the Hungry Club is a Public Affairs Forum which is held each Wednesday, September through May and since it has been operating now for more than eleven years, it has a wide listening audience both at the building and on the radio. For that reason, we try to get only people who have a real message and certainly yours fitted well into that category.

Please again know how grateful we are to you for having rendered this service.

Sincerely yours,

Warren R. Cochrane
Executive Secretary

WRC/erb

December 7, 1956

Mr. John H. Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I can't tell you how much I appreciate your thoughtful letter and your words of encouragement.

I have long admired your leadership in the Council and in the public affairs of North Carolina. You can be sure that the staff will do its utmost to justify the confidence that you and the other Board members placed in us.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

JOHN H. WHEELER
PRESIDENT

November 29, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is a belated note to say how happy we were to have you take on the leadership of the Southern Regional Council as of the first of next year. I am sure that our work is in good and strong hands and wish to pledge my full support to your administration.

The spontaneous manner in which the remainder of the staff applauded your election during the Williamsburg meeting was touching and significant because it indicated that you have already proved hourself to be dedicated to the task which the Council seeks to accomplish.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/p

ADL

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GA.

ARTHUR J. LEVIN
Director

SOUTHEASTERN BOARD

Chairman
DR. WILLIAM A. WEXLER, Savannah

Honorary Chairman
JULIAN V. BOEHM, Atlanta

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BEN J. MASSELL, Atlanta
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MEIER STEINBRINK

Commissioners
Southern Area

WILLIAM P. BLOOM
MAURICE DANNENBAUM
MORRIS L. STRAUCH
GEORGE TALIANOFF

National Director
BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN

December 27, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

For the record, I want to extend to you congratulations and sincerest best wishes on your assumption of the Executive Directorship of the Southern Regional Council.

I can think of no more able person in the South for this job, and I am grateful for the opportunity of working with you over the years and especically in your new capacity.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Art

Arthur J. Levin

ajl/ds

January 2, 1957

Mr. Alfred C. Payne,
Southern Area Student Council
YMCA
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

You were very thoughtful to write about the new job. I greatly value your good wishes. It's also nice to see that our fame spreads through the National Council Bulletin.

All the best to you in the New Year.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF:fc

SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL

Young Men's Christian Associations

706 Standard Building • Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 28, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

It has been a long time since I read of your formal appointment as Director of the Council, and I hope you will overlook the tardiness of this note of commendation and congratulation. It will be a real pleasure to announce to many of my acquaintances that I know the guy who heads up the outfit.

You will also be interested to see that even the National Council Bulletin of the Y.M.C.A. is plugging your latest venture.

Good luck to you!

Sincerely,

Al

Alfred C. Payne
Executive Secretary

ACP:mt

Encl.

The Southern Area Student Council is an auxiliary assembly of the Southern Area Council of the Y.M.C.A. and through the National Student Council of the Y.M.C.A. is affiliated with the United Student Christian Council and the World's Student Christian Federation.

Aid to Hungarian Refugees

(*Continued from page 1*)

racks to be erected at strategic spots. If funds are available, these can be purchased in Austria; or they can be shipped from other countries.

Funds will also be needed to purchase equipment and supplies for the barracks and to pay for additional workers to supervise community activities both in the barracks and throughout the camps.

Hungarian language reading material—books, magazines, periodicals, and newspapers—are also wanted. YMCA's are asked to contact Hungarian groups and societies in their countries for contributions of reading material.

The Austrian War Office has accepted the YMCA's offer to conduct recreational, educational, and social programs in camps where disarmed members of the Hungarian Army will be interned. This will follow the traditional service for internees included under War Prisoners Aid of the YMCA during previous wars. Approximately six hundred Hungarian soldiers are already interned in Austria under the terms of the Geneva Convention. YMCA work with internees will be under the direction of O. J. Links, veteran War Prisoners Aid secretary.

Study World Needs

Executive officers of the World Services staff are now engaged in visits to other National Movements for consultation as to how the YMCA's of Canada and the United States can cooperate most effectively in the programs of Movements abroad. Particular attention will be given to consideration of capital needs and preparation for the campaigns abroad and in North America to assist other Movements.

Herbert P. Lansdale, Jr., is visiting Tokyo, Seoul, Singapore, Djakarta, Manila, Taipei, Hong Kong, and Cairo.

World Service Executive-elect Joel E. Nystrom is traveling in Calcutta, Hong Kong, and Tokyo.

Emery M. Nelson is going to Beirut, Karachi, Lahore, India, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and Seoul.

Paul B. Anderson is visiting Associations in Germany, Geneva, Rome, Istanbul, Salonika, Athens, Paris, and Lisbon.

Millard F. Collins has recently returned from Mexico and will go to South America and Europe later.

Y Men Attend Olympics

Harold T. Friermood of the National Board Program Services Staff is in Australia for the Olympic Games and the World YMCA Consultation on Health and Physical Education.

Among others from the U.S.A. in attendance at the Games are: David C. Stubbs of Chicago and Joseph I. Johnson of San Francisco, official representatives of the Physical Education Society of the YMCA's of North America; Professor T. K. Cureton of the University of Chicago, chairman of the National YMCA Aquatic Committee; Professor Robert J. H. Kiphuth of Yale University; Clarence Johnson of Detroit, consultant and member of the National YMCA Physical Education Committee respectively; and Professors Leslie Judd and Charles E. Silvia of Springfield College.

The National Physical Education Committee has just released a new, up-to-date version of *Rules That Govern YMCA Amateur Sports.* The rules issued in 1950 in *Principles, Rules, and Administration of YMCA Amateur Sports* were studied by a special commission during 1956. Their recommendations have been incorporated in the revised rules now published in a four-page leaflet and available from Association Press at 25 cents.

Inspirational Posters

Posters carrying inspirational and religious messages which can be displayed inside or outside of YMCA buildings are published by the National Religious Arts Program Company[1].

Presenting more than fifty different subject messages, the posters are printed on oil-paint varnished cardboard 24" x 36".

Posters like these are used by many churches and have been warmly commended by both church and YMCA leaders.

[1] 21-20 150 St., Flushing 55, N. Y.

Report Lists Integration Progress Throughout U. S.

Details of extensive progress toward reduction of racial segregation and discrimination throughout the United States have been reported in *Integration: North and South,* published by The Fund for the Republic. The 120-page book by Harold Fleming and David Loth lists state-by-state and community-by-community cases where bars against Negroes have been dropped in public and private schools, employment, public accommodations, transportation, places of worship, hospitals, social organizations, military establishments, housing, and recreation.

The report covers the period since the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 against segregation. It reveals that, in the non-Southern states remaining racial discrimination is not only being reduced steadily but also that Negro citizens are obtaining positions of leadership in all walks of life.

The nearly 11,000 instances of interracial activities reported in the South are almost evenly divided between the five "border" states and the twelve "Southern" states.

Preparation of the report was financed by a grant from The Fund for the Republic. Mr. Fleming, who is responsible for the section of the report which deals with the Southern states, is director of the Southern Regional Council, a twelve-state organization which is working to promote better race relations in the South. Mr. Loth, a former newspaperman, prepared the material on the Northern and Western states.

In a foreword, Morris L. Ernst, attorney, declares that "this volume is news of a high order, untinged by subjective editorial comment . . . in every hamlet and city, in every state of the union, there are people of good will who will be heartened to action by reading of peaceful progress elsewhere."

Reports are classified under nine headings: education, private employment, public employment, housing, organizations, public accommodations, recreation and entertainment, health facilities, and religion.

While court decisions and other legal directives prompted desegregation

January 2, 1957

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

All of us here were most appreciative of your fine editorial on Dr. Mitchell's retirement from the Council. In these difficult times, such heartwarming expressions are all the more welcome.

Very best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF:fc

January 8, 1957

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

I am only just today laying fingers upon your kind editorial of December 29th. I am grateful, and am as always an admirer of your skill in turning out what ought to be said (though you are unduly kind to GSM).

You have been a good friend, and I am sorry to be gone so far away from you. The best paper in the South is your paper.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Orig circulated

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

1/8/59

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you for speaking in Chapel on Tuesday, January 6, 1959. Your speech was very challenging and inspiring.

Thanks once again.

Sincerely yours,

N. M. Rates

Norman M. Rates
College Minister

NMR:gt

REGISTRATION

GEORGIA RURAL HEALTH CONFERENCE
September 13, 1945

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

BUSINESS OR
PROFESSION _____

_____

Notes for staff meeting

Ask professional staff to tell the receptionist when they are expecting visitors, so that they may be greeted when they come in.

Notes taken staff conference October 2, 1945

Re: Policies re sick leave and vacation

Government gives 2 1/6 day per month of service, for annual leave and sick leave.

The old Commission used to give one week vacation for less than a year's service, two weeks for more than a year, 3 weeks after five years, a month after 10 years.

Dr. Mitchell suggested the basis of 12 days per year for both vacation and sick leave, accumulated one day for each month of service; that a person on coming to work would be credited with 14 days sick leave; sick leave accrue at the rate of one day for each month of service, the first 14 days credited against the 14 days; Sick leave should not accumulated beyond a total of 90 days, and maternity leave in any case would be 90 days.

A G E N D A

Staff Meeting October 2, 1945

Presiding - Dr. Johnson

1. Purpose of meeting - Dr. Johnson

2. Tentative Outline of office manual (copies distributed) - Mrs. Tillison

3. Brief outline of Procedures already in operation; work now in process; plans for future work - Mrs. Tillison

4. Discussion of proposed plans for use of sign out slip and itinerary slip (copies distributed)

5. Discussion re dictation schedules

6. Plans for future meetings of staff

Information re of. pol. being compiled (holidays -sick leave, etc.)

2. As work is completed on office manual, copies will be given to the staff
Ask for suggestions as to additions.

3. Already in operation - date stamp for incoming mail, central calendar, Saturday and Luncheon schedules, etc. (See outline of contents)

4. See memo re sign out slip.
Itinerary slip - Have been informally telling someone in office.
Slip filled out on the day you leave the office, turn in to Dr. Johnson and he will pass on to me.
Keep them on file.

5. See memo.

6. Probably should meet once every two months. As office gets larger there is a tendency toward getting too departmentalized, or too engrossed in our own particular job. Meetings help to give each of us the feeling of being a part of the whole-- a spoke in the wheels of SRC

Ask suggestions from the staff as to what should be brought up at such meetings.

While this meeting has been devoted entirely to office routine matters, other meetings might be planned around reports concerning current projects.

March 11, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF
AH
FBR ✓
CHP
MET
GTH
KS

FROM: George S. Mitchell

On the basis of the attached letter, I have this morning been in touch with Messrs. Will Alexander and Harry Jones. The dates of June 2nd and 3rd will be reserved for us on Alexander's calendar. Our group will be welcome on their front porch.

New Hope Camp is the other side of Chapel Hill from the Alexander's farm, total distance seven or eight miles. But a negotiable distance, and one they are accustomed to.

Harry Jones thinks the Camp staff would like to have us out before Friday night in order that they may have the weekend free for an incoming group. So, in conversations with Jones, I asked him to reserve the Camp for us for two nights, the night of June 1st and the night of June 2nd; we to stay on on Friday, June 3rd as long as the camp would permit, but in any case until after 12:00 noon. This shapes up then as the group gathering in the late afternoon of June 1st, having supper together June 1st at the Camp, and being there the night of June 2nd and the morning of June 3rd.

Jones said he was satisfied that we could have the Camp and we might proceed to plan on that basis.

I told Jones that I thought the total in attendance would be between 25 and 30.

Confirming our understanding this morning: Mrs. Hamilton is in charge of planning the program, and Fred Routh, with dependence on Stoney and Harry Jones, is in charge of physical arrangements.

I would like from time to time to be advised of how the program and the arrangements are proceeding, but I expect to be able to get to North Carolina from California June 1st and find a sweetly organized conference in session.

GSM/eab
Encl.

C
O
P
Y

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

March 4, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Neither the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill nor Duke University can make provisions to house interracial groups. I have found in talking with Claude Shotts, the YMCA Secretary at Chapel Hill, that there is a camp about half way between Chapel Hill and Durham which will accomodate interracial groups. This is Camp New Hope, operated by Orange Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church. The YMCA at Chapel Hill uses this camp for student conferences.

We got in touch with John Ensign, the director of this camp, and he could accomodate our group any time from May 31 through June 3. The camp staff is in training during that week and they could easily accommodate our small group at a minimum cost.

Please let me know as soon as possible what you think of this suggestion. If you like the idea, let me know the exact date you propose for our conference, and the approximate number of people expected to attend.

Sincerely,

/s/

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

March 15, 1955

This same ltr to

Harry Jones
Dr. William Brown
Alice Spearman
Guy Wells
Robert Hughes
Milton Vigo - attached
Margaret Dagen
Ione Stanley
Dr. James Pierce
Mrs. Lyells

Copy of ltr to:
CHP
GTH
GSM
HCF
MET
KS

EAB

March 15, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accommodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Program is being worked out, and you will be notified.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

GSM ✓
GTH ✓

For your info —

Please return

FBR

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

March 16, 1955

Dr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Here are replies to your questions in regard to Camp New Hope:

(1) There is electricity

(2) Meals will be provided

(3) The camp does not provide sheets or blankets, but we hope to rent these at nominal cost from the YMCA in Chapel Hill so we won't have to bring them. Will let you know soon.

(4) Probably no convenient bus to Chapel Hill. I assume that there will be enough cars on hand to provide transportation. If not, am sure we can arrange this locally.

(5) I have sketched the plan of one building in which we can hold meetings. On one side all the women in the party can stay. On the opposite side about half the men can stay. The rest can go to one of the cabins, all of which, I believe, have all facilities although I didn't go inside one.

(6) As stated above, there are two bathrooms in the one building we will use, and I believe there are bathrooms in all the cabins. For swimming there is a lake, and, in addition, they are now constructing a swimming pool. I'm not sure whether it will be finished by June 1.

(7) The temperature at this time of year should be just about right, ranging from 65 at night to 85 in the daytime. Nothing is guaranteed, but very hot weather would be must unusual.

Hope you can get up before our Annual Meeting, but it is not a pressing matter if you have other committments. Let me know as far in advance as possible.

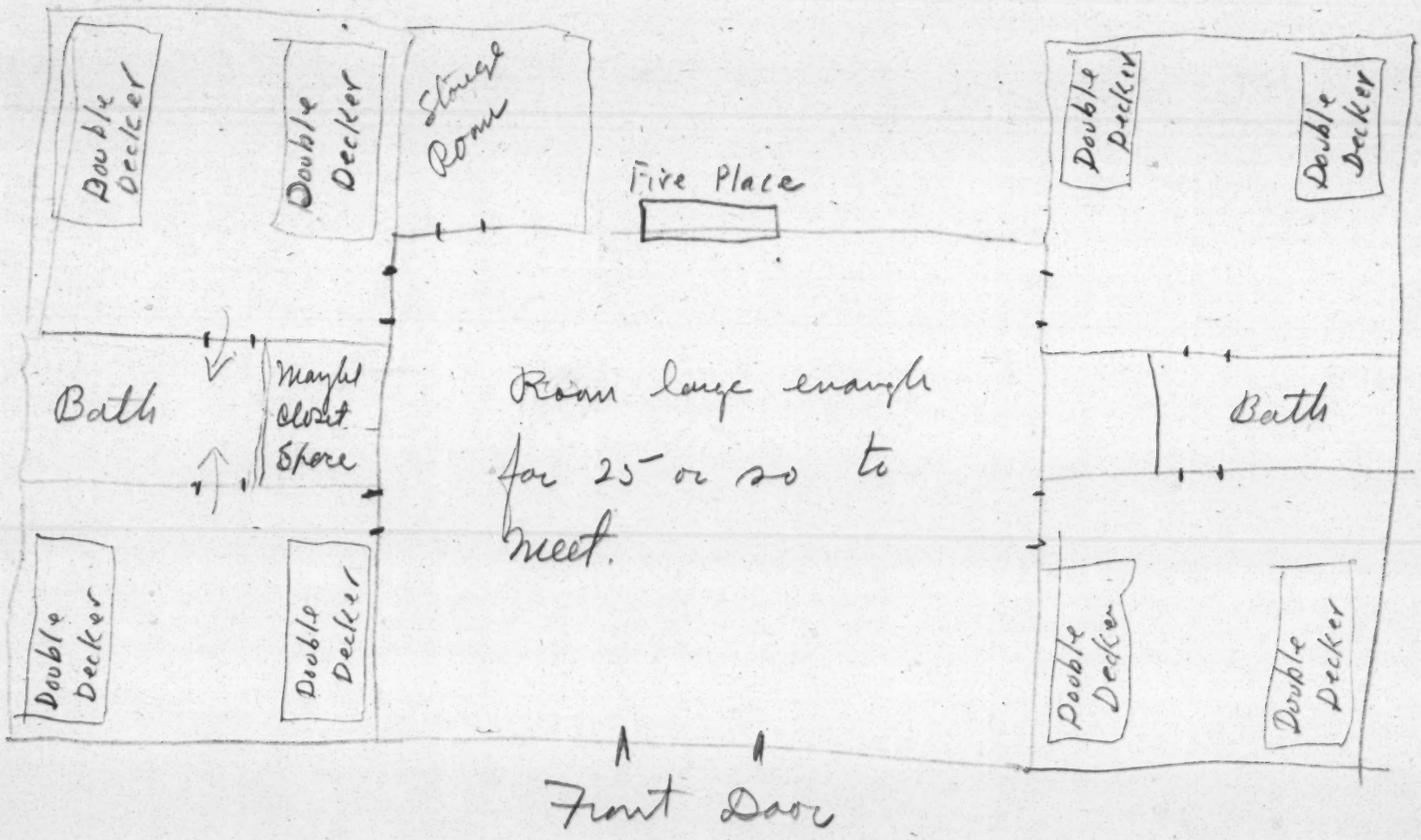
Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

Encl.


Double Decker
Double Decker
Storage Room
Fire Place
Double Decker
Double Decker
Bath
Night closet Space
Room large enough for 25 or so to meet.
Bath
Double Decker
Double Decker
Double Decker
Double Decker
Front Door

FBR
GTH

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

March 17, 1955

MAR 18 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have noted the dates you have set for the staff conference at Camp New Hope: "From before supper, June 1, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3". I will make arrangements accordingly.

Camp New Hope is six miles - not four - north of Chapel Hill, and about 10 miles south west of Durham. The nearest railroad station is Durham - not Raleigh.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

March 22, 1955

To: Fred Routh

We have made arrangements to rent sheets, pillow cases, towels and blankets for our group at Camp New Hope June 1-3. The cost will be nominal and I feel this will be a much better arrangement than having members of the staff bring along this bulky material.

HSJ.

Harry S. Jones

HSJ:s

March 30, 1955

Dr. Will W. Alexander
New Hope Farm
Route 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Will:

I confirm the conversation by phone ten days or so ago with Mrs. Alexander.

The Council will be convening near Chapel Hill, June 1, 2, and 3, its employed state staff people from all over the South. Fifteen or eighteen people from the states, and six or seven from Atlanta. Some of us white and some of us Negro.

Harry Jones, who runs the North Carolina Council for Human Relations, has the consent of the Orange Presbytery for the use of their Camp Hope, some miles the other side of Chapel Hill. We take in just before supper June 1st and let out after lunch June 3rd.

At some convenient time in the course of this conference, I hope that you will, in circumstances as informal as can be arranged, talk along about the earlier and later days of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, experiences of the Rosenwald Fund, and whatever reflections you would like to give the group.

Here are new and mostly youngish persons doing professionally (I hope), much the same sort of thing that you got so many volunteers to work at earlier. Many of the same problems of course. They will all be much further along toward wisdom and judgment if you will pump in to them as much as you can of your experiences.

I will bring them all over to your front porch, or perhaps you and Mrs. Alexander will come over to theirs. Is it better for such a session to be morning or afternoon or evening?

I assume, in any case, it should be in the course of Tuesday, June 2nd.

Sincerely,

cc: Mr. Harry Jones
FBR ✓
GTH

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FBR

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.
1 EAST 54TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 1-3170

April 11, 1955

APR 13 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Many thanks for your letter of April 7 and the encouraging summary.

See you June 1 at Chapel Hill.

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank S. Loescher

FSL/blp

April 21, 1955

Dr. Will W. Alexander
New Hope Farm
Route 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Will:

Thank you, and I will write you later about time. In situ is glearly the best.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR

NEW HOPE FARM
ROUTE 3
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

April 14, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

APR 15 1955

Dear George:

Of course I will be glad to meet with you and your staff when they are in the neighborhood in June. The camp is not far from here and it would be no inconvenience for me to come there, although I'll be very glad to have you come and sit on my porch if that seems more satisfactory to you. You can make that decision and let me know.

I am sincerely,

W. W. A.

Will W. Alexander

May 5, 1955

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I hope you can make arrangements accordingly. I talked by phone today with Mettger and he forecast acceptance of this arrangement. Be sure, also, that this correspondence reaches Mrs. Hamilton.

Will you be good enough to include in your arrangings provision for picking up the guy from the airport and getting him to the camp ground -- unless the guy is to come with me on the same flight, in which case whatever transportation can be worked out for me will tote him too.

eab/
encls.

GSM.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

May 5, 1955

Mr. H. Philip Mettger
Governmental Affairs Institute
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mettger:

This confirms my telephone conversation this morning about the visit of Mr. Jaipaul.

June 2-6 is a difficult time to organise much for him in Atlanta. The colleges are in Commencement; half of the Mitchell family is on a plane from San Francisco, and the other half is driving to New York. Also, most of the visit here would be a weekend when it is particularly difficult to put him in touch with helpful people.

So I offer an alternative plane. The Southern Regional Council will be having a meeting near Chapel Hill, June, 1, 2, and 3, which I think it will very interesting for Mr. Jaipaul to be part of.

We will be bringing in the white and Negro staff of ten or eleven of the state organizations in the South which SRC has lately been able to get going.

That concentrates people from the far corners of the South, all of them with their fingers right into the problem which Mr. Jaipaul will be interested in. True that the conference would have a good deal of business to go through with, but he would be very welcome at any or all of the sessions, and I should think would quickly sense from the meetings the temper of things in the South.

The actual spot is a semi-permanent camp owned by the Presbyterian Church in the central part of North Carolina. It is called Camp New Hope. About five miles from Chapel Hill. The meeting convenes at supper time, say, 6:00 p.m., Wednesday, June 1st, continues on all day June 2nd, and will be completed after a mid-day meal on Friday, June 3rd.

I daresay Harry Jones would be glad then to drive Jaipaul back to Charlotte, North Carolina with him; or if need be, I, myself, could arrange interesting weekend accomodations and company for Jaipaul, June 4, 5, and 6, among some of my North Carolina friends.

The place of our meeting is within easy reach of the Univ. of North Carolina; Duke University and North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and with a little arranging he could get more than a glimpse of those colleges and

probably have some time with some of the students. The required rearrangement of Jaipaul's schedule would be for him to leave his previous city (New Orleans?) in the course of June 1, and fly straight through to the Raleigh-Durham airport -- which is on Eastern Air Lines.

If this arrangement seems satisfactory, and if you will let me know just when he is to reach the Raleigh-Durham airport, I will see that he is met and brought over to our meeting place.

I, Mitchell, shall be flying from Atlanta to Raleigh-Durham airport on June 1st on Eastern Air Lines Flight 522, which leaves Atlanta at 2:05 p.m. and arrives at Raleigh-Durham at 4:08 p.m. It would be very pleasant if Jaipaul could be on that same flight and he and I could run over many things in the two hour trip up to Raleigh-Durham. But we could arrange to meet almost any flight that would suit his convenience.

In order to have all arrangements go smoothly, I would like to know as far ahead as is possible, whether this arrangement will work out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: FBR ✓
Mr. Harry S. Jones

May 5, 1955 GSM

MEMORANDUM

TO: GSM

FROM: GTH

RE: New Hope Meeting

FR and I make the following suggestions about "Program" for the New Hope Meeting.

(1) The state staff will be asked to complete and bring with them for presentation and discussion answers to the following questions:

a. What is the purpose of the organization for which you work (define in your own words)?

b. How is this ~~concept of~~ purpose manifest in your work in the state?

c. In terms of this purpose what are the functions as you see them of ~~your~~ ~~the~~ Board of Directors,
the Executive and/or Program Committees,
the Executive Staff?

The criteria for evaluation of state programs and the SRC statement of purpose will be sent again to the staff for use as a guide in developing their answers. (See attached)

On Thursday evening these reports will be given verbally. On the following Friday morning, GSM, CHP and FBR will serve as a panel to develop a "critique" on the basis of materials presented verbally and the reports which will be filed upon arrival. ~~Friday~~ Thursday afternoon visit with Dr. Alexander. ~~Saturday~~ Friday morning before departure there will be time for further discussion of how to improve the agencies in the light of the situation which will be described in the earlier sessions.

All other time will be available for conversation and consultation between those in attendance.

List of those who may attend:

States:	Alabama	Hughes	Central Staff:	GSM
	Georgia	Wells		FBR
	North Carolina	Jones		CHP
	Mississippi	Mrs. Lyells		KS
	South Carolina	Mrs. Spearman		Mrs. Tilly
	Louisiana	Vigo		HCF
	Arkansas	Griswold		GTH
		Mercer		
	Texas	Sutherland		
	Kentucky	Mrs. Dagen		

We agree that Fred should send a memo to the staff list above indicating the "homework" and suggesting that staff members may wish to consult with some members of their boards in the completion of the "report." He will also ask for definite information regarding attendance.

March 30, 1955

Dr. Will W. Alexander
New Hope Farm
Route 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Will:

I confirm the conversation by phone ten days or so ago with Mrs. Alexander.

The Council will be convening near Chapel Hill, June 1, 2, and 3, its employed state staff people from all over the South. Fifteen or eighteen people from the states, and six or seven from Atlanta. Some of us white and some of us Negro.

Harry Jones, who runs the North Carolina Council for Human Relations, has the consent of the Orange Presbytery for the use of their Camp Hope, some miles the other side of Chapel Hill. We take in just before supper June 1st and let out after lunch June 3rd.

At some convenient time in the course of this conference, I hope that you will, in circumstances as informal as can be arranged, talk along about the earlier and later days of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, experiences of the Rosenwald Fund, and whatever reflections you would like to give the group.

Here are new and mostly youngish persons doing professionally (I hope), much the same sort of thing that you got so many volunteers to work at earlier. Many of the same problems of course. They will all be much further along toward wisdom and judgment if you will pump in to them as much as you can of your experiences.

I will bring them all over to your front porch, or perhaps you and Mrs. Alexander will come over to theirs. Is it better for such a session to be morning or afternoon or evening?

I assume, in any case, it should be in the course of Tuesday, June 2nd.

Sincerely,

cc: Mr. Harry Jones
FBR
GTH ✓

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

c
o
p
y

This ltr sent to each state staff person and to:
Dr. William Brown
Dr. James E. Pierce

CHP
GTH ✓
GSM
HCF
DT
KS

March 15, 1955

Dear _____:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodations for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

/s/

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 11, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF
AH
FBR
CHP
MHT
GTH ✓
KS

FROM: George S. Mitchell

On the basis of the attached letter, I have this morning been in touch with Messrs. Will Alexander and Harry Jones. The dates of June 2nd and 3rd will be reserved for us on Alexander's calendar. Our group will be welcome on their front porch.

New Hope Camp is the other side of Chapel Hill from the Alexander's farm, total distance seven or eight miles. But a negotiable distance, and one they are accustomed to.

Harry Jones thinks the Camp staff would like to have us out before Friday night in order that they may have the weekend free for an incoming group. So, in conversations with Jones, I asked him to reserve the Camp for us for two nights, the night of June 1st and the night of June 2nd; we to stay on on Friday, June 3rd as long as the camp would permit, but in any case until after 12:00 noon. This shapes up then as the group gathering in the late afternoon of June 1st, having supper together June 1st at the Camp, and being there the night of June 2nd and the morning of June 3rd.

Jones said he was satisfied that we could have the Camp and we might proceed to plan on that basis.

I told Jones that I thought the total in attendance would be between 25 and 30.

Confirming our understanding this morning: Mrs. Hamilton is in charge of planning the program, and Fred South, with dependence on Stoney and Harry Jones, is in charge of physical arrangements.

I would like from time to time to be advised of how the program and the arrangements are proceeding, but I expect to be able to get to North Carolina from California June 1st and find a sweetly organized conference in session.

GSM/cab
Encl.

C
O
P
Y

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

March 4, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Neither the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill nor Duke University can make provisions to house interracial groups. I have found in talking with Claude Shotts, the YMCA Secretary at Chapel Hill, that there is a camp about half way between Chapel Hill and Durham which will accomodate interracial groups. This is Camp New Hope, operated by Orange Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church. The YMCA at Chapel Hill uses this camp for student conferences.

We got in touch with John Ensign, the director of this camp, and he could accomodate our group any time from May 31 through June 3. The camp staff is in training during that week and they could easily accomodate our small group at a minimum cost.

Please let me know as soon as possible what you think of this suggestion. If you like the idea, let me know the exact date you propose for our conference, and the approximate number of people expected to attend.

Sincerely,

/s/

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

The South of the Future

A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council December 12, 1951

EIGHT years ago, the Southern Regional Council was born out of the conscience and high resolve of a democratic nation at war. Today, in another period of international tension, we are faced with a renewed challenge to provide leadership and direction in a troubled region. It is essential that we assess clearly and wisely the role that the Southern Regional Council is to perform in this critical time.

We do not believe in the exclusive validity of any single approach or any single organization. There is not only room, but a desperate need for a wide variety of programs concerned with broadening democracy through legal, economic, legislative, religious, and educational means. Moreover, such programs are needed on all levels — national, regional, state, and local. Every group, like every individual, should chart its course with due regard for the special contribution it is fitted to make.

THE ROLE APPROPRIATE to the Southern Regional Council is evident in its origin and make-up. The Council's main asset is and has always been the people of the South who understand and want the full practice of democracy, and who at the same time know intimately the old evils that burden the South, and their causes. From such people is the Council's membership drawn. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern

thought and conscience; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to agencies outside the region.

The Council seeks to be a practical organization, emphasizing working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. Indeed, that philosophy is basic to an organization which hopes to open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice.

The Council, by its very nature, is not a "mass pressure" organization. The number of persons in the South who are able and willing to reject the taboos on interracial effort in their own communities is growing, but it has not yet reached mass proportions. Meanwhile, the Council's membership can function effectively as enlightened citizens acting through the civic life of their communities in behalf of our common principles. Their methods are the established ones of conference, fact-finding, and persuasion.

The Council takes no part in political activity. However, it can and does consult with public agencies and officials and makes its influence felt for truly representative government.

THE COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS may be briefly summed up as follows:

To serve as a meeting ground for citizens of all races, occupations, and religious persuasions.

To present the facts about the region, and their implications, through newspapers, radio, magazines, pamphlets, and other public media.

To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots, and hate organizations.

To provide a program adaptable to local need in both the relatively backward and the relatively advanced areas of the South.

To translate appropriate research findings from universities and other centers to the practical situations with which the action program will be concerned.

To give special emphasis to the development of leadership among promising young Southerners of all races.

To convene, by interest group, key persons in the various fields of Southern life, so that steps to genuine integration may be representatively agreed upon.

To stimulate local initiative to work for local solutions in full democracy, so that legislation and judicial rulings may be translated into justice for the individual in his everyday life.

The basic machinery necessary to enable the Council to work effectively at these tasks is: (1) trained, competent, professional persons of both races working in each Southern state as agents of improvement in public life; and (2) staff in a central office of the Council to direct and service the field people.

THE DECLARED PURPOSE of the Southern Regional Council is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." This objective has lost none of its timeliness since it was first adopted. Although the past eight years have brought notable progress in the South, the job remaining is a vast one, and the pressures of national and international events demand an even speedier advance. Many of our institutions continue to make unfair and unwarranted distinctions between citizens solely on the basis of race. Outmoded traditions, unjustified fears, and ancient prejudices continue to exact a heavy toll on the unity, productiveness, and integrity of our society.

It is the ultimate hope and aim of the Council that it may help in bringing solution to regional problems that transcend the question of race — problems economic, social, ethical, which affect impartially people of all races. But, for the present, the unique liability under which the South labors arises out of an unreasoning racial disharmony. The first task of informed and conscientious Southerners is to strive

to create here the atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist. Only when that goal has been attained will the energies of enlightened men be fully released for the great task of realizing all our potential resources, natural and human.

THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE, toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

Equal opportunity, truly defined, includes all this and more. We have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly. Nor do we imagine that the Southern Regional Council can play more than a modest but creditable part toward its achievement. Yet it is the ideal toward which we strive and, short of which, we have a duty to remain dissatisfied. For it is nothing less than the American ideal.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. • Atlanta 3, Georgia

The following are the general functions of the Southern Regional Council and a list of specific criteria for state programs, each briefly discussed:

PROGRAM FUNCTIONS AS DEFINED IN THE STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To create in each state a representative body of white and Negro citizens to consider in full democracy the necessary steps toward genuine integration.

2. To serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race.

3. To strive to create an atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discrimination based upon race will no longer persist.

4. To stimulate local interest to work for local solutions in full democracy, in order that legislative and judicial rulings may be translated into justice in everyday life.

5. To seek practical solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements.

6. To encourage effective functioning of enlightened citizens through the civic life of their communities, rather than becoming a mass pressure organization.

7. To further its objectives through fact-finding, conference and persuasion, and through consultation with public agencies and officials.

8. To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots and hate organizations.

9. To present the facts about the region and their implications.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM PROPOSALS
OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH SRC

I. Is the program proposed compatible with SRC's policy and aims?

See the preceding list of SRC functions as defined in the statement of policy and aims, December 1951. A leaflet reprinting the entire policy statement is enclosed.

II. Who made the plan?

See Item 1 in the list of functions. Your proposed program should reflect the combined thinking and approval of representative members of the state Board, including both races and the various religious and organizational interests represented.

III. Is the program oriented to the main challenge facing the state at this time - i.e., adjustment to the Supreme Court decision?

While it is expected that the state organizations will be broadly interested in the human relations problems and opportunities of their states, the challenge of the decision should be recognized as the focal point of action in this field. Obviously this will mean different things in different states. In some of the more advanced states, it may mean working with educational authorities, parent-teacher groups, and others on the mechanics and details of school integration as an accepted goal. In other more uncertain states, it will be necessary to aim program activities at building more acceptance for the idea of integration. In the deep South states, the work of persuasion must start on an even more elementary level and interest may have to be sought for such intermediate objectives as preserving the public school system, combatting intimidation and economic pressure on Negro and liberal white spokesmen, emphasizing church pronouncements and the importance of abiding by the law despite personal preference. However, these varying approaches all have in common the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court's decision must be an ultimate goal of our operation.

IV. How practical is the program in terms of the organization's staff and resources?

There are clearly strict limits on what one professional staff person -- or even two -- can do by way of personal contact and the influencing of opinion. The central office's concept of staff function, in the light of these limitations, should be applicable to the state organizations as well. Generally, it recognizes that we are not aiming to influence directly people in the mass. Rather, we are trying to stimulate and assist key local people. Every community has its present or potential "spark plugs" whose racial views are enlightened. They may be ministers, church women, public officials, businessmen, civic and labor leaders, newspapermen -- in short, anyone who plays an influential role in the life of the community. These are the people with whom we work. Staff time should be spent mainly in planning with and activating such key people, through personal contact, SRC materials, and correspondence. (See Item 4 in the list of functions.)

The importance of bi-racial professional staff is evident in this definition of the job to be done. We can hardly hope to persuade perceptive lo-

cal people of our good faith unless we exemplify in our own organization the principles we are advocating. Nor, in this divided society, can we bring people of the two races together unless the insights of both races are reflected both at the policy and at the staff levels. Contrary to some assumptions about human relations activity, a Negro staff member may often approach white leadership more effectively than a white staff member; and a bi-racial professional staff will increase, rather than lessen, respect for our organizations and belief in our sincerity.

The ways in which bi-racial staff can be attained -- through additional fund-raising for salaries, through employment of consultants, etc. -- have been and will be dealt with elsewhere. But this should be an ever-present consideration in program planning.

V. To what extent does the program involve lay community leadership?

In view of our limited staff, much of the program load must be shared by Board members and other individuals related to the state organizations. Every such person should be an active influence in his or her community, working closely with state staff, and involving other local people in the program of the state organization.

Members of the state organization's policy group should also participate in statewide program. The most effective way to accomplish this is for the Board to establish its own subgroups which will be concerned with particular phases of the organization's activity, including fund-raising. Without such lay participation, at both the community and the state level, the staff will find it virtually impossible to implement an effective program.

VI. Does the program aim at developing processes which in themselves lead to the elimination of racial distinctions?

Every state and every community has its own particular character and circumstances to which program must be adapted; it is for that reason that we have put emphasis on the large degree of self-determination that must be exercised by each state organization in shaping its structure and program. Given that fact, however, it can probably be said that every effective community-action program will have as its effect a process in which white and Negro citizens of comparable achievements and interests are communicating and planning together as equals. The success, then, of a state program can be evaluated in terms of its effectiveness in encouraging and assisting this process in the public and institutional life of a state. Such local planning and discussion today clearly should center on the overriding question of adjustment to the Supreme Court's decision -- gathering the facts about the local school system and reaching agreement on practical steps to be taken.

The formation of new local interracial groups is sometimes an appropriate way to achieve this, but it is by no means the only way or the best way. It is often more fruitful to explore the opportunities for sound process within existing bodies and community activities. Examples.

A. Bonafide Negro representation on school boards and other official bodies.

B. Negro participation at the policy level in such agencies as community chests and councils, YMCA's and YWCA's, hospital boards, professional

associations, and other quasi-public agencies.

C. Bi-racial participation -- preferably through integrated membership, but when necessary through liaison committees -- in such private organizations as PTA's, teachers associations, councils of church women, ministerial associations, and the like.

D. The self-survey method, in which community leaders join together across the lines of race, religion, and interest groups to gather the facts about common problems and plan remedies. This technique is amply discussed in SRC literature and should be familiar to all state personnel.

Where full participation is not thought to be immediately possible, interim steps, such as Negro advisory committees or advisory interracial groups, may be temporarily useful but great care should be taken to insure that they do not become permanent "escape hatches" for those in authority. There is no substitute for full and unqualified participation by all segments of the community.

There are many ways in which the state organization can promote the growth of democratic process. Obvious examples are: conference with community leadership or persons with access to community leadership; informing individuals and the public generally of good precedents in other communities in the state or in the South; offering technical assistance in the form of materials and consultation (for example, the self-survey).

VII. Does the program tend to strengthen the representativeness of the state organization?

This refers to the fact that careful attention should be given to involving persons who are representative of as many religious, professional, and civic interests as possible.

VIII. Does the program seek to make maximum use of SRC materials?

There is a variety of ways in which the materials of SRC and related agencies can be useful in increasing the outreach and effectiveness of the state program.

A. To disseminate through the press and other public media information that will stimulate constructive action.

B. To promote understanding of the services and methods of the organization itself.

C. To assist local people in adapting to their community techniques that have worked elsewhere.

Thus the use of materials should be regarded not as incidental, but as integral to, the program.

IX. Does the program create a basis for self support?

The broad objective of SRC's work with affiliated state groups is the formation, within a comparatively short time, of effective, independent, self-

supporting human relations services in each Southern state. The period of subsidy is short. If the goal is to be achieved, the state organization must not only raise the required supplementing funds for today, but quickly establish itself as an indispensible service to forward-looking individuals and agencies throughout the state. And this can only be accomplished by good programming that gets results. In this sense fund-raising cannot be viewed as a thing apart from program; they must be planned together.

GSM/as/rnf
12/14/54

Rough Draft May 9, 1955

Memorandum

TO: All State Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State Program

RE: Semi-annual State Professional Staff Meeting

A. The semi-annual state professional staff meeting will be held at Camp New Hope, located six miles north of Chapel Hill and ten miles southwest of Durham, N.C., from before supper Wednesday, June 1st til after lunch Friday, June 3rd.

B. The State Executive Director and the Associate Director (or chief consultant in states using this method) are expected to attend. Travel funds from state budgets will be used for this purpose. *

C. Professional staff will, with consultation with state executive committees or officers, complete in writing and bring with them for presentation and discussion answers to the following questions?

1. What is the purpose of the organization for which you work? (Define in own terms).

2. How is this purpose manifested in your work in the state?

3. In terms of this purpose what are the functions as you see them of:

a. the Board of Directors,
b. the Executive and/or Program Planning Committee,
c. the Executive Staff?

D. Enclosed for your consideration in answering these questions is the Criteria for evaluation of State programs and the SRC statement of purpose.

E. Tentative schedule for meeting:

~~Thursday~~:	Afternoon, arrival and registration
Wednesday	6:00 p.m. -- supper
	7:30-9:30 p.m. -- general session with answers to above questions given orally by state staff people.
Thursday	8:00 a.m. -- breakfast
	9:00 a.m. -- Mitchell, Parrish and Routh will serve as a panel to give "critique" on reports presented previous evening.
	11:00 a.m. -- Mrs. Tilly on work with church women
	12:00 a.m. -- Lunch
	2:00 p.m. -- Meeting on "Dr. Will" Alexander porch
	6:00 p.m. -- Supper at camp
	Evening -- free for informal exchange of information, etc.

~~Fri~~

Friday 8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast

9:00 a.m. -- Harold Fleming and John Constable, practicum on information and public relations, questions and answers.

11:00 a.m. -- Katherine Stoney on financial reporting, budgetary matters, etc., questions and answers.

12:00 a.m. -- Lunch

End of Conference

F. Remember it's a country camp. Dress is casual. Weather is mile, 65'-85'. Bedding, etc, will be provided by camp at small cost. Swimming and fishing is possible.

G. Let me know by 25 May if you need transportation from air port or train station in to camp. We'll meet you and carry you out. Same when you leave.

rnf
5/9/55

FBR

Air Mail
Special Delivery

May 10, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Please draw me a small map indicating the location of Camp New Hope and place on the map Chapel Hill, Durham and Raleigh. Sketch in the roads that lead between the various points; indicate whether they are state highways, Federal highways and their numbers, e.g., US-1 and/or NC-32.

Please get this off by return mail for I want to send it out in the memo to the state people so that those who drive may know how to get there.

In haste,

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rn

CAMP NEW HOPE
RT. 2, CHAPEL HILL, N.C.
MAY 13, 1965

MR. FREDERICK ROUTH
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

DEAR SIR:

MR. HARRY JONES HAS REQUESTED THAT I SEND YOU A MAP LOCATING OUR CAMP IN REFERENCE TO NC AND US HIGHWAYS ACCESSABLE TO THE CAMPSITE. I REGRET I DO NOT HAVE SUCH A MAP AVAILABLE, BUT INCLUDED IS A SMALL SKETCH WHICH MAY DO. ALSO ENCLOSED IS A LIST OF DIRECTIONS ON GETTING HERE AND A LIST OF OTHER THINGS OF INTEREST.

WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR GROUPS' BEING HERE. LET US KNOW IF THERE ARE ANY MATTERS WE MAY HANDLE TO MAKE YOUR STAY MORE ENJOYABLE AND PROFITABLE.

SINCERELY YOURS,

John E. Ensign

JOHN E. ENSIGN
SUPERVISOR

May 16, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen, Ex. Dir.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Building
Fourth and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

This is your formal invitation to the New Hope Camp meeting for SRC state professional staff people. Your attendance will not only benefit you in your work but will add to the value of the conference.

We would like to have as many of the consultants from Kentucky attend as is possible but at least two of them in addition to yourself. I am enclosing in this letter three complete sets of information about the meeting so that you may have one for yourself and two for the consultants. Which two (or more), of course, would be the decision of the Kentucky Executive Committee and the availibility of the individuals involved.

We are looking forward to seeing you there. If you have any questions better write or call. We believe the exchange of experiences and the pooling of knowledge which will be possible will help state staff personnel in the coming year's work.

Please let us know at once on the enclosed air mail card if you and the consultants are coming.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh

May 16, 1955

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Moore Building -- Room 206
South Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Bob:

This is your formal invitation to the New Hope Camp meeting for SRC State Professional Staff people. Your attendance will not only benefit you but will add to the value of the conference.

We are looking forward to seeing you there. If you have any questions better write at once or call.

We believe the exchange of experiences and the pooling of knowledge which will be possible will help you in the coming year's work.

Please let us know advance on the enclosed air mail card if you are coming.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

Same letter this date to

Robert Hughes
Dr. Pierce

Nat Griswold
Christopher Mercer

Guy Wells
Lucius Pitts

Milton Vigo

Ruby Lyells

Harry Jones

Alice Spearman

Tom Sutherland

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 16, 1955

TO: All State Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State Organization

RE: Semi-annual State Professional Staff Meeting

The semi-annual state professional staff meeting will be held at Camp New Hope, located six miles north of Chapel Hill and ten miles southwest of Durham, N.C., from before supper Wednesday, June 1st till after lunch Friday, June 3rd.

The state Executive Director and the Associate Director (or chief consultant in states using this method) are expected to attend. Travel funds from state budgets may be used for this purpose. No funds are available from the Central Office for state staff for this travel expense.

Professional staff should, with consultation with state executive committees or officers, complete in writing and bring with them for presentation and discussion answers to the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of the organization for which you work? (Define in own terms.)

2. How is this purpose manifested in your work in the state?

3. In terms of this purpose what are the functions as you see them of:

   (a) the Board of Directors,
   (b) the Executive and/or Program Planning Committee,
   (c) the professional staff?

Enclosed for your consideration in answering these questions is the Criteria for Evaluation of State Programs and the SRC Statement of Purpose.

Tentative schedule for meeting:

Wednesday - June 1

Afternoon -- Arrival and registration.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper.

7:30-9:30 p.m. -- General session with answers to above questions given orally by state staff people.

Thursday - June 2

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Mitchell, Parrish and Routh will serve as a panel to give "critique" on reports presented previous evening.

11:00 a.m. -- Mrs. Tilly on work with church women.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

2:00 p.m. -- Meeting with W.W. Alexander.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper at camp.

Evening -- Free for informal exchange of information, etc.

Friday - June 3

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Harold Fleming and John Constable. Practicum on information and public relations, questions and answers.

11:00 a.m. -- Katherine Stoney on financial reporting, budgetary matters, etc., questions and answers.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

End of Conference.

Remember it's a country camp. Dress is casual. Weather is mild, 65'-85'. Bedding, towels, etc., will be provided by camp at small cost. Swimming and fishing is possible.

Let me know by May 25 if you need transportation from air port or train station in to camp. We'll meet you and carry you out. Same when you leave.

rnf

May 17, 1955

Dictated May 16

Dr. Will W. Alexander
New Hope Farm
Route 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Will:

We are putting together the final program for the meeting at Camp New Hope.

The group assembles before supper on Wednesday, June 1st, and goes home after lunch on Friday, June 3rd.

We expect to have a total of twenty-two to twenty-five persons. About one-third of those present will be Negroes. Included in the group is a man from India named Jaipaul (no other name), who is a kind of press officer for the Congress Party in India, and is travelling around in this country. He would have hit us in Atlanta at about the time of the conference, so we are bringing him up to the conference.

We expect one or two staff persons from each Southern state, and the remainder will be people from this office in Atlanta.

Our schedule calls for our bringing the group to your front porch at 2:00 p.m., Thursday, June 2nd, and for our all picking up and leaving for Camp New Hope after a couple of hours. If for any reason this doesn't suit you, say so, and we will ask you and Mrs. Alexander to come over to the camp that afternoon.

I am greatly pleased with the prospect that these young people, mostly new to the field, will have this opportunity to hear you tell about earlier days and movements; and to get advice from you about how to proceed now.

The second sheet of this letter is a list of those who will be coming.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: FBR ✓

Kentucky

Mrs. Margaret Dagen. Runs the office for the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Headquartered at Louisville.

Two consultants from Kentucky, names for the moment not known to us. They probably will be persons teaching at one of the other of the scattered colleges in the state.

Tennessee

Probably two delegates from Tennessee, not yet chosen.

Virginia

Presumably Jack Marion, who is expected to begin as Executive Director in Virginia, June 1st. Youngish Presbyterian minister from near Richmond.

Presumably Mr. William M. Cooper at Hampton, who is about to become half-time Associate Director in Virginia.

North Carolina

Harry Jones, who is the Director of the North Carolina Council for Human Relations, with offices at Charlotte.

Mr. William H. Brown, who is a consultant to the North Carolina group at Durham. (It is not certain that Mr. Brown will attend)

South Carolina

Mrs. Alice Spearman, from Newberry, who is the Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Georgia

Guy Wells, who used to run the college at Milledgeville, is the Executive Director.

Lucius Pitts, a minister in the AME Church, stationed at Cordele. Consultant to the Georgia Committee on Race Relations.

Alabama

Robert Hughes, a young Methodist minister trained at Emory. Serving as Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, stationed in Montgomery.

Mr. James Pierce, at Alabama State College at Montgomery. Consultant.

Mississippi

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells, Executive Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Louisiana

Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations at New Orleans.

Texas

Thomas Sutherland, Executive Director of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. Office at Austin.

Arkansas

Nat Griswold, Texas man with Arkansas roots. Executive Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. Offices at Little Rock.

Christopher C. Mercer, Jr., half-time Associate Director of the Arkansas Council. Offices at Pine Bluff.

Florida

Has not yet chosen its Executive Director, but will, prior to June 1st. The possibility is that it will be Walter Thorwald, sociologist for the University of Florida.

Atlanta

George Mitchell, Executive Director; Harold Fleming, Assistant Director for Information; Fred Routh, Assistant Director for State Organizations; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Assistant Director for Program Planning; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, in charge of Women's Work; Miss Katherine Stoney, Secretary-Treasurer; and John Constable, Editorial Assistant.

Also from the central office staff will be C. H. Parrish, Assistant Director for State Organizations, who is on the sociology faculty at the University of Louisville.

FBR

May 17, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
N.C. Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry,

We have sent you under separate cover the material which has been sent to all the people who are being invited to the Camp New Hope meeting.

As it turns out there will be between 22 and 25 people there. We have not had confirmations from state people yet and this figure may be erronious but at the present time it is the only one available. We had a nice note from John Ensign with an enclosed map. This we simplified and mimeographed for those who are driving.

Looking forward to seeing you at the camp. I am going to drive up and will come a day early as things now stand.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

FBR

May 17, 1955

Mr. Frank S. Loescher
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
One East Fifty-Fourth Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Loescher:

George Mitchell has told us that you will be with us at Camp New Hope, North Carolina, on June 1, 2 and 3 for our semi-annual state professional staff meeting.

I am enclosing a copy of all the material which we sent to the state staff people so that you will be oriented in advance as to what we are trying to do at this meeting.

Looking forward to seeing you then, June 1 at Camp New Hope.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

FBR

May 17, 1955

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, N.C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thought you would be interested in the material we're sending out to our state staff people for the meeting at Camp New Hope for state professional staff.

We would be very pleased to have you there if you could spare the time. I think it would be good for the state staff people to meet the president of the organization with which their organizations are affiliated.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

FBR

May 19, 1955

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Moore Building, Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Robert:

Thanks for the note of confirmation about coming to the camp. We all look forward to seeing you there. If you come by way of Atlanta stop off and say hello at the office. I'll probably have already gone on to the camp a day early for I will want to make arrangements for the rest of the folks coming.

Yes, this is a camp meeting. You will get a chance to "testify" -- in fact, you may well get the third degree!

Are you going to bring Dottie and the baby? I hope that Jim Pierce will find it possible to get away from the University because I think he can contribute to the meeting and also learn more about SRC in general and our new efforts in particular.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State
Organization

FBR:rnf

FBR

May 19, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Dir.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milt,

Danka-schoern for the letter of May 17th, the anniversary of a rather historical date which I am sure you will recognize.

I am driving up to the Camp Tuesday morning myself from the Atlanta office so I look forward to seeing you in the office Monday. I will need to take my car up to the camp as things now stand for we will use it to limousine people in and out from the air port. Certainly approve of Barbara coming to the camp. If you see any other lovely little things in the French Quarter -- particularly one named Mimi (never did learn her last name) -- bring 'em along!

I trust by now you've gotten the material sent out on the camp meeting.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State
Organization

FBR:rnf

JUN 13 1955

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
June 8, 1955

Mr. Fred Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The staff meeting was a very rewarding experience. New ideas or newer ways of doing things were inspired by hearing what others are doing. The evident earnestness with which others seem to be applying themselves to the "cause" nullifies creeping feelings of loneliness.

For improving the next meeting, we might simply refine what we had this time. For example:

> The personal experiences which crept so naturally into what was supposed to be statements of purpose were much to my liking. The reports would be less time-consuming if we were allotted, say, twenty minutes from the outset. The time problem was aggravated because the men who opened-up set the pattern of things and the rest of us fitted-in more or less unconsciously.
>
> The papers we wrote made us concentrate -- to our own advantage -- on the guiding principles of our work to the end of seeing them translated into action. Perhaps next time, if there are to be papers, they could be on getting and holding members, or raising money, or working democratically within the organization.

Yes, I like the idea of regional staff meetings. They provide an opportunity for fellowship as well as a situation in which one learns from others. My suggestion regarding their frequency is one per year. Another meeting, or the same meeting, or a tri-state meeting involving lay leadership with the staff holds great potential for good.

The idea of secretaries attending staff meetings would serve to bring them into the family in a very real way. In addition, they would probably get an understanding of things that would be of value to them in carrying out the detailed responsibilities of the office.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

(Mrs.) R. S. Lyells
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

RSL:mfc

P. S.--It seems to me that I was the only one who had not been advised to send the narrative reports to you. I have not missed a single one, but I sent them to Grace.

I am sure my work in the office will be easier now that I have a full-time secretary -- as of June 1.

R. S. L.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1955 MAY 30 AM 10 19

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

TU ATLANTA

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1 AA09 DA067

D AUA077 PD=AUSTIN TEX 30 856AMC=

FRED ROUTH, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

EXPECT TO ARRIVE BY BUS FROM SOMERVILLE SOUTH CAROLINA OR WILL DRIVE TO MEETING JUNE FIRST IN AFTERNOON=

TOM SUTHERLAND=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JUN 13 1955

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

June 10, 1955

Dear Fred:

Have been on the go, go, go ever since Camp New Hope.

I forget about sending you the notice of our Executive Committee meeting. It meets next Tuesday, June 14, at 1:00 p.m. in Room 407, Alumni Building, Chapel Hill. Would be glad to have you come. Let me know.

Here are my answers to you questions about Camp New Hope:

1). The meeting was very definitely worth while. We need the exchange of ideas, information, and inspiration from such meetings.

2). I think the meeting was planned about right as far as schedule, topics and procedures were concerned. It might improve the meeting to bring in one or two specialists in this field for talks and discussions. In this case, however, we probably should have a longer conference--but no more than one day longer.

3). I think it would definitely be worthwhile to have semi-annual staff meetings.

4). I doubt the value of bringing in lay leadership to these staff conferences. A lot of our time would be wasted in a larger group with different interests, experience and responsibilities. I think it would be better to get the layman to attend meetings in their own states, with leadership from both the state and Atlanta staffs.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

JUN 28 1955

June 25, 1955

Dear Fred,

Enclosed is a copy of a piece of material I had you pilfer from the SRC's files. Thanks!

Here's my brief answers to your New Hope questions:

1. Meeting was most worthwhile & helpful. The value was two-fold I think. First, there was the value of psychological encouragement from the others i.e., "I'm not the only one facing these problems and others are trying to do the same thing." This would seem to be especially helpful to those executives just starting who see that it can be done.

   Secondly, the specific administrative & program ideas which were exchanged suggested many things that we need to consider carrying out here in Ga.

2. Improvement of next meeting — speaking frankly, I think that we directors were more interested in what the other states were doing & in what other directors thought than in ideas from the Atlanta staff. Don't be hurt — this is a natural reaction if you were in the place of one of us you'd probably say the same. As a positive suggestion I think the SRC staff presentations should have been a bit more concise in general.

Incidentally, I thought you did a wonderful job as moderator and discussion leader and you are to be congratulated for your ability to bring out the important items and to synthesize ideas at the end of presentations.

Next time consider allotting more time for "bull sessions" — non-directed informal talk about anything on anybody's mind. This would mean letting us put up an idea for positive and negative criticism. Or it might be submitting a problem and asking for suggested solutions from other executives. Pop "cure-alls" from the experts or the Atlanta staff should come only at the end of consideration of a problem — let us novices exercise our ingenuity on it. That way we think more.

~~Another suggestion would be~~ I wish I'd received more specific information from some of the other states. Foremost in my mind is just how Ky. has aided local school boards in desegregation plans. I'd like a list of suggestions, specific services rendered, etc. by consultants to local school bds. If this was brought out I must have missed it.

3. Of course this type meeting is + was a success. Semi-annually is the best spacing in my judgement — just like you've planned.

4. No, I don't think it best to have lay persons present - it would be too large a group. Of course there's a need for them to meet with us on this level. There's need for the staff meetings as we had it and for staff - lay meetings. But if we can't have both types of meetings I'd vote for the exclusive staff type rather than staff + lay meeting. In other words sharing of problems just between people who face the same problems is next to essential.

Here's another suggestion - area meeting of staff + lay leaders from probably no more than 3 states. I'd like to get together + learn more from Dr. Wells + his lay leaders. Miss. could probably benefit from both of us. The idea is states facing similar opposition + problems within the region meeting together.

Another suggestion - lets meet in a more centrally located area for the sake of Ark., Texas, Ga. etc. next time. Let us know if you'd like for Ala. to help out in this respect.

So much for New Hope + my off the cuff answers.

Am glad you + Harold can be with us on July 7 + 8. The schedule is Tri Cities

on Thurs., July 7 + Decatur on Fri. July 8. Both are evening meetings with people attending for the first time - the great majority are not members of the Ala. Council + haven't heard much about it. But we're interested in program ideas more than membership cultivation - unless Dr. Brown has written to the contrary.

We just received word from the ~~state~~ exec. NAACP see. that Huntsville is "ready" for bi-racial discussions whatever that means. anyway I called his reference, Dr. H.F. Drake, a med. dr. + son of college pres. Drake, + asked him to arrange a meeting for Sat. morning, July 8 for us. This isn't in your schedule + I'm asking if you can include it. He thinks he can get several key white leaders in on it + the negro leadership should be no problem. Please check with Harold to see if you both can afford to wait until around Sat. noon before starting for Atlanta. Huntsville is 30 mi. on the way from Decatur anyway if you drive.

If you'd can't make it I'll carry on alone. Dr. Brown (Tri Cities Chpm) + Mr. Martin (Dist. Chpm.) from the Tri-Cities will be with me for all three City meetings. I just hope you can schedule the third.

I'll be coming by train from Fiske to the Tri-Cities so can't offer you travel assistance as much as I'd like.

So far haven't been able to get a commitment from another person for Fiske. Jim Pierce has to teach.

Also the 1st meeting of our new state Bd. of Dir. will meet either on July 13th or 14th. The exact date will be set as soon as I get replies from the members as to which date is best. Which is best for you? Hope someone from over there can be with us. This is now a biennial affair. We had a couple of Exec. Com. meetings here since you were over but I haven't informed you as they were called on short notice + the membership of the new body (with an old name) is only 8 persons. Nothing significant has arisen in them with which you are not acquainted.

mon. aft.

This letter was interrupted by the necessity to run to Wadley, Ala. about 100 mi. from here toward Atlanta. We've worked up a Human Relations Council there appointed by the mayor & am trying to publicize it to the hilt. Somewhere someone let it out that I as an A.C.H.R. representative attended so we've gotten publicity. This has been good pub. but it would have been far better for it to have appeared as a local spontaneous idea.

Because of all this I'll be late for Fisk.

Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

BV

Notes re Dictation

Time available

Jane Martin - Can take dictation - has charge of the correspondence and subject file.
Spends about ½ hour on filing; would be available remainder of the day for dictation and transcribing.

Marie Saxon - Does not take dictation - has charge of clipping file and filling of orders for literature.
When work is up-to-date, would be available for a little more than ½ day for copy work.

Evelyn Kirby- Does not take dictation - has charge of all mailing lists, enters new names, corrects addresses, operates addressing machine.
When work is up-to-date, would be available for approximately ½ for clerical assignments.

Time available amounts to the full time of two stenographers for each work day. Therefore, it will be possible to provide approximately two full days of service per week for each executive staff member and assistant. (Time divided between Dr. Reid, Mrs. Tilley, Miss Price, Mr. Warwick, and Miss Clay.) Some time should be reserved for stenographic service for Dr. Johnson and for emergency assignments by Mrs. Tillison.

Dictation Schedule

Nothing has been done in connection with establishing a dictation schedule except for informal discussions with staff members.

Executive staff and assistants might send to the office manager a memorandum containing the following information:

(1) An estimate of the time of stenographer needed.
(2) Days on which time should be assigned. and time of day they should report.
(3) Services desired other than stenographic.

This information would then be used in working out some kind of a schedule. To be followed. Any emergency assignments will be taken up with Mrs. T.

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF CONTENTS OF OFFICE MANUAL

I. ORGANIZATION

(1) By-Laws and Charter
(2) Officers
(3) Board of Directors
(4) Executive Committee
(5) Standing Committees
(6) Staff
(7) Fellows
(8)

II. GENERAL POLICIES

(1) Hours of work
(2) Vacations, sick leave, holidays (already in) — being drafted
(3) Transportation, etc.
(4) Salary scales and job classifications (?)
(5)

III. OFFICE PROCEDURES

(1) Mail
  (a) incoming — dater used. ✓ — Letters cleared by 4:30 only 2 people use
  (b) outgoing (use of metering machine) ✓ Box for outgoing.
(2) Central calendar ✓
(3) Telephone
  (a) Messages — Form used ✓
  (b) Long distance calls — Form ✓ who makes calls
(4) Sign out slip ✗
(5) Itinerary slip ✗
(6) Mailing lists ✓
  (a) addressing machine ✓
  (b) change of address form
(7) Files
  (a) outline of system used ✓
  (b) clippings - correspondence
  (c) rules
  (d) daily file ✓
  (e) tickler file ✓

  Out folder - all out thru' y.m.
  file material should be perm. material (destroy if no value)
  dated - marked BRC + how used
  File box - How to file

(8) Library
  (a) system of cataloging (or indexing) ✗
  (b) rules of circulation ✗
(9)
(10)

✓ already
✗ yet to be done
— in process

IV. CURRENT SCHEDULES

(1) Saturday duty ✓
(2) Luncheon schedules ✓
(3) Dictation schedules ✗

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Staff meetings

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to The Staff

June 20

There will be a short staff conference next Monday morning, June 24, at 10 o'clock. Meeting will be held in the conference room and will last about 30 minutes.

GBT
MFS
JN.

HS
MS
AW
JNM

G.B.W.
CHC
LMB

ITINERARY SLIP

_____ _____
Name Method of Transportation

Leaving Atlanta_____
Date

Visiting: (Please list below the names of places, with addresses at which you can be reached.) **Inclusive Dates**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Will return to the office on_____ at_____ o'clock.
Date

Questions to answer —
from New Hope meeting —

1. Was meeting worthwhile? Why?

2. How can we improve future meetings?

3 Do you like the idea of semi-annual staff meetings.

4 what about bring state lay-leaderships to Nort one?

This is to be camp tra[illegible] and hiking shoes (for short explorations!). Nights will be cool, so come prepared. Bring your own blankets and pillows if needed. Bring any camp equipment you own. Knife is a must.

How to Get to Camp New Hope

Camp New Hope is located adjacent to New Hope Presbyterian Church, which is midway between Hillsboro, Chapel Hill and Durham, N.C. The camp is owned and operated by Orange Presbytery, Presbyterian Church, U.S.

Camp New Hope signs mark the roads from Highway 70 west of Durham, N.C. 86 south of Hillsboro, and from the middle of Chapel Hill.

The camp mail address is Rt. 2, Chapel Hill, N.C. The express office is Chapel Hill.

~~We can arrange transportation from Raleigh-Durham Airport, Durham, Chapel Hill, or Hillsboro.~~

The camp phone is Chapel Hill 9-9352.

Address all inquiries to:

Rev. John E. Ensign, Director or
Jack Hudson, Business Manager
Camp New Hope, Rt. 2, Chapel Hill, N.C.

I will ____ attend the Camp New Hope meeting on June 1, 2 and 3.

I will arrive by _____

at _____.

I (will) (will not) need to be picked up.

Signature _____

New Hope Letters TG:

~~Burman~~

Alabama. Robert Hughes — Dear Bob ✓

~~Hold~~ Dr. James Pierce — Dear Dr Pierce ✓ ~~spl letter~~
Chief Consultant

Arkansas - Nat Griswold - Dear Nat ✓
Mercer Dear Mr. Mercer ✓

Florida - Hold

Ga. Dr. Guy Wells Dear Guy ✓
Mr. Pitts Asst. Dir - Dear Mr. Pitts - ✓

Ky - ✓ Mrs. Dagen — Dear Mrs. Dagen - spl letter ✓ +2
and at least 2 Consultants

La. Milton Vigo — Dear Milt ✓

Miss. Mrs R Lagelly — Dear Ruby ✓

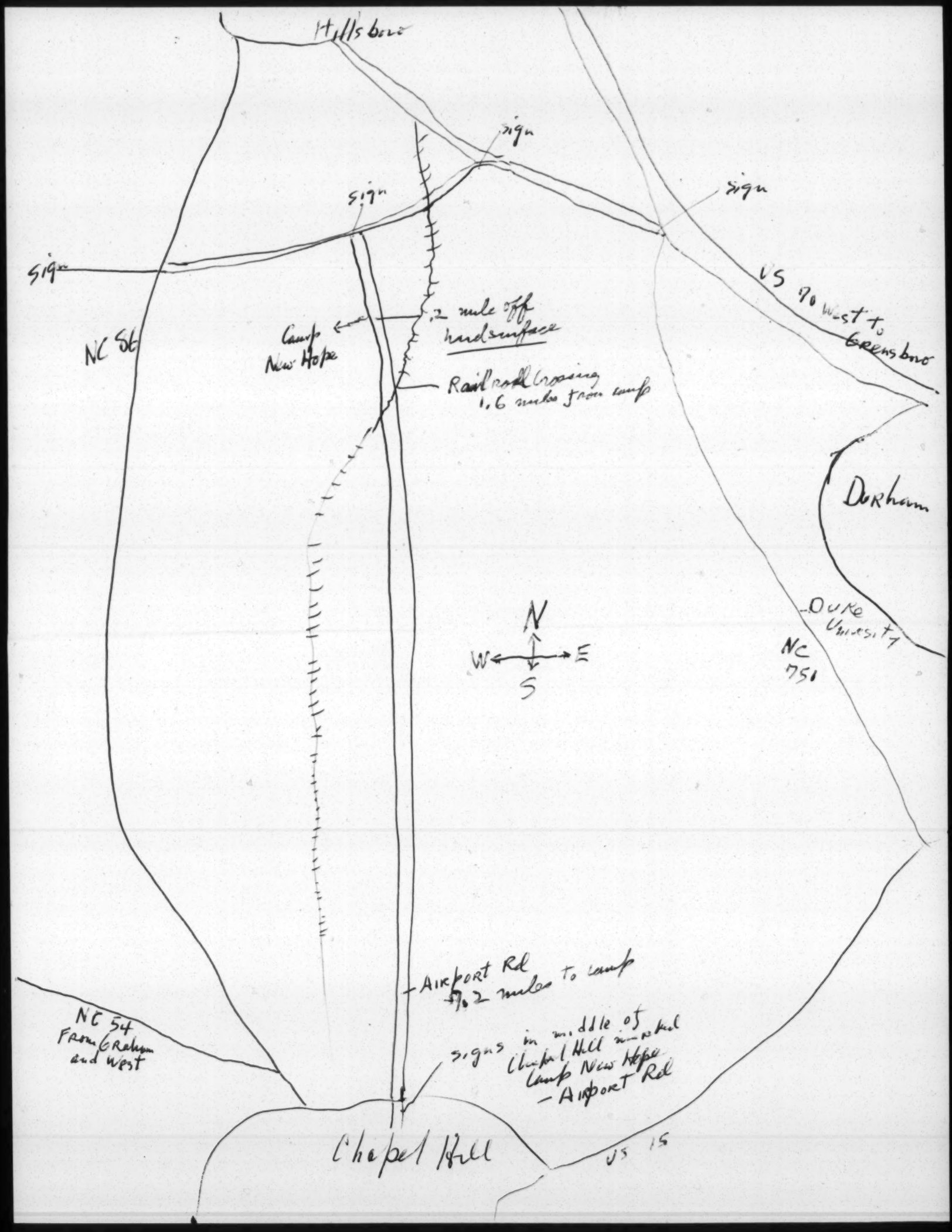
NC Mr. Harry S Jones Dear Harry ✓

SC. Mrs. Alice Spencer Dear Alice ✓

Tenn Hold

Texas Tom Sutherland - Dear Tom ✓

Va. ~~Hold~~ ~~Jakle~~ Marion - Presby church. Bon Air, Richmond, Va.
~~Mr~~ — Cooper - Hampton Court, -


Hillsboro
sign
sign
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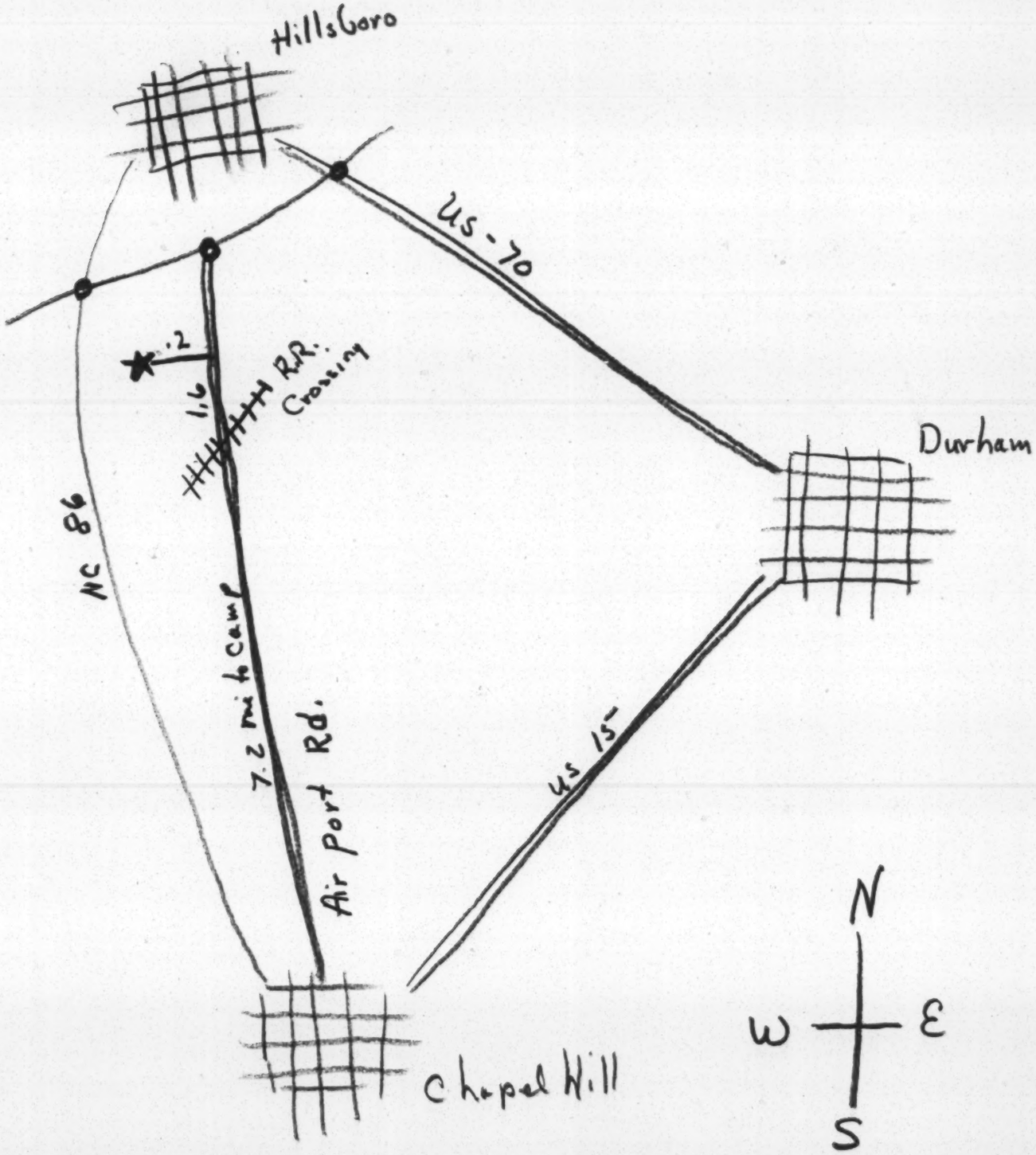
US 70 West to Greensboro
.2 mile off hard surface
Camp New Hope
NC St
Railroad Crossing 1.6 miles from camp
Durham
Duke University
N
W
E
S
NC 751
Airport Rd ±1.2 miles to camp
NC 54 From Graham and West
signs in middle of Chapel Hill directed Camp New Hope - Airport Rd
Chapel Hill
US 15

★ Camp New Hope ★



• Signs - "Camp New Hope"

September 6, 1944

Confidential

To: The Executive Directors, Southern Regional Council

From: Margaret L. Fisher, Director of Public Relations Margaret L. Fisher

Subject: SRC Office Operations

Rec'd 9/15/44

The attached memoranda will supplement the several discussions we have had on the above subject, both prior and subsequent to my appointment to the staff of the Southern Regional Council.

It is my understanding that during this period in which we are awaiting a move into larger quarters and the consequent expansion of our staff, certain adjustments and changes in office operation are under consideration. It would seem that benefit will be derived by pooling our various ideas. The attached suggestions for discussion are respectfully submitted in the hope that they will be of assistance in developing the smooth-running machinery in which we are all interested.

These proposals are based upon my own years of experience in personnel work and business management. They are submitted with two major objectives in mind: 1) maximum efficiency at minimum cost and effort; and 2) the most satisfactory and pleasant working relationships possible -- the two, of course, being interdependent.

My concern about the over-all delegation of work is indicated in the attached memorandum entitled Suggestions for Discussion Regarding SRC Office Operations; my particular concern is indicated in a separate memorandum that outlines my conception of the duties and responsibilities of the Director of Public Relations, which position I hold.

Dr. Johnson ✓

Dr. Reid

Attachment #1
September 6, 1944

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION REGARDING SRC OFFICE OPERATIONS

I. Organization

A. A detailed survey of all administrative, clerical, and mechanical operations performed at the present time should be made. This can be done by requesting each member of the administrative office force to write an informal, detailed description of every duty performed, such descriptions to be analyzed, supplemented, and amended as required. This survey would provide the base for such adjustments and changes as may be deemed advisable.

B. The survey should be carefully analyzed with the aim of securing maximum efficiency at minimum cost: Is this operation necessary? Is it a duplication? If so, is it warranted? Should a new technique be employed? Is this in accordance with modern business principles? Are the effort and cost involved worth the result? Et cetera.

C. Based upon the findings obtained under A and B, a detailed schedule of required operations and proposed methods should be drawn up.

D. When the required operations and proposed methods are established, job descriptions should be prepared for each position presently existing and for those which will be created in the near future. These descriptions should clearly define the duties and responsibilities involved, and should contain assignment of all basic operations. The development of each should take into account: 1) the natural relationship of certain specific tasks; 2) equitable distribution of the total work load; and 3) particular aptitudes of individuals.

II. Specific Operations

It is important that each executive staff member have as complete information as possible about the performance of the SRC. Circulation of correspondence

and regular staff conferences are two of the best methods whereby all may be intelligently informed. All official correspondence should be available for scanning. (Of course, confidential correspondence by the Executive Directors is to be included only at their discretion.) It is also important that the staff have access to the official files and a general knowledge of the literature available for distribution or reference.

A. Mail

1. Initial distribution of incoming mail for handling

Inasmuch as official mail is organizational, a system of central receipt is manifestly the most satisfactory. Under the direction of the Executive Director, initial and immediate distribution of all official incoming mail should be made in accordance with the established areas of work of the executive staff, regardless of the addressee. The subject-matter should be the consideration. For example, if the Director of Public Relations receives a letter which is not within the jurisdiction of public relations, that letter should be referred to the proper executive for handling. (Care should be exercised that the letter is circulated to the addressee for information, either before or after handling. In the event such circulation takes place before handling, it should be understood that the letter will be returned at once for proper assignment.)

It is recommended that one person be charged with the responsibility of opening and sorting all official mail, and routing all routine matters. It is thought that the secretary to the Executive Director would be the logical person to perform that work. It is recommended that all official correspondence, other than routine matters, be assigned to the proper executive for handling by the Executive Director, or by his secretary under his direction, as he may deem advisable.

A general routing system for initial handling of mail might be set up along the following pattern:

To the Executive Directors:	All matters pertaining to over-all policy; structure and organization; development and execution of operating and action programs; research projects; committee meetings; conferences; executive administration; personnel matters; etc.
To the Director of Public Relations:	All matters pertaining to press, radio, group, private, and public informational and promotional work; distribution of literature and so forth.
To the Secretary-Treasurer:	All matters pertaining to business operation and finance; contributions; fees; subscriptions; membership inquiries and acceptances; contracts; rentals; purchases of equipment and supplies; accounts; etc.

2. Dirculation of Mail

All official correspondence which may have bearing upon the work of executive staff members, or which may contain helpful or needed information should be circulated to the executive staff. It is recommended that the initials of the persons to whom mail is to be circulated for information be placed on the upper right-hand corner in the order it is to be circulated, and that each person mark his or her initial after reading. This latter practice will indicate to the file clerk that all necessary circulation has been completed before an item is filed.

Many organizations have found the establishment of a chronological reader file the most effective means of circulating outgoing correspondence, and thus keeping the staff currently informed on official activities. Such a file contains an extra copy of all outgoing correspondence, assembled daily, and circulated for scanning.

In the event there has been some over-sight in circulation, or an executive has need of it, previous correspondence can be requested from the central files. Aside from the value of presenting each day's written transactions in one orderly spot, a reader file has other advantages: notations can be made by the file clerk as to the central filing of data which might be difficult to locate at some future time; unexpected extra carbon copies are available if one is needed at a later date (notations should be made of any removed); it is another source of contacts, names, addresses, etc.
The establishment of a daily reader file is strongly recommended.

3. An orderly schedule of distribution and pick-up of mail to and from each executive's desk should be established.

B. Staff Conferences

1. Regular executive staff conferences should be held weekly, if possible, or at regularly scheduled intervals. In addition to the matters discussed at the determination of the Executive Directors, helpful information may be shared among staff members.

2. A full staff conference should be held monthly or as directed by the Executive Directors, at which time a short resume of the work of the Council would help to keep every one informed. Such conferences would be a booster for morale, and would tend to make each employee feel an important part of the total program. Secretaries and clerks should be encouraged to make suggestions concerning changes in procedures or regulations which they feel would facilitate operations. Free and hearty discussions should be invited during these sessions.

C. Files

1. A central filing system, containing all official correspondence, should be established. All active files in the office should be integrated. A simple subject-alphabetical system is recommended.

2. Materials drawn from the file and held should be charged out.
3. Unfiled correspondence should be kept in a specified place known to all. Any withdrawals should be noted.
4. The files and records of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation should be indexed as to subject, physically assembled in one location, and set aside for reference purposes. The index should be cross-referenced to the current files. (Exception: records of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching should be integrated into the active files.)

D. Literature

1. A current inventory of literature should be maintained.
2. A master file of all publications of the SRC should be established for record and display purposes.
3. The literature of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation should be inventoried, obsolete materials eliminated, and the balance absorbed by distribution as rapidly as possible.
4. A master file of all publications of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation should be assembled and kept for permanent record and display purposes.
5. A card index system should show Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Southern Regional Council, and other publications on hand for distribution. This index may also be used for inventory purposes.
6. A card index system should show all publications received from other organizations.
7. The office library should be put in order and a simple card index established for reference.

E. Miscellaneous

1. A reasonable petty cash fund should be kept on hand in the office safe. This would not only provide a time-saving convenience for the staff, but would set up a safeguard against sudden and unexpected trips or emergencies.

2. A supply of stamps should be available after hours or on Saturdays or holidays.

3. The office should be officially and regularly open on Saturday mornings. A skeleton staff consisting of one executive and one secretary should be present on a rotating system until such time as the Executive Directors find the volume of work requires the full staff.

4. All general office supplies should be readily accessible to the entire staff, with no supervised dispensation. There is no reason why the staff should have to ask for carbon paper, pencils, erasers, paper clips, etc., from office stock. Our secretaries are employed as intelligent adults, and are qualified to know best when they need a new typewriter ribbon or other daily supplies. All such supplies should be centrally stored in orderly fashion, and should be freely available to all who need them at their convenience.

III. Personnel

A. Secretarial

1. It is recommended that definite assignment of specific secretaries to the executive staff members be made, subject only to special calls from the Executive Directors. Such an arrangement would

greatly facilitate the work of the executive, and would allow for the development of initiative and a sense of responsibility and individual self-respect on the part of the secretary.

2. The supervision of the secretary should rest with the executive(s) to whom she is specifically assigned, subject only to the general regulations and policies established by the Executive Directors. Divided authority places an insurmountable burden on the secretary, and creates unnecessary difficulties for the executive.

3. Where one secretary assists two executives, the executives and the secretary should work out a schedule which will be acceptable to all, and which will allow for adjustment to meet specific needs.

4. Accumulated and routine work which represents an over-flow from specific assignments should be absorbed by the entire secretarial force during slack periods. The responsibility for this over-flow should rest with one secretary, with the definite understanding that each will perform this work when she is not engaged by her immediate supervisor(s).

5. With certain established regulations, and in an organization of this size, a minimum of personnel supervision is required. Allowing the exercise of independent judgment insofar as practicable is in accordance with the best personnel methods. The advent of the "advisor" is fast supplanting the "supervisor."

6. As the staff expands, the executive(s) concerned should be consulted with regard to the selection and employment or assignment of his or her secretarial assistant.

B. Receptionist

The person selected to perform this most vital work should have a thorough knowledge of the organization, as well as poise, graciousness, and sound judgment. Today business has come to recognize this as a key job. The

reputation of an organization is greatly affected by the manner and competence of the individual meeting the public in person or by telephone.* Too much care cannot be exercised in the assignment of this work.

In addition to receiving visitors and handling telephone calls, it is recommended that the receptionist function as the file and record clerk until such time as these duties become too heavy. She should at this time be able to maintain the central filing system, the clipping file, card index of SRC and other publications and books on hand in the office library, and to perform such other related duties as may be assigned.

*NOTE: The telephone company may still offer a training course in the use of the business telephone. If so, it is an excellent one, and it is recommended that arrangements be made for the entire secretarial staff to take advantage of it.

Attachment #2

September 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM

Suggestions With Respect To The Functions Of The Director of Public Relations, Southern Regional Council

It is recognized that a degree of confusion and many delays are unavoidable in the development of any new organization. However, I am increasingly aware of the immediate need for a clear definition of operating areas, for the establishment of certain lines of authority, and for more intimate knowledge of Council action. Frequent difficulties and embarrassments, as well as decreased usefulness, are inevitable in the field of public relations when one is not thoroughly conversant with the activities of one's organization. It is important that such handicaps be eliminated if the public relations program of the Southern Regional Council is to become a forceful instrument in the accomplishment of our stated aims and purpose.

While in my capacity of Director of Public Relations I have no wish to interest myself in tasks which do not come within my jurisdiction (except as they may affect the organization in general or my work in particular), I have every wish to accept the responsibility for those tasks which fall within the established scope of public relations.

The job of public relations is generally described as covering the interpretation and promotion of the program or programs of an organization by working with individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions. Manifestly, the Southern Regional Council is largely a public relations enterprise, and therefore each member of its staff functions to a greater or lesser degree in that field. However, subject to the limitations of established policies and executive administration, there are certain specific tasks which clearly fall within the jurisdiction of the Director of Public Relations. Those would include: contacts with the press, radio, and other groups and individuals through which information can

be channeled; the distribution of literature and dissemination of information; promotional work with individuals and groups; et cetera.

As stated above, there will of necessity be some over-lapping in the performance of some of these duties; however, duplications or conflicts can be adjusted through natural elasticity and cooperation. The possibility of such over-lappage should not interfere with the delegation of certain specified areas of work.

In order that the public relations program may become an organic part of the Council's activities, it is necessary that there be a broad, systematic, and current exchange of information with respect to organization, programs, contacts, and other matters which have bearing upon the continuous development of the Southern Regional Council.

Therefore, your early attention is invited to the following suggested changes in procedure which are submitted for executive consideration and action:

1. The following to be referred to the Director of Public Relations for handling:

   a) All correspondence and/or contacts with press, radio, groups, organizations, institutions, or individuals, of an informational or promotional nature.

   b) All requests for literature, publications, and informational and promotional materials, written or verbal.

   NOTE: In the event joint action with the Executive Director (s) is advisable, or in the event the Executive Director(s) desire(s) to handle certain specific matters, that should be indicated on the initial distribution slip, with a request for conference or immediate return.

2. The following to be circulated to the Director of Public Relations for her information:

   a) All information concerning new members.

   b) All information concerning contributions.

   c) All correspondence with cooperating agencies.

d) All incoming pamphlets, bulletins, news-letters, etc., from other organizations.

e) All data concerning programs or organizational activities of the SRC or related agencies.

f) Other matters at the discretion of the Executive Directors.

3. That whenever practicable, the Director of Public Relations have the opportunity of participating in conferences with or meeting official visitors, where future contacts may or should be involved.

SRC - Publications

Memo to: Dr. Johnson 9/11/45

From: Warwick

After a study of SRC's various publications and their circulation, I have worked out the rough details of a plan of reorganization of our informational and publicity methods which I submit to you for reference to the executive committee if you consider the suggestions worthwhile and applicable to SRC's policies.

PAMPHLETS AND FOLDERS:

The pamphlets which have been published by SRC so far are valuable, but they seem to me to be designed for reading by a rather limited audience; they are for the most part too long and too "scholarly" for the average reader. What troubles me most about this approach is that most of these pamphlets would be read only by people who for the most part are deeply interested in the problems of southern development and race relations and are already convinced of the very points the pamphlets seek to drive home. They are already "on our side," in other words.

It seems to me that if SRC is to accomplish real results in improving the South's problems, especially in race relations, we must reach down into the broad levels and touch the typical southerner with all his typical prejudices and misconceptions. This hinges on a matter of SRC general policy, I realize, and the board members must decide whether this broad approach is to be followed.

Assuming that SRC does want to reach out to influence all types and classes of southerners, I would suggest we establish the following system for our publications:

First, we would divide our publications into two classifications -- Popular booklets and folders, brief, simplified and catchy, designed to be read by average people; Study Manuals, written more fully, detailed and documented, designed to be used by groups organized on the community level to study seriously the problems we analyze.

Second, we would provide for a broad, unlimited membership or something equivalent to membership, and launch promotion drives to bring thousands of people within SRC's orbit. The unlimited membership might be designated as "associate membership" or, if that is not feasible, it might be simply in the form of subscription to SRC's publications.

The first part of this plan, involving Study Manuals, leads to the question of organizing community study groups. This, of course, is outside the realm of public relations and would have to be left to the officers, directors and active members in the field for organization and guidance. But the publid relations and publication work could be geared to that activity. I would suggest that we plan to publish, at regular quarterly intervals if possible, Study Manuals based on a thorough survey and analysis of some single southern problem. From this material we would digest a quick-reading, hard-punching Popular pamphlet or leaflet to be distributed by the thousands through labor unions, church groups and civic and other organizations. The Study Manual for organized study groups would follow shortly after. (Both could of course be publicized through the press.) We would plan each of these several months in advance to leave plenty of time for a thorough-going survey of the problem and a complete presentation of its findings in Popular pamphlets and Study Manuals.

In addition to this two-way presentation, we could publish as time and conditions warrant various other Popular pamphlets and perhaps those extra, detailed studies which may not fit into the main study program.

To tie all this into the second part of the suggestion -- broadening and increasing our audience -- we could offer to "associate members" or "subscribers" copies of both Popular pamphlets and Study Manuals, plus The Southern Frontier, for their annual subscription.

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER:

The Southern Frontier, like the SRC pamphlets, at the present time has the disadvantage of reaching a limited, select audience. I am strongly convinced that it too must be circulated widely and designed more toward popular consumption if SRC is to accomplish its purpose. The establishment of the "associate" or "subscription" membership would make it possible for us to reach and influence the prejudice and indifference we seek to abolish. To do this, however, we must make The Southern Frontier more readable and more timely. May I offer the following suggestions for that purpose:

We have many "subscribers" now who are not SRC members

First, reduce the format to pocket-size (about 6" by 9"), about half the present page-size. The present four-page sheet is rather slim and unimpressive; even if we published approximately the same volume of matter in ordinary issues we would have eight pages instead of four, a thicker and somewhat more imposing, as well as more handy, magazine. And when we had more than the usual amount of copy, we could increase the pages to twelve or even to sixteen without difficulty. One great advantage in the greater number of pages, even though they are smaller, is the opportunity it gives the editor for playing up more articles at the top of a page and making a more attractive layout.

would raise price of 5-7.

Second, publish The Southern Frontier with about the same volume of copy -- in eight to twelve pages -- regularly, but expand it ~~into the~~ at quarterly intervals ~~issues~~ into a special issue devoted entirely to some phase of southern problems or southern development. This would be a big issue, still pocket-size, with many pages devoted to special articles, illustrations, charts and statistics pointing up the theme of that particular issue. Each such issue, of course, would have to be planned months ahead. I would suggest that the quarterly special issues cover the same theme used in the Study Manuals and that they be published at about the same time.

Thus, with the chief Popular pamplets, the Study Manuals and the special quarterly issues of The Southern Frontier it would be possible for the entire effort of the SRC staff and our co-workers to be concentrated on a single thorough-going study of a particular southern problem or group of associated problems. The Popular pamphlets would reach thousands of non-members and non-subscribers, the Southern Frontier Quarterly would present the details of the problem to as many thousands of members and subscribers as we may be able to enroll, and the Study Manuals would stimulate organized thought, and perhaps action, at the community level. If carried through energetically and broadly, it should help the South move toward the solution of its troubles.

To sustain reader interest in the regular issues of The Southern Frontier, which must compete with the radio, the movies and high-pressure advertising for attention, we should have to liven up each number with at least one pertinent main article each month, along with briefer articles and studies on subjects timely and close to current southern interest which are not broad enough to be used for the Quarterly issues.

It will take a little time, of course, to get our research and editorial operations into gear for such a plan, but it seems to me that if we start laying the groundwork early this fall we should be ready to launch our general plans by the first of the year — starting our membership (or subscription) promotion in the late fall if possible; publishing The Southern Frontier in its new, pocket-size format beginning with the January issue; and planning to publish our first Quarterly number in March, with the first Study Manual to go out at about the same time, and with the Popular pamphlet on the selected theme having been distributed two or three weeks in advance.

Third, for the psychological purpose of arresting attention and support, I would suggest that we change the name of The Southern Frontier if it can possibly be done. The present name is none too arresting. The only name I have in mind so far is "The New Frontier." That word "new" is forever effective, somehow; and to me it gives a more forward-looking tone to our publication. I believe it would help a great deal, especially for the purpose of launching our new publication program.

For the promotion of the new plan and the enlistment of new members (or subscribers) on a large scale, I have in mind a leaflet to go out widely by direct-mail and through available cooperating organizations, to "sell" average southerners on our organization and publications. In line with that, may I repeat a thought I have suggested to you before. Most of SRC's previous publications have concentrated on race relations. I know that this is the prime purpose, in a sense, for which SRC was founded. Yet I believe that -- from a public relations point of view -- if we concentrate a good part of our efforts on southern problems of a general nature, and by this win the interest and support of average southerners, it will put us in a stronger position to throw our weight -- and give us more weight to throw -- into the scales for better race relations. In other words, if we become clearly identified in the public mind with a movement to improve the South in general, we shall be more readily received and heeded when we attack the race problem; on the other hand, I believe that if we become identified in the public mind as an organization concerned almost solely with race relations we may be weakened by the southern tendency to pin a "crackpot" label on anything that resembles a "crusade" group. If people think we are working for the South as a whole they will listen when we talk about better race relations. Inasmuch as there is strong support for the belief that the status of the Negro in the South cannot be raised much without first raising the status of the South as a whole I believe this approach can make good sense. For example, I would suggest that our first Quarterly number and Study Manual cover some such broadly significant problem as industrial development and how much and what kind the South needs to raise its entire economic level.

#

MEMORANDUM

November 30, 1945

To: The Staff

From: I. B. T.

Some questions have come up recently concerning capitalization of such words as south, southern, state, federal, etc. So that we may be consistent in the use of capitals, I am suggesting that we follow these rules, some of which I have taken from The Secretary's Handbook by Traintor and Monro and from Modern Grammar at Work by Watts.

Names of points of the compass (north, south, etc.) are capitalized when they denote a region. Example: The South needs industrialization.

Such nouns are not capitalized when they indicate a direction - as: Turn north when you reach the bridge.

Capitalize southern, northern, etc. when used as part of proper names to designate a world division; do not capitalize such words when used to indicate parts of states. Examples: Northern Italy, Western Asia, western New York, southern Florida

Such words as southern, northern, etc. are not usually capitalized when merely descriptive in character, such as: eastern fashions, etc. but for our use in Council letters, and etc., I am suggesting that whenever the word southern is used to express a quality or characteristic of the South, ~~that~~ the word southern be capitalized. (This would apply to eastern, northern, and western also). Examples:

Southern economy	Southern farmers
Southern politics	Southern States
Southern customs	Southern leadership

However, do not capitalize the word southern, when used in a general way, such as:

southern part of the state
follow the southern route

Always capitalize nouns referring to the inhabitants of different sections of the country: Southerner, Northerner, etc.

The word state is capitalized when used with a name of a state or when used in the place of the name: State departments, State rights, State of Florida, etc.

Do not capitalize government when referring to that of a state in the United States. Capitalize government when used synonymously with the U. S. Government or when referring to that of a foreign nation. As:

a Government official
the Italian Government

Capitalize Federal when referring to the U. S. Government or Constitution. Examples:

the Federal Government
the Federal Constitution
Federal laws

In titles of books, magazines, and articles, it is conventional to capitalize the first word and all other words except prepositions containing less than four letters. A preposition of less than four letters is capitalized also if it stands last in the title.

Quotation marks are used to enclose titles of articles in magazines, poems, lectures, etc.; for titles of books italics are preferred. Titles of books, magazines, and newspapers should be underlined to denote italics.

SRC -
Staff Memorandum

M E M O R A N D U M

December 19, 1945

To: The Staff

From: I.B.T.

The attached memorandum is one which I have drawn up concerning SRC policies on vacations, sick leave, etc. Would you please look it over and let me have your comments and suggestions.

When you have read the memo, please pass it on to another staff member.

Records have been kept of vacations taken since the organization of the Council in February, 1944. For purposes of computing vacations, this plan of accumulating vacation time may be retroactive to February, 1945.

POLICIES RE:

HOLIDAYS

VACATIONS

SICK LEAVE

LEAVE WITHOUT PAY

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Policies of the Southern Regional Council with regard to holidays, vacations, sick leave, leave without pay, and termination of employment are set forth in the following pages, together with the procedure for requesting leave and keeping records.

Holidays

The office of the Southern Regional Council is closed on the following holidays:

New Year's Day

Independence Day

Labor Day

Armistice Day (World War II)

Thanksgiving Day

Christmas Day (and whenever practical, a hald day Christmas Eve)

Whenever a holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday may be taken.

- - - - - - - -

General Policies

Each employee of the Southern Regional Council who is serving in a permanent status earns both vacation and sick leave at the rate of one work day for each full month of service. Vacation and sick leave are not granted to Part-time employees or to temporary employees who are working on an hourly or per day basis. A temporary employee who subsequently is employed on a permanent basis will be credited with any accumulated vacation or sick leave as he may have accrued on the date of permanent employment.

Records are kept by the Office Manager of all absences from the office on work days. The attached form is used for this purpose.

An employee will be charged with vacation or sick leave only for absences on those days upon which he would otherwise work and receive pay. No charge will be made against vacation for absence on holidays, Saturdays, Sundays, or other non-work days.

An employee who is absent from the office on official business is not considered on leave.

RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT

Name _____ Phone No. _____

Address _____

Nearest Relative _____

Date of Employment _____ Position _____

Date Employment Terminated _____ Reason _____

Salary at beginning of employment _____ Per _____. Increases - (Give dates and amounts) _____

RECORD OF VACATION, SICK LEAVE, ETC.

Dates From	To	Number of Work Days	Vacation	Sick Leave	Other (Please explain)

Comments: _____

SRC [redacted]8

Vacation

Employees of the Southern Regional Council may take their vacation at any time that will least interfere with the efficient operation of the office. Request for vacation should be made in writing to the Office Manager (on SRC-7 "Record of Leave") at least ten days prior to the time the vacation is desired. This will allow time for securing approval of the Executive Director, which is necessary in some instances.

Vacation may not be granted for periods less than a half day.

If not taken, vacation may accumulate up to 24 work days (or vacation accrued during two years of service). Accrued vacation in excess of 24 days will be forfeited.

*If an employee resigns or is asked to resign from his position, he is entitled to receive pay for all of his accrued vacation which has not been taken, up to, and including, the date of his leaving.

Sick Leave

Sick leave with pay is allowed whenever an employee is incapacitated for performance of duties due to sickness, injury, or when some member of his immediate family has a contagious disease.

Notification of absence on account of sickness shall be given to the Office Manager as soon as possible on the first day of absence. On the first day of work after an illness, employees will turn in "Record of Leave" to the O.M.

Sick leave may accumulate up to a total of 48 work days (or sick leave accrued during four years of service). Untaken sick leave beyond this total is forfeited.

No records of sick leave have been kept prior to the date of this memorandum. For purposes of computing sick leave, accumulation of sick leave for all persons employed prior to October 1, 1945, will start on that date.

If an employee has a serious illness which keeps him away from the office for a period of time beyond the sick leave accrued to his credit, the Executive Director may approve either of the following plans:

(1) Leave without pay, after all accumulated sick leave and vacation have been exhausted.

(2) Sick leave advanced, up to 20 work days, with the understanding that the employee will remain with the Council until sick leave has been earned, or that adjustment will be made in final salary.

For employees of long standing the Executive Director may grant special sick leave with pay (in addition to regular sick leave accrued) not in excess of 20 working days, ~~this~~, to be granted in special instances of serious disability or illness, and after all accumulated vacation has been exhausted.

When sickness occurs within a vacation period, the period of illness may, upon presentation of a certificate of the attending physician, be charged as sick leave, and the charge against vacation reduced accordingly. Application for substitution of sick leave for vacation shall be made immediately after the expiration of the vacation period.

When an employee resigns, all accrued sick leave is forfeited at the time of resignation.

Maternity Leave

In cases of maternity leave, the Executive Director may grant leave of absence without pay for a period not to exceed ~~ten~~ eight months after all accrued sick leave and vacation have been taken.

For employees of long standing the Executive Director may grant part of this maternity leave with pay in addition to vacation and regular sick leave accrued. This special leave, which may not exceed 20 work days, may be granted only after all accrued vacation and sick leave have been taken, and when it is understood that the employee will return to her position.

Leave Without Pay

Leave without pay for reasons other than sick leave, may be granted with approval of the Executive Director after all accumulated vacation is exhausted.

An employee returning from leave of absence without pay will be credited with any accumulated sick leave he had accrued when granted leave of absence.

Termination of Employment

If an employee resigns his position with the Southern Regional Council, it is expected that minimum notice of two weeks will be given; if it is necessary to reduce the staff the employee laid off will be given at least two weeks notice. In instances of dismissal, where it seems advisable for the employee to leave immediately, he will be paid for the notification period.

As stated above, an employee whose services are terminated voluntarily or involuntarily will be paid for all of his accrued vacation at the time of his leaving. Any accrued sick leave is forfeited.

Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

SRC - Staff Memos

TO: Dr. Johnson

FROM: Ira De A. Reid, Margaret Price, J. O. Slade

DATE: March 1, 1946

RE: Activities during the month ending February 28, research in progress, and suggested research.

ACTIVITIES.

1. Information was sought at the Fulton County Court House on disposition of murder indictments by race of offender and victim, Fulton County, Georgia, from September, 1939 to December, 1945. It was determined that indictments and disposition of cases by race of the offender may be obtained from the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court by checking through the day ledger of cases. Race of the victim may, in most cases, be determined by consulting the file of cases in the Clerk's office or by consulting the card file in the Finger-Print Department, once the case number and mane of the offender are determined from the day ledger. However, no person not in the employ of the departments in question may have access to the files. The employees in the departments reported themselves too busy at the present time to do the checking for the Council.

2. Tables were constructed showing homicides in the United States, by states, by number by color by sex, and by rates per 100,000 population for 1942.

3. Bar and pie charts on Negro crime in selected places were constructed.

4. Data on education and economic conditions in the South were collected to supplement and bring up to date materials to be used in the Council's first

special quarterly issue of New South, adapted from Dr. Vance's book, All These People.

5. Analysis of the data on "A Survey of Reconversion" will be completed during the first week in March.

6. A report covering state and local transportation, conditions and recommendations, was prepared and submitted for and to the transportation committee of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS.

1. Analysis is being made of the public welfare reports of the thirteen states in the Southern Region.
A memorandum for the outline of the type of study being made was submitted in the January 28 report to the Executive Director. A revised memorandum on that study is attached.

SUGGESTED RESEARCH.

See report submitted January 28.

Gilcock

A Memorandum on the Study of Public Welfare Statistics in the Southern Region

In undertaking an analysis of the public welfare statistics of the Southern Region, general information should be gathered on the natural resources, the agricultural situation, and the character of business and industry in the several states comprising this region. For purposes of collation it would be helpful to collect information regarding certain general characteristics of the populations of the states in the region; viz., age, sex, racial composition, level of education, employment, income levels, per capita wealth (comparison of wealth of each state in the region to determine the relative ability of the taxpayers to support public welfare programs).

The public welfare study should cover the following areas: general administration (personnel, etc.); number and type of institutions and agencies provided for welfare services in each state in relation to size of population; types of assistance and services, such as, general relief grants, old age benefits, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, unemployment programs, foster care, medical services; total expenditure, by states, for public welfare; nature of state and county cooperation in supporting and maintaining welfare programs; amount of aid per case by type of need; average case load per professional or other worker; sources of funds: federal, state, and local.

The areas of social protection and services for veterans should be included in the inquiry.

In all of the welfare services, attention should be given to the rules and regulations governing eligibility and grants to the recipients of benefits.

Data necessary for the development of the background of the study could be procured from the Census and other similar sources. Other materials for the inquiry should be taken from the public welfare bulletins and reports of the states in the region. A critical examination of these bulletins and reports

would produce certain general patterns; tables and findings which could be used as bases for comparisons should be constructed. Analysis of the findings would also pose major problems and needs in public welfare in the various states, as well as it would present a basis for recommendations for states where public welfare services are inadequate.

COPY FOR SLADE AND PRICE

SRC - Staff Memos

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

FROM: Ira De A. Reid, Margaret Price, James O. Slade

DATE: April 1, 1946

RE: Activities during the month ending March 31, research in progress, and suggested research.

ACTIVITIES

The activities of the research staff during the month of March have been so varied — i.e., many preliminary and details tasks have been performed — that no project of considerable scope was completed during this thirty day period.

1. Study of Public Welfare. Data covering the various aspects of public welfare in the thirteen Southern States have been collected from Federal Social Security Bulletins and from annual public welfare reports of the thirteen states in the region. Analysis of these materials is to be made during the month of April. (In this connection it should be noted that a member of the research staff visited the Regional Office of the Social Security Board for the purpose of gathering some data on public welfare. Mr. Richard H. Lyle, Regional Director, evinced great interest in the SRC and asked that his office be put on the mailing list for SRC publications. He also put the SRC on the mailing list for Social Security publications.)

2. Analysis was made of the data gathered in the transportation division of the survey of the Jacksonville, Florida, Negro community.

3. Population estimates were requested from the Bureau of the Census covering these areas:

(1) estimates of the civilian population for the United States, by states, including and excluding armed forces in the United States and overseas.

(2) statistics on wartime changes in the population from 1940 to 1945 (increases and decreases), by states.

Note: These statistics were received April 2.

4. Statistics were collected on the number of Negro lawyers, doctors, teachers, government workers, etc., by states; the number of Negroes in the armed forces during World War II, and the number of Negroes killed in World War II. The figures were sent to Rev. L. J. Keels, pastor Duncan Baptist Church, Duncan, S. C., in reply to his letter of inquiry.

5. Study of Reconversion as it affects War Workers and Veterans.

A preliminary count, including 1821 individuals was tabulated by Mrs. Inez Johnson and her assistants in the fall of 1945. In January and February the research staff undertook an analysis of the tabulated data, and had partially completed it when Mr. Clyde Robinson turned over to the research staff his tabulations for approximately 1900 individuals. Since this larger sample invalidated the 1281-individual sample, work on the smaller sample was discontinued.

From Mr. Robinson's tabulations the research staff constructed preliminary analysis tables of 1940 and 1945 occupations of the total white sample population, by occupational background of the family of individuals in the sample, by 1945 age, by sex. Preliminary tables were also constructed to show occupational mobility of the individuals who were housewives in 1940, occupational skills of housewives who entered the labor market by 1945, and year each housewife entered some other occupation. Tables on housewives were constructed for each race.

No further work of analysis of the data has been done, since it is felt that the validity of the sample does not warrant conclusions which may be drawn. The research staff submits the following criticisms of the tabulated data:

(1) The distribution of the sample by race is not in keeping with the racial population distribution in the region. The ratio of the sample is approximately 50-50 for whites and Negroes; the ratio according to the 1940 Census (for the 13 Southern states) is approximately 4 to 1. Thus while conclusions may be drawn for

each race, no valid racial comparisons may be made, nor may the sample be considered as a whole.

(2) The distribution of the sample by the 1945 place of residence seems to be too heavily weighted in favor of urban places:

	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Small Cities	Rural Areas
White	286	187	191	161
Negro	177	428	113	110
Total	463	615	304	276

This maldistribution of the sample would thus invalidate any conclusions which might be drawn, using the total sample as a base.

(3) No tabulation was made on the basis of place of residence of individuals, with the result that the sample can not be broken by place of residence and separate analysis made of each segment: the analysis proceeds on the assumption that the total distribution by place of residence is sound, and as the above point shows, it is not sound. The place of residence break in the sample used in tabulation is the place of residence of the interviewee. This break is not valid in delineating place of residence, however, since interviewees gave information on members of families living in other towns. That is, a person living in a small city might give information on a son or daughter living in a large city; the tabulation would include in the small city category all individuals reported on by the resident of the small city, even though certain of the individuals might be residents of a city of another size.

(4) The occupational groups used in the tabulation — as Professional, Business, and Service; Normal Industrial; War Work; Government; Rural; Academic, Professional, and Trade School; and Not at paid work — include a wide variety of occupations. For instance, the group Professional, Business, and Services, includes occupations ranging from a sub-class called high professions, business executives,

and proprietor, to one including menial services, family cooks, maids, washerwomen, yard men, etc. Using in analysis the large groupings means that the widely varying sub-classes lose their identities, so that there is no adequate description of the sub-classes. To abolish the large groupings, however, results in too large and cumbersome a group for critical analysis, and in too thin a spread of individuals. Thus the occupational classes as set up in the study present a difficulty in analysis. The staff, in analyzing the data, regrouped some of the sub-classes, but the grouping is still cumbersome.

SUGGESTED RESEARCH

It is requested that the executive staff recommend to the research staff areas of suggested research so that the research staff may study such areas critically and in turn make further suggestions for study.

COPY FOR DR. TRIGG

SRC Research Staff

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

FROM: Ira De A. Reid, Margaret Price, James O. Slade

DATE: April 1, 1946

RE: Activities during the month ending April 30, 1946, research in progress, and suggested research

ACTIVITIES.

1. The major portion of the month of April was spent in analyzing and editing material from the survey of the Jacksonville, Florida, Negro community. To date, the following sections have been analyzed and edited:

(1) Population
(2) Health and Medical Care
(3) Transportation
(4) Housing
(5) Sanitation and Safety
(6) Recreation (Analysis of this material will be completed today).

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS.

1. Certain statistics on business and industry in Jacksonville, Florida, are being collected from the United States Census, 1940.

2. Analysis of public welfare reports and statistics is nearing completion.

SUGGESTED RESEARCH.

Analysis of Vital Statistics and data on education contained in annual state reports might yield some interesting and valuable information.

According to Mr. Warwick, the services of the research staff will probably be utilized in preparing certain data on education for use in the quarterly issue of New South .

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 3, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Something that I think needs doing is a pamphlet on the form of primary and election laws and practices in the Southern States.

Everyone supposes that general elections will become more and more important.

The recent experience in Georgia, and the Fifth District in particular, shows that this State conducts elections in a most unmodern way, and of course South Carolina does not even have a secret ballot. Besides elections, there is the pressing problem of the primaries.

I haven't any solution, but I would like to see somebody get out a critique of present laws and procedures and a model law. The things touched on would be, among many others, campaign expenditures; the financing of primaries and elections (publicly, instead of by candidate contributions); the counting of votes and the right of public access while counting is going on; the establishment of polling places in public buildings rather than in private stores; real protection for secrecy of the ballot; the prevention of the Savannah trick of separating polling places for the two races.

GSM

GSM.

1/28/'47

STAFF MEMORANDUM

Dr. Kimball Young, eminent sociologist, now professor at Queens College, will address a Forum at Atlanta University on Wednesday, February 5, at 8 P.M. Dr. Mozell Hill, of the Atlanta University Department of Sociology, has extended an invitation to SRC staff to hear Dr. Young.

GUY B. JOHNSON

February 20, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Leonard Haas
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Haas:

Here is a little item which I think it wise to pass on to you. My son, Guy Benton, Jr., who is a student at the University of North Carolina, has a fraternity brother named Cheatham whose father owns a large interest in the Dundee Mills at Griffin, Georgia. Young Cheatham probably talks more than he should and he occasionally reveals evidence of the activities of his father in trying to beat down labor unions and liberal individuals.

In a letter to me dated February 17 my son writes as follows:

> "My friend Cheatham is very gleeful that the trustees are getting "tough". He declares that an attack would have been made on you or the sociology department regardless of whether you had spoken Sunday or not. He would have us believe that there is "money and power", long-a-planning, ready to reduce the University to an insignificant college within two years. He also says that there will soon be a law-suit against the SRC in Atlanta with charges of something or other."

I think this means that someone is doing some snooping around, with the intention of trying to embarrass the Council. Of course we are not surprised.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

March 21, 1947

Memo to Dr. Mitchell -

From: IBT

Attached is a memorandum which briefly outlines the duties of Secretary-Treasurer of SRC as now set up.

I plan to write some rather full memoranda concerning appropriations, state divisions, the financial records, procedure followed in connection with memberships, the bookkeeping system, and if I havethe time I will write a brief memo on the duties assigned to each member of the clerical staff.

I believe that this kind of information will be helpful to the new person coming in.

Copy to Dr. Johnson.

SRC - Staff Memos

DUTIES OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Duties as set up in the By-laws:

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, in books provided for the purpose; he shall see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws, or as required by law; he shall be custodian of the records and of the corporate seal or seals of the corporation; he shall see that the corporate seal is affixed to all documents, the execution of which, on behalf of the corporation, under its seal, is duly authorized, and when so affixed may attest the same; and, in general, he shall perform all duties as, from time to time, may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or by the by-laws.

The Treasurer shall have charge of and be responsible for all funds, securities, receipts and disbursements of the corporation, all moneys or other valuable effects in such banks, trust companies, or other depositaries as shall, from time to time, be selected by the Board of Directors; he shall render to the President and to the Board of Directors annually, and at other times whenever requested, an account of the financial condition of the corporation; and, in general, shall perform all the duties incident to the office of a treasurer of a corporation, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors.

Duties as inherited from Miss Clay:

Complete charge of memberships and supervision of Mrs. Hill, whose job is to take care of the details involved. This involves briefly, receiving new memberships, writing letters welcoming new members, collecting annual dues, acknowledging receipt of same, seeing that proper records are kept, making special reports to the Board, writing special letters to those members who make contributions, etc.

In charge of New South subscriptions, responsible for getting out notices whenever subscriptions have expired.

Correspondence with the Secretaries or Chairmen of the state divisions and affiliates about memberships, any financial transactions, cultivation of new members, or general information about Council procedures.

Correspondence with the Field Secretaries (or conferences with them), keeping them posted on happenings in the Atlanta office, passing on information they should have in connection with their field work, making plans for clerical work on special jobs for them, etc.

Writing letters to certain individuals asking for contributions, acknowledging recript of same, when received. Correspondence with funds or other organizations in regard to appropriations, reminding them that grants are due, acknowledging receipt of money when received. (All this may be implied in the duties listed in the by-laws.)

Duties which IBT added:

Office management duties such as: Seeing that general office polities are carried out, working out office procedures, writing office manual, etc.

General supervision of clerical staff, employing new clerical personnel (on approval of Executive Director), interviewing applicants and checking references, assigning special work, working out new schedules, some personnel counselling with staff, etc.

SRC - Staff Memoranda

MEMORANDUM

March 28, 1947

Re: Correspondence and Pamphlet Files

In December, 1945 I asked Jane Martin (who was then doing the filing) to write a memo concerning our agreement re filing information requests. A copy of this memo is attached, and the procedure as outlined is still in effect.

You will note on page two of this memo describes the separate daily file on requests for information. This should be kept in order to get an accurate count at the end of the year on this kind of inquiries.

Another memorandum is attached dated July 31, 1946, which still applies. A printed sheet is also attached which describes the Globe-Wernicke system which we use. There is a little book which Mrs. King now has entitled "Finditis" which is very helpful to file clerks.

Mrs. King is responsible for filing correspondence and pamphlets. Mrs. Saxon is responsible for the file of orders, and Mrs. Hill is responsible for all the card files for members and subscribers to New South.

and the Clipping file

jtm -7/31/46

MEMORANDUM ON SRC ~~MASTER~~ Central FILES

A. GENERAL FILING RULES

1. Filing Plan — The general filing plan used is the Globe-Wernicke Safeguard Filing Plan.

2. Alphabetical-Numerical System — The filing system is alphabetical-numerical, with the green-tabbed celluloid guides indicating the primary alphabetical divisions. Folders are numbered according to the alphabetical guide behind which they are filed.

   Examples: Be - 3; Bo - 4; P - 28; Wh - 39. (Guides)
   1 - American Red Cross; 31 - Roberts, Mrs. Elta C. (Folders)

3. Dates on Folders — All folders are dated for the years which cover the correspondence enclosed.

   Examples: 17 Information, Requests for 1944
   36 United Service Organizations, Inc. 1945-46

4. Individual Folders -- Any person, organization, or project accumulating correspondence of five or more letters is placed in a separate green-tabbed folder. In these individual folders, all correspondence is filed with the latest communication on top, i.e., chronologically.

   a. Persons, Correspondence with — All filing of correspondence with specific persons is filed alphabetically, with the last name first.

      Examples: Kennedy, Stetson. Ames, Mrs. Jessie Daniel.

   b. Organizations, Correspondence with — All filing of correspondence with organizations or concerning projects is filed alphabetically, using the full name of the organization or project.

      Examples: Atlanta Urban League (filed behind the alphabetical guide "A")
      Julius Rosenwald Fund (filed behind the alphabetical guide "J")
      Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education (filed behind the alphabetical guide "Ci")
      Jacksonville Study (filed behind the alphabetical guide "J")

5. Miscellaneous Folders — Any person, organization, or project accumulating fewer than five letters is placed in the red-tabbed miscellaneous folders at the end of each primary alphabetical division. In the miscellaneous folders, all correspondence is filed alphabetically. Where there is more than one communication with a person, organization, or about a project, the latest one is placed on top, and the whole is filed in the proper alphabetical position.

6. Subject Folders — Although most of the correspondence in the master file can be classified according to writer, organization, or project, there are a few folders tabbed with "subject matter" headings where all correspondence not identifiable with a specific person, organization, or project, but dealing with a special subject is filed. (See B - 2, Information Requests)

   Examples: Legal Status of the Negro; Lynchings; Servicemen, Negro; Policemen, Negro; White Primary.

7. Southern Regional Council Folders — All correspondence directly relating to the Southern Regional Council as an organization is filed in folders tabbed with right-hand red tabs, behind the special name auxiliary guide in the third drawer, marked Southern Regional Council.

   a. SRC Fellows Folder — In the SRC folders marked "SRC FELLOWS - Correspondence, A-L" and "SRC FELLOWS - Correspondence, M-Z", filing is alphabetical instead of chronological, with the latest communication with each Fellow placed on top of other correspondence with him, the whole filed in its proper alphabetical position.

   b. SRC Staff Personnel Folder — The folder marked "SRC PERSONNEL - Staff" is the only one of its kind in the file. It contains separate alphabetical divisions for each letter of the alphabet, and personnel material about each staff member is placed in the proper alphabetical division.

8. State Committee Folders — All correspondence with state divisions and affiliates of the Southern Regional Council are filed behind the green alphabetical guide "St" in the fourth drawer.

9. Local Committee Folders — All correspondence with local interracial committees is filed in folders, arranged alphabetically according to states, behind the green alphabetical guide "Li" in the second drawer.

B. DAILY FILES

1. Master Daily File — A clear onion-skin copy of all outgoing correspondence is made for filing in the daily or chronological file. Before the copies are filed in the daily file, a notation is made on the upper right side of the page as to where in the master file the green permanent copy is filed. In this way, the daily file serves as a cross-reference for correspondence that is difficult to locate. The daily file is also useful for locating filed material when the only available clue to its location is the exact or probable time at which the letter was written.

2. Information Requests File — A clear onion-skin copy of all correspondence written in answer to requests for information of various kinds is filed in a special chronological file marked "DAILY FILE - Information Requests." The green permanent copy is most often filed in one of the "subject" folders mentioned in A - 6 above, or if there are less than five letters on the subject about which information is requested, the correspondence is marked with the proper subject and filed in a miscellaneous folder. (See A - 6, above.)

Examples: A request for information about "Education" is filed in the subject folder marked "Education." A request for information about the "Hoffman map" is filed in the miscellaneous folder tabbed "Ho", with "Hoffman map" written in the upper right corner.

C. OUT FOLDERS

When a folder is borrowed from the file for any length of time greater than 30 minutes, an "OUT" folder should be placed in its vacant place in the file, with the name of the borrower noted, and the date and hour of the removal of the borrowed folder.

Sorter in file basket is used

Pamphlet file

Second drawer in left hand file in hall at back.

Overflow in 3rd drawer in right hand file.

M E M O

December 17, 1945

To: Dr. Johnson

From: I.B.T.

I asked Miss Martin to write a memorandum concerning our agreement re filing of information requests and literature orders. I think her memo covers it very well, so am passing it on to you for comment and/or O. K.

I.B.T. —

O.K., but I'd like to discuss one point with you and Jane M.

HBJ

(See p. 2)

December 13, 1945

MEMO

To: Mrs. Tillison

From: JTM

Re: Files of Information and Literature Requests

Information Requests*

All requests for information of various types are to be filed in the central file ~~by JTM's desk.~~ Information requests about the structure and program of the Southern Regional Council are filed in a special folder in the SRC section, labeled "SRC INFORMATION REQUESTS."

Information requests of a general nature are filed in a green label folder (17) "INFORMATION REQUESTS-General."

Information requests of a specific nature - dealing with some particular problem such as vocational opportunities, housing, health, education, church groups, etc. - are filed according to subject. If the subject is one on which SRC has a great deal of correspondence, the information request is filed in a subject folder, e.g. folders labeled "Education", "Labor", "Lynching", etc. If the subject is one on which there is very little correspondence, the letter, with the subject indicated in the upper right hand corner, is placed in the alphabetical miscellaneous folders.

If Mrs. Saxon receives, with requests for literature, any letters also containing requests for information of various types, these letters are filed in the central file rather than in her literature request file.

Memo - 12/13/45

Literature Requests

Requests exclusively for SRC literature, with no request for information of any nature, are filed in Mrs. Saxon's literature file, regardless of the writer.

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*Onion skin copies of information requests are to be filed chronologically in a special daily file containing exclusively information requests of all types. This file will then serve as a source of quick tabulation at the end of a year of the nature and source of all information requests handled by SRC.

April 14, 1947

TO: DR. MITCHELL

FROM: I.B.T.

You will remember that at the annual meeting we have about 1,600 members of SRC enrolled. As of today (April 14) we now have 1,918! An increase since the middle of November of 435 members, and an average of about 86 per month.

You will be interested to know that approximately 615 have paid dues for 1947. One-hundred sixty-nine still owe dues for 1946 and 1947, and there are still a few (approximately 30) who have not paid dues since 1944.

I had hoped that I could get letters out before I left to those members who are behind with dues, but I haven't been able to do this. However, I have given copies of suggested letters to Miss Price to be sent whenever the staff has the time.

The Board ruled that those members who are in arrears as long as two years should be removed from the rolls. However, we have never removed a name from the rolls without a request from the member. I am suggesting the attached letter for those who have not paid in some time. You and Margaret may not agree that this should go out.

SRC - Staff memoranda

file

April 1, 1948

Memo

TO : Mrs. Hill
Miss Morenus

From: Agnes McKoy A.McK.

RE : Certain membership items, and changes in current procedures.

The following members, included in previous lists sent to Miss Minahan, are not covered by membership cards in our files:

Mrs. L.L.Hardin (Feb.1947)
245 W. Hampton Ave.,
Spartanburg, S.C.

Rev. Mack M. Goss (Oct.1947)
Hartsville, S.C.

Mrs. M.B.Pane (Apr.17, 1947)
2324 Washington Street
Columbia, S.C.

The assumption is that membership cards sent to the Elliott Company for stencil-cutting were lost by Elliott. This, if true, would indicate a flaw in our own procedures, and I am suggesting the following changes for your consideration and comment:

1. Hold all blue cards at all times in our own possession.
2. Send, instead, a typed dated list, with carbon copy on file here.

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

3. Check new stencils against carbon when they are returned. This will reveal any omissions or errors, and provide a continuous record which should be of value.

In order to speed the process of enrolling members, providing stencils, and getting membership cards out to State Divisions, membership lists should go to Elliott each week, and we should check on the return of these, and continue to do so, as soon as they become due.

Please make other changes in our membership records as follows:

1. Enter ~~Change the~~ membership ~~listed as Richland County Committee on Race Relations~~ to Mr. James M. Hinton, 1222 Heidt St., Columbia, S.C.

2. Change name of Dr. A.T. James to ~~Add the names of~~ Mrs. A.T.Jamison, and add name of Mr, Hyman Rubin. Mrs. Jamison's address is the same as that of her husband whom you have, and likewise with Mr.Rubin. Both of these memberships were shown on our May list to Miss Minahan.

3. Change the address of Miss Azilee Livingstone to: % the Opportunity School, Columbia, S.C.

4. Consider Mr. Marion Wright, of Linville Falls, N.C., a member of the S.C.Division, filing his card in accordance.

Please, also, remember to send to officers of the S.C. Division duplicates of any cards added as a result of this memo.

SRC - Staff Memoranda

June 3, 1948

TO: Mrs. McKoy

FROM: E. Britton

When Mrs. Havens was here last, she said that a check would be forthcoming from each of the two Episcopal dioceses (Department of Christian Social Relations) in Florida.

She requested that Dr. Mitchell acknowledge each of these contributions, saying that for the next year five copies of New South will be sent each month to each of the contributing dioceses (Depts. of CSR), to be used in the work of the two dioceses in Florida.

I am watching for these two checks, but if they slip by me, will you kindly help me bring the contributions to Dr. Mitchell's attention.

Mrs. Havens made the suggestion that a similar letter be sent to any Methodist women's organizations making contributions.

copy to Dr. Mitchell

SPK - Staff Memoranda

August 16, 1948

TO: Margaret Price

How much work would it be to carry in some early edition of New South an appraisal of the Committee for Kentucky?

SRC - Staff Memoranda

MEMORANDUM

October 12, 1948

TO: Mrs. McKoy
FROM: GSM
RE: New Republic

What do we do about the New Republic? Here is a final notice. It seems to me two subscriptions are floating around. We certainly need only one. Whether I continue to get it at home I forget.

SRC - Staff Memos

November 4, 1948

To: Jane Simpson
From: GSM

What would you think of beginning to collect materials toward a note in New South on the proposed Covenant on Human Rights in the United Nations?

cc: Harold Fleming

SRC- Staff Memos

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

January 27, 1949
Dict. January 24

To: Jane Simpson

I saw Dr. Brazeal yesterday.

He will have his manuscript on FEPC's history about done in April.

I promised him that we would prepare an outline of what we thought ought to go into a pamphlet for us (quite a simple outline) and that we would then confer with Brazeal on what parts of the outline Brazeal would be willing to make into text for us.

Could you set your mind on an outline, and bring it to me at thy convenience?

GSM

SPC - Staff Memos

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

January 28, 1949

To: Jane Simpson

One of our Fellows in Texas is much interested in surveys, and has done several himself. He is Dr. R. C. Koeninger, State Teachers College, Huntsville.

We have him incorrectly listed as at North Texas Teachers College. He ain't.

Maybe he would be your guy to hook up with in Texas for surveys.

GSM

cc: Margaret Boyd
(Will you please correct Dr. Koeninger's address wherever necessary.)

SPC = Staff Memos

MEMORANDUM

February 15, 1949

TO: Jane Simpson
FROM: GSM

Did I or did I not write a memo a while back suggesting that we ought to think about and prepare ourselves for the time when it will be possible to get going in several southern states, and later in all, official state committees on human relations or whatever?

Could you block out some time to bone up on official committees, municipal and state, elsewhere in honorable USA?

I have sent you various things describing some of these committees, and there is in my office, at point XB29 in the cobwebs, a directory (much out of date) of many such outfits.

Writing up something (maybe for New South) on where else these things are is a cinch. Writing up something on what they do is tough. Writing up something on what they could and would do within the "Council area" is tougher yet.

Cy Johnson is talking about getting the Governor of North Carolina to appoint such a committee. My guess is it won't happen this year, but may happen next year. I tried to squeeze out of Cy something on what such a committee would do. He said it would get out leaflets on the needs of Negroes; it would render advice on where appointments of Negroes to Boards would be advisable; it might suggest panels from which such appointments could be made. It could further Negro employment on a voluntary basis. It could get things known about schools, and maybe it could concern itself with voting.

I consulted otherwise men in North Carolina. One said a difficulty would be that such an official body would be used as an easy dumping-ground for problems now legitimately and urgently the concern of regular state officials, being problems which those officials would all too cheerfully wish aside to the official commission. For instance, it is the attorney general's duty to see that schools are equalized; clearly most attorney generals would rather be able to say that the Governor's commission was looking after that!

We would need also to collect information on what the Mississippi committee is doing and planning (when it does) and how it came into being.

I am very hazy about all this, but I can see that it is important.

SRI-Staff Memos

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

February 15, 1949

To: Jane Simpson:

What would you think of preparing (all unsolicited though it is) a half column or so for this journal which would set forth the useful qualities and names of a well-chosen selection of our pamphlets? I don't know whether we could get Brimm to use it, or some modification of it. Particularly, I don't know whether if used we could get by with listing so commercial a thing as the price of our various pamphlets.

Anyhow, what about giving me copy for what you think would be nice?

SRC Staff Memos

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

February 15, 1949

To: Jane Simpson

One of our North Carolina Fellows, Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald (presumably of Scottish extraction) said we could do some good recruiting in outfits to me hitherto unknown called Altrusa Clubs. She bracketed with them also business and professional women's clubs.

Would you alert the Simpson radar system and flash back what pictures of our possibilities the Altrusa and B & PW turn up?

The idea seemed to be that we could sell them some of our literature.

SRC - Staff - Memos

MEMO ON 2/8/49 talk with GSM ON SRC Board representatives from state groups

N.C.--Chairman of N.C. Commission → Rev. Leon Russell
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Va.--GSM brought folder with name of new chairman underlined. (?) → Dr. J. M. Ellison, Chairman
Department of Race Relations
Virginia Council of Churches
c/o Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

Texas--GSM has told Mrs. Crate verbally

GA.--Dr. Russell has been written

GSM gave memo (asked & wrote then) 2/15/49

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

GSM:

I find no record of our having ever informed Mrs. Crate that she is on the Board. Will this letter still do?

We wrote Dr. Russell, but have not, to my knowledge, written other state heads about the action taken at the annual mtg. making them members of the Board.

Mrs. McKoy finds no record either.

In checking, I notice that most state heads are on the Board anyway. Perhaps someone in Virginia should be written--Emerson Smith?

I am not clear as to whether it is the president or official director who goes on the Board from each state. Let's discuss if possible.

met

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

2/15

RE: ACTION TAKEN TO HAVE HEADS OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS ON SRC BOARD

Dr. Mitchell:

written 2/16 MEY

Mrs. McKoy suggests that you write Rev. Leon Russell of N.C. and Dr. J. M. Ellison of Virginia about their new place on the SRC Board, as representatives of state groups.

I think we should also confirm your verbal agreement with Mrs. Crate.

If we do not write chairmen of other State Divisions now, explaining the action taken and that they, of course, are already on the Board--somebody will have to do some careful remembering, so that when anew chairman comes in, he can be invited to the SRC Board. I suppose Alabama, for instance, will elect a new chairman at its February 22 meeting.

met

Virginia Folden

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

1/31

Dr. Mitchell:

I am not clear on the action making state heads of SRC divisions and affiliates ex officio members of the Board.

Is it executive secretary and director, or is it the president of the state group that goes on the Board? Mrs. McKoy thinks the latter. That would eliminate (for example) Cy Johnson--and it was my understanding that he was to be the person from N.C.

At any rate, the persons should be written about their election. I believe you told me you would discuss this with Mrs. Crate of Texas.

met

SRC - Staff Memos

MEMORANDUM

February 17, 1949

TO: Jane Simpson
FROM: GSM

It seems to me the Southern Regional Council, particularly through its Divisions and affiliated committees, could serve quite usefully in assisting the implementing of Executive Order 9980.

Here is a copy of the order, and a copy of the first item of procedure under that order issued by the Civil Service Commission.

I understand that the Civil Service Commission also has in ditto form a list of the 60-odd persons thus far designated by agencies as fair employment officers, with the titles, agencies, and addresses of those several persons.

I further understand that additional procedure from the Civil Service Commission will be issued soon.

Hereabout also is the first piece of procedure of implementation of the Order issued by and within the Veterans' Administration.

If the Council could make a simple, useful condensation of the practical ideas behind these items of procedure, and clearly set out rights of people trying to get into the federal government and trying to get promoted within the federal government and duties of employment officers, that might help to life the cloud of ignorance in the South about the whole matter.

Obviously a most fruitful way to break down the walls that bar Negroes from advancement in private opportunity in the South is to break them down completely within the federal government. It is now ordered that they shall break there.

I should think the federal government would welcome at the top (though I fear me not toward the bottom) the service of a southern organization which would make known the content of the order and would make itself available to people in localities who had reason to suppose that they were being given less than fair treatment by officials of federal government in matters of employment.

I know that the Urban League, in its offices over the country, plays a hand in this and did so long before the Executive Order was issued.

I wonder whether the Divisions and Committees of the Council could not set up themselves fair employment officers, who would be supplied by us with the relevant procedures and who would make themselves known in the various states as people prepared to work for, represent, and go with aggrieved candidates for employment or promotion within the federal government.

Anyhow, we could do something systematic toward getting the information out. What? Will you ponder and advise me?

One important thing to do is to activate in each city where federal agencies are heavily represented the frequently moribund federal personnel council. That is the personnel officers of all of the federal agencies. If they want to, they can make the FEPC business work in their cities. If they don't want to, it won't work.

Maybe we could get out a directory of fair employment officials in the principal southern cities.

SRC - Staff memos

3/11/49

Mrs. McKoy:

I just came across my notes about placing state organization heads on SRC Board in ex officio capacity. Note that GSM asked you to follow through with necessary language to change Constitution and by-laws.

Does this have to come before the Executive Committee?

met

cc: Dr. Mitchell

SRC - staff memos

Memo

April 5, 1949

T O : The Staff

F R O M : Agnes McKoy

R E : Discontinuance of the coffee "break"

Both the need for, and the workability of, the so-called coffee hour have for some time been under question, and it has now been decided to discontinue the practice altogether. This change in policy becomes effective immediately.

If anyone feels that he would like to be heard in connection with this change, time will be given at our next staff meeting on Monday, April 11th.

CC to Dr. Mitchell

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

SKC - Staff Memoranda

MEMORANDUM

May 4, 1949

TO: JPS
FROM: GSM

The Advisory Committee and GSM fell into conversation the other day on what sort of Boards and Commissions it would now seem feasible to get Negro appointees. You will remember that Governor Scott referred in appointing Trigg to his (Scott's) earlier announcement that he would appoint Negroes to Boards and Commissions affecting their welfare.

We all see the delicacy of saying that now is the time to put persons on such Commissions, when as a matter of decency, Negroes should have been appointed to any and all Commissions from way back. Because of the delicacy, the whole idea may be a flop. But I list what we thought as obviously suitable:

Public Welfare Boards
Prison Boards
Pardon and Parole
Juvenile matters
Care of insane and feebleminded
School Boards
Grand Juries — Petty Juries
Licensing Boards
Boards of Registration
Labor Departments
Agricultural Departments
City Planning
Housing Authorities
Police Commissions

My idea was that you might scrutinize this list and make deletions or additions, cogitate it and tell me whether it is any good.

GSM:t

cc: HCF

SRC - Staff Memoranda

MEMO ON CULTIVATION

May 6, 1949

Since November 1, 1948 we have cultivated 438 persons. These include names and addresses returned to us on Flemings or punches, lists of prospects such as Baptist ministers, Fisk Race Relations Institute persons, and other lists.

Those who joined since November, 1948 from among cultivated persons total as follows:

16 members
2 members, no dues enclosed
2 subscribers

This represents a 4.1% return.

Mrs. Simpson figures that we have spent one half hour of time per person cultivated. That's roughly 30 work days, or five days a month. Estimating a work day as costing us $8.00, we have spent $40 a month on cultivation and have cultivated 70 persons a month.

Each cultivated person has therefore cost us 55¢ in time and at least 20¢ extra in postage, stationery, and pamphlets--or a minimum of 75¢.

We have received in dues from these persons a total of $50 or thereabouts (it is possible that additional contributions were had from these persons but have had no record) and a total of about 11¢ per cultivable.

Thus each name cultivated costs us 65¢.

What to do?

Mrs. Simpson says that she does not think that the names returned on Flemings are a particular fruitful source of joiners. Maybe punch pamphlets will do better.

Neither are general lists much good.

Best results come from people who work their friends in a local community. Examples: Rock Hill, Roanoke.

I see no alternative but to continue to cultivate persons whose names are sent to us on Flemings or punch pamphlets.

List cultivation will be discontinued, except upon express written instructions of GSM or AMcK.

Filing and record-keeping on cultivables and cultivatees will be dispensed with.

All cultivation will become one-time cultivation.

As the only kind of cultivation that will be routine is that of names returned to us on Flemings or punches, a form letter is to be devised by Mrs. Simpson and initialed by GSM and AMcK, which will be the letter to be used for the one-time cultivation of such persons.

Where lists of persons are directed to be cultivated, the person so directing will devise his or her own letter for special cultivation.

Cultivation of lists then becomes the function of whatever person the cultivation of that particular list may be assigned to.

Mrs. McKoy's recommendation is sought as to the individual upon whom should be placed the task of routine one-time form letter cultivation of names reaching us from Flemings and punch pamphlets.

Note that in the term "names reaching us from Flemings or punch pamphlets" is taken to be included the names returned to us in other correspondence, being names not specifically listed upon Fleming or punch pamphlet forms.

SRC - Staff Memoranda

5/18/49

Mrs. McKoy:

Mrs. C. B. Smith, of Donelson, Tennessee, secretary (as you know) to the Tennessee Division, saw the peekable book. "Just the thing," she said, "for Junaluska!"

I would be perfectly cheerful about surrendering my copy for her Junaluska time. She doesn't want it permanently; she just wants it for Junaluska, and will send it back.

Will you consult Mrs. Tilly as to when Junaluska is, and so set ticklers as to see to your getting off a copy to Mrs. Smith with time ahead for her need?

6/28/49

GSM:

I don't know what has developed on this. You might want to check.

met

SRC - Staff Memoranda

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

5/19/49

Mrs. McKoy:

Please see to it that into the master record on $250 contributions an entry is inserted under Mr. Leslie Perkins' name, and also under the name of Mr. Marcus of Kentucky, to the effect that GSM made a commitment that these two were one-time contributions, renewal of which would not be solicited.

GSM

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

5/19/49

(1) Mrs. McKoy
(2) Carole

Dr. Mitchell asks that this information be entered on the card set up for Mr. Leslie Perkins of Frankfort, Kentucky:

"Mr. Perkins has not been asked to be a member of the Council, notwithstanding his gift in May, 1949 of $125 as part of the $250 campaign. He should be carried on the free mailing list for the remainder of 1949 and 1950.

"Mitchell, in soliciting this aid, made it clear to Perkins that we would not again request Perkins for a contribution. My guess is that if we undertake to make him a member, he would feel skittish of future solicitation. "

met

SRC - Staff Memoranda

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

May 23, 1949

Mrs. McKoy:

I hope you can so set machinery that the financial report will be available for the meeting of the Executive Committee in mid-June.

I should think it could acceptably be as of May 30, provided less authoritative figures are available bringing it down to a few days before the meeting.

SRC - Staff Memos

May 26, 1949

Jane:

In Lexington, Kentucky I had considerable conversation with Father Maurice Shean, Box 895, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Father Shean is well acquainted with organized labor and other progressive movements in Rock Hill. He expressed himself as much interested in the survey idea. I gave him a copy of the big manual and the circular.

If you have any further nibbles in Rock Hill, it would be quite worthwhile to be in touch with Father Shean on ways of working the thing out.

GSM

5/27

GSM:

In discussing the above with me, you asked for a list of Rock Hill members, with their addresses and the date joined. It is attached.

met

SRC - Staff Memos

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

May 31, 1949

(1) Mrs. McKoy
(2) MET

The advisory committee will meet on Monday, June 6, at 11 am. This will be the last meeting for some weeks, as various of them have to be out of town.

cc: staff

SRC - Staff Memos

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

6/1/49

HCF:

We should consider as suitable appointive bodies the Boards of Trustees of Negro institutions of higher learning. I am sure there are many of these with no Negro members.

32 S Ince
Saulnier, Willis

June 2, 1949

Mr. Willis Saulnier
Associate Director
American Brotherhood
717 Colorado Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. Saulnier:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 24 with regard to the supplying of resource materials for your workshop in Intergroup Education at Denver University, on June 20 to July 22.

We so regret that as a small budget,non-profit organization, we are unable to afford for ourselves the luxury of free materials. We do, however, distribute our publications at a very low price, often at a loss to ourselves. Our latest list is enclosed for your information.

If you would like to order any of these, we should be very glad to send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

American Brotherhood

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

717 COLORADO BLDG., DENVER 2, COLORADO
ACOMA 1736

NATIONAL OFFICERS
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EVERETT R. CLINCHY

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DIRECTOR
HERBERT K. WALTHER
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
WILLIS L. SAULNIER
PROGRAM ASSISTANT
WILMA JEANE MEYERS

May 24, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs,

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League, is sponsoring a workshop in Intergroup Education at Denver University, June 20 - July 22, under the direction of Mr. Herbert K. Walther.

We would appreciate it if you were to send us a sampling of your free intergroup education materials - - literature, film lists, posters, etc. - which you feel could serve as resource materials in this workshop.

Please indicate which materials would be available in quantities of 30 or 40, quoting prices where quantity lots are not offered without charge.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Willis Saulnier

Willis Saulnier
Associate Director

"For the considerable part of this that's my fault, the only excuse I can offer is frantic-ness.

Here, too!
Ms.

HCF

SRC - Staff Memos

6/7/49

To: Staff
From: MET
Re: Work Procedures

I wonder if we can learn something from the attached letters about the way our work is planned and carried out. To illustrate, I'll outline the manner in which the project was described to me:

Around one o'clock yesterday Mrs. McKoy mentioned that Norma would be helping us in the afternoon, since there would be some letters going out with the stencils Marie was typing.

Norma reported a little later to help with the letters but neither she, Marie, nor I knew what the letters were to be. Norma took over with the stencils while Marie went to lunch.

About three o'clock I asked Harold if he knew anything about the letters. By four o'clock we had a draft to work from, after checking with Mrs. McKoy and Dr. Mitchell.

We began work on the letters. Mrs. McKoy happened to notice that the titles of the executive committee had been left off, and she had overheard Harold and Dr. Mitchell deciding to include them. Three of the letters had been done. We had to begin them again.

By 5:15 the letters had been completed. In the meantime, one of the stencils had to be recut. James Prewitt finished running the three stencils at five o'clock.

Just before the letters went in the mail, Dr. Mitchell noticed an error that had been repeated in six of them. Retyping was completed by six o'clock.

Dr. Mitchell told me that some of the letters were to go airmail, and some not -- specifying which. When James and I were stuffing the letters, he mentioned that Mrs. McKoy had told him all the letters were to go airmail except the Georgia one.

Harold told me to leave off the names of towns of the executive committee. Dr. Mitchell called to my attention that that omission had been made.

All of this, of course, makes life more interesting and challenging. But it does indicate, I believe, that we might do a better job of important pieces of work like this with:

(a) coordinated planning
(b) clear explanation of the job
(c) careful timing, when there is a deadline

MET

SRC - Staff Memorandum

MEMO RE THE TATUM SITUATION June 6, 1949

There are two Tatums. They are twins. Jewel Tatum worked for me in Veterans' Services. During that time he asked me to make his brother James Tatum a Fellow. We weren't making many Fellows just at that time, so I held the name until we got around to making a choice of Fellows, and I put the name of James Tatum on the list of those to be approved and duly invited. It now appears that invitation to become a Fellow was issued to Jewel Tatum.

This is an error. It was James I wanted to be a Fellow.

It also appears that Jewel Tatum has never accepted being a Fellow.

They are identical in appearance and are doing about the same job now, so it doesn't make much difference which one is the Fellow. But you can see that Jewel, having asked me to make James a Fellow, must be unhappy about accepting the dignity of being a Fellow if it excludes his brother, James Tatum.

I don't feel that it is of enough importance to backtrack and straighten it all out, but this memorandum should be around to show the situation.

See re the whole thing a letter which GSM wrote to Jewel Tatum in May, 1949. Mitchell dictated that letter and, in his recollection, dictated that James was a Fellow of the Council and exempt from paying dues. For the sufficient reason that James was not listed as being anything like a Fellow, the letter was changed to show that Jewel was the Fellow.

Present situation is that neither James nor Jewel is a Fellow, and Jewel's money was taken to pay James' dues.

SKC - Staff Memos

June 9, 1949

RE THIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH CARTER WESLEY:

Mr. Wesley attended the Executive Committee meeting June 8. In the course of the day he made the remark that if for a future period he found it impossible to attend meetings, he would resign. I take it, therefore, that the potential resignation indicated in this file is now of no effect.

SRC - Staff Memoranda

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

6/14/49

STAFF:

If anybody is going to be in Mississippi June 27, the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Division meets that day. It would be a good thing if we could be represented there, in order to explain the $250 deal. They are a little in a fog about it.

GSM

SRC - Staff Memoranda File

MEMORANDUM

June 17, 1949

Jane Simpson:

On the second fat paragraph of Mrs. Cohn's letter, the only recollection I have is as follows:

ICC apparently the enforcing agency -

See p. 314 - 'Tis not ICC regulations which govern seating for interstate passengers. 'Tis rather the law, as laid down by the Supreme Court in the relevant Virginia case.

Yes

I think I have been told that the dodge some railways in the South are using is to make their own private railway rules which are applied by the road as substitute for the state segregation statutes now unenforceable (and indeed unconstitutional) by reason of the ruling of the Supreme Court.

Therefore, at present a railroad using a discriminatory self-made rule will require to be attacked either by public opinion or by renewed state or perhaps federal court action.

Can you without elaborate inquiry get the straight of it?

If I am generally right, I would then, in correspondence with Mrs. Cohn, advise her to send a small committee to see the New Orleans head office of the Southern Railway and ask that its rule be so liberalized as either (a) to disappear or (b) to remove its discriminatory features.

ATTACHED ARE FILE COPIES FOR GSM IF HE WANTS THEM

GSM:

Would these experts in the various fields handle both research and field work?

In our current set-up there is no provision for a person to handle clipping. Would the extra clerical help take care of that?

What about publications? Would the extra experts relieve the editor of New South of some of his administrative, research, and clerical work?

Would the extra clerical people give the needed help in record-keeping and literature sales?

Would Mrs. McKoy still handle:

personnel
office manager
buying supplies
secretary-treasurer of SRC

met

Stop Memos

MEMORANDUM

June 22, 1949

TO: Mrs. McKoy
FROM: GSM

I have been dreaming about how we would spend a half million dollars extra in ten years.

It seems to me we would be in position to do our job if we had people to cover the following fields:

1. police
2. community relations. This includes self-surveys, health and housing and education.
3. an assistant in community relations.
4. industry
5. agriculture
6. youth
7. an associate director

The police job would be new and would cost us $4,000 a year for salary and $2,000 a year for travel, or a total of $6,000. A full-time community relations person would add to our budget perhaps $1200 a year.

I would continue to try to cover industry and agriculture.

A youth director would cost $3,000 a year, plus $2,000 travel--$5,000; an associate director, $6,500 plus $1,500 travel--$8,000.

These additions to personnel would amount to a total of about $20,000 a year.

I would suppose that that much additional personnel would require us to put on at least two more full-time secretarial or clerical persons. I estimate the cost of this at $2,400 each a year.

If we had that much extra personnel we ought also to step up our printing by, say $3,000 a year.

I figure these increased costs at around $28,000 a year.

Our present budget is $50,000 more or less. The two sums together would make approximately $80,000 a year.

If we spent $50,000 a year of a prospective half million dollars, the annual contribution from that source to the annual budget would be $50,000, leaving us with $30,000 each year to raise.

I would suppose we could raise that much.

This is all most rough, but might I have your comments in general, and particularly on the adequacy or inadequacy with which we would be staffed clerically for operation on that scale?

SRC - Staff Memoranda

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

6/27/49

Mrs. McKoy:

I hope you will keep Mrs. Havens informed step by step of main transactions with the New Orleans Race Relations Committee.

TICKLER FOLDER: OCTOBER 5 SRC - Staff Memoranda

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

June 27, 1949

Mrs. McKoy:

Please note the undertaking in the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting June 8 that the staff would prepare for submission to the annual meeting in November, 1949, such changes in the by-laws as would enable members of the Executive Committee unable to attend a particular meeting of the executive committee to appoint proxies for that meeting, with power to vote in their stead.

SRC - Staff Memorandum

June 27, 1949

Mrs. Tilly:

If, for each year between 1950 and 1959, the Council had a budget and funds to meet it of $100,000 a year, what enlargements and improvements of program would you like to see?

EK

cc: Harold Fleming
Mrs. McKoy
Jane Simpson

Handled

SRC-25

10/14/49

GSM: MET

A Mrs. Dosser of Marietta, Ga., called this morning to ask you to speak to their Council of Church Women. It was to be one of the days you would be in Chicago, so that would make it impossible, I told her.

She asked for suggestions (of speakers) so I conferred with Harold and called her back. The theme was to be "world community". We suggested that she might let it be a follow-up of the Mrs. Roosevelt meeting, which she (Mrs. Dosser) attended. Mrs. Dosser is president of the YWCA and the Council of Church Women in Marietta.

She may get in touch with us again about this so I wanted you to have the background, in case she talks to you.

met

30 MIN.

Her number: Marietta 1062

MA9346

University Co-op.

come to:

Roy Crowell SRC-Staff Memo

1111 Graham Ave

Los Angeles Calif.

11/21/49

STAFF:

Roy Crowell's address.

met

CALENDAR

THE KING OF CLUBS

TWENTIETH

Annual Forum Series

January 8, 1950 - February 26, 1950

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

— k c —

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

AND

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Dedicated to the Cultural Advancement of our Community

— k c —

January 8, 1950 — Mt. Zion Baptist Church

"FRONTIERS WHICH NEED MOVING BACK"
Pres. H. Manning Efferson, Fla. A. & M. College, Tallahassee

Attorney L. E. Thomas, Presiding

Music: Dorsey High School, Mr. Linton Berrien, Director

January 15, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"THE MAP OF THE SOUTH"
Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

Rev. Edward T. Graham, Presiding

Music: Booker T. Washington High School
Mrs. Leila Roberts Williams, Director

January 22, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"GROWING POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF THE NEGRO"
Dr. Donald Sprague, Department of Human Relations
University of Miami

Mr. L. L. Bibb, Presiding

Music: Carver High School, Mrs. Florence Moseley, Director

January 29, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"ONE WORLD, ONE WAY"
Mrs. Phoebe Berney, Dean of Women, Clark University, Atlanta

Mr. O. J. Edwards, Presiding

Music: Dorsey High School, Berrien directing

February 5, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

Subject: To be announced

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Public Relations Consultant
The American Red Cross, New York City

Mr. E. E. Crowder, Presiding

Music: Booker T. Washington High School, Williams directing

February 12, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"FULL INTEGRATION VERSUS GRADUALISM
IN BI-RACIAL ADJUSTMENTS"

Attorney J. Leonard Lewis, Executive Vice-President and Counsel
Afro-American Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville

Dr. H. H. Green, Presiding

Music: Carver High School, Moseley directing

February 19, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"A PERMANENT FEPC"

Honorable A. Phillip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City

Mr. Daniel Francis, Presiding

Music: Dorsey High School, Berrien directing

February 26, 1950 — Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Subject and speaker to be announced

King Of Clubs Day

Mr. Forrest W. Reynolds, Sr., Presiding

Music: Booker T. Washington High School, Williams directing

ATTORNEY L. E. THOMAS, President

MR. FORREST W. REYNOLDS, SR., Forum Chairman

— k c —

MR. L. L. BIBB

JAMES BELL

MR. D. A. DOUGLAS

DR. ROY E. BOGGS

Charge Of Affairs

MIAMI TIMES PRINT — 1112 N. W. 3RD AVE.—PHONE 3-2236

SRC Staff memo

Memo to Fleming

This is the script of anad lib broadcast which Mr. Davidson arranged for me and Mr. Reese over station W (something or other) (his!) at Daytona Beach, January 13 10:01 to 10:14 a.m..

If we studenly get thousands of new members from the area of Daytona Beach, this is why!

Here is the program of my appearance before the Kind of Clubs. They had 800 people.

A GENERAL TOPIC, SOUTHERN PROBLEMS

Questions for radio interview with Dr. George S. Mitchell by R. H. Reese.

1. Do you agree with the statement of the late President Roosevelt that the South's Number one problem is economic?

Housing
health
agriculture
schooling
more jobs

2. Describe some of the basic problems?

3. What are some of the remedies? What can we do?

self-survey
police + courts
schools
land tenure
soil conservtn

4. What is being done along these lines?

5. What is the program of the Southern Regional Council?

6. Where does your Council stand on President Truman's Civil Rights Program?

7. What is the way to go about securing equal school facilities?

8. Does the Council promote the use of negro police? How are negro police working out in cities now using them?

State assns.

9. How does your Council go about doing its work?

10. Where does your money come from?

11. With your contact with the local Good Neighbor Committee, do you care to make any appraisal of its program and its worth?

12. What can we do about some of the problems we have mentioned here in our own community?

13. Is there any problem regarding the protection of the ballot?

poll tax
registration
all people need urging to take part

14. How can a person join the Council?

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

Note: An SRC member

April 3, 1950

Mrs. J. V. Rogers called. AT 8572.

She has to get some ideas for a meeting place for the General Alliance of the Universalist Church, for their meeting of July 1951 (not 1950). She hopes they may come south, but needs to know of a place where segregation is not made much of.

Needs: a cool spot (maybe the mountains)
a hall for general meetings (100 or 200 people)
smaller places for round table discussions
dining room, or other eating facilities.

Meeting will be (I think she said) one week.

She has thought of Gatlinsburg, but wants some other suggestions. Has SRC held any such conferences anywhere?

No rush on this — She has until end of May to present a preliminary report

Sunday 4 PM

Memo

January 23, 1950

MEMO

SUBJECT: Clerical Jobs Completed or in Progress

TO: GSM

1. Self-Survey Manual. 165 copies were completed and back orders filled January 16. The left-over pages have been inventoried, labelled and stored. Our present supply is 150 copies.

2. Orders Files. All unbilled orders have been billed; paid orders separated from unpaid, which have been filed alphabetically, January 18.

3. Minutes of Board Meeting were completed and mailed out January 13.

4. S. C. Klan manuscript (10 pages). 298 copies were mailed to all S. C. members on January 14.

5. Letter to Fellows re: "Race in the News" was completed and mailed out January 13.

6. Files. Materials separated from correspondence, and correspondence classified and arranged alphabetically for filing, January 14.

7. The Yellow Leaflet has now been mailed to the following:
   Southern Economic Association - 460 cc
   Virginia Social Science Association - 318 cc
   List of College Presidents - 117 cc
   Mimeo list handled by NH, 3 - 6 January - about 60 cc

8. Mailing of "Race in the News" to county weeklies: in progress.

JPS, NH, HCF

SRC Staff Mtg

May 5, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: Norma Huff

FROM: George Mitchell

In conversation with Guy Johnson, the matter of income tax about expense accounts for the last Board meeting came up.

I told Guy to make out his account and send it to us with a letter saying he contributed it. So you don't have to write to him.

As to one or two of his earlier expense accounts, I am satisfied he intends to contribute them also, but I told him we would issue a check or checks to him. So as to those, when you can, pay him and take a chance on getting them back.

GSM

SRC

Staff memo

MEMORANDUM

May 11, 1950

TO: Harold Fleming

FROM: George Mitchell

In conversation with George McMillan, he talked some about the Washington Post.

The publisher is Phil Graham, who married a daughter of Eugene Meyer. One Wiggins is managing editor, a hard-pushing young guy. The city editor is Ben Gilbert, a close personal friend of George McMillan's. Gilbert and Wiggins put out the paper.

McMillan says Gilbert would take our stuff and give us editorials. He is a slugging, fighting liberal. They will be for us. Recently caused quite a stir by running a picture of a Negro girl on the society page.

GSM

SRC
Staff memo

MEMORANDUM

May 26, 1950

FROM: GSM

TO: Jane

I suspect it would be appreciated if you would make for the Presbyterian ladies a list of the towns which have inquired about the Survey in consequence of their publication of **Now**.

SRC Office Memo

MEMORANDUM

May 29, 1950

TO: Jane

FROM: GSM

Could you keep a file of material which would serve to provide from time to time current information in revision of Race and Suffrage in the South? I don't mean prepare a revision. I simply mean keep a folder of info and from time to time scratch together a revised total of the Negro vote in the Southern states. I will help you build the file.

I haven't any special use in mind, but we do often get asked for that info.

Here is material on Florida.

GSM

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

SRC-Staff Memo

June 12, 1950

Dear Stafflet:

Though we are now among the proud, equalitarian Mountain people, we wanted to leave these tangible traces of our gratitude to you Piedmont dwellers.

We love the lamp. It was an unexpected and wonderful present. Thank you all very much.

As further evidence of gratitude, we offer the following suggestion. When you get harried by information requests and other annoyances, send back a card with this simple message:

> "We regret exceedingly that we are unable to supply the information you request, since our Research Assistant has run off with the Director of Information."

Fondly,

The Hemings

SRC Staff Memo

Memorandum

June 13, 1950

To: Mrs. Tilly

From: Dr. Mitchell

If you think it wise, I would like to get out a personal letter to four, five, or six key persons over the South who could do something to get churches interested in the business about African students. We have this last issue of New South to hang the matter on (See page 5). Whom would you advise?

GSM

SRC - Staff Memo

MEMORANDUM

June 15, 1950

To: Mrs. Tilly

From: Dr. Mitchell

At the meeting June 8 of the Fulton County Committee, Mr. Harper told me that they had a number of teachers who had served their three years' probation and instead of receiving usual appointments had just lately beeing given appointments as war emergency teachers at a lower salary.

He wants to know if this has happened with any white teachers in the Atlanta schools.

GSM

GSM:er

SRC - Staff Memo

MEMORANDUM

June, 1950

To: GSM

Leonard Haas suggested that Morris Abram's wife's father is an important lawyer in Florida and should be put on the Advisory Board.

GSM

Staff Memos.

MEMORANDUM August 3, 1950

To: Jane Fleming

From: GSM

A priest here inthe office today from Spartanburg said that city now has one uniformed Negro policeman on duty, and he expects it soon to have two.

He also said Jacksonville, Florida now has Negro police.

Staff (2)

Memo

To: Norma Huff

From: George S. Mitchell August 4, 1950

Ray Warwick and his wife Anna came to see Alice and me some ten days ago. He has a job in Atlanta now running a paper for the steelworkers. Has only just come and is just getting settled.

Anna said two weeks from the day of her visit she would begin to give the Council substantial parts of her time, though intermittently, as a free file clerk.

All glory be to Thee ...

Nobody knows their home address, but I suggest that at the end of this week you get in touch with Ray at the United Steelworkers and ask him to remind Miss Anna that our receptivity is a thousand per cent.

She worked hereabouts for years and she knows what to do.

GSM

August 14, 1950

Norma -

I am sure Dr. Odum is in the wrong.

How much trouble would it be to get together the main figures?

My recollection is that GEB put up a total of $50,000 and the Rosenwald Fund somewhere around $100,000, excluding Veterans Services.

I certainly don't wish tartly to correct Dr. Odum, but I think he ought to have the facts.

GSM

Memos

Sept 11, 1950

To: Jane Fleming:

Weakley showed me a copy of a publication called Channels, which in its June 1950 issue, Vol. 2, No. 20, praised the Greenville Survey.

Channels is the publication of something called the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, Incc, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

GSM did on Sunday, September 10, write this outfit and beg them to send us quick off the bat, three copies.

G.S.M.

SPC - Staff memo

October 2, 1950

MEMORANDUM

NORMA:

I talked to Paul Williams.

He mailed us air mail yesterday a check for a thousand dollars from Johnson and Johnson.

The letter he wrote with it urges us to call of the Executive Committee meeting on account of no quorum. He says why spend that money and haul people from distances when the Board is going to meet fairly soon anyway?

He is willing to make appointment of needed committees in lieu of having a meeting now.

So I said that's what we would do. So had you not best get off wires to those expected to come to the committee meeting saying meeting postponed until November 7. In the wire let it be the case that it is Paul Williams who postponed.

GSM

SRC - Staff memo

October 2, 1950

MEMORANDUM

Jane Fleming:

Could you lift lightly the corners of the archives about the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and get an approximate answer to the Cyclopedia's first question about when Plato Durham founded the Interracial Commission?

I don't think Plato Durham founded the Interracial Commission, though he was a big wheel.

I think the year is 1919.

But a light application of archival material would be helpful.

GSM

SRC - Office Memo

October 17, 1950

Memorandum

TO: Norma Huff
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Mr. Beittel handed me the attached check for Rabbi Mantinband. I assume this is Mantinband's payment of sustaining membership for '51.

Attached also, lecture fee, $25.00, which I earned at Talladega over the week end.

Actually, Talladega College's check (payable to me) was for $35.00, which was intended to cover my expenses. They came out pretty close to $10.00, so I have simply held back $10.00 as expenses.

GSM

Staff Memo

October 30, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: Norma Huff

FROM: George S. Mitchell

At Jackson, Mississippi, a certain Mrs. Ruby Berkeley of that city sought me out. She had at a time some weeks ago, maybe months ago, sent us in five dollars, and then a bit later another five dollars. She had meant the second five dollars to elevate her membership into a sustaining membership. I don't know how explicit she was about that. what we did was to credit her with the second five dollars as a contribution and so to notify her.

She rightly says the matter is of no importance, but nevertheless she brought it up, so I bring it up to you. I suppose the right thing to do is to put it all right and notify her that she is now, with blasts of trumpets, a sustaining member and thank you ma'am and so on.

GSM:er

November 3, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: Norma Huff

From: George S. Mitchell

I am supposed to go to the Board meeting of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials in New York November 15, 16, and 17. I have to come back by Berea, Ky. to be there the 17 and 18. The Berea part will be paid for. The New York part won't.

Air coach fare Atlanta New York is $38.93, including tax. I have reserved a seat on Flight 534-W in the small morning hours of November 15.

This has to be picked up on or before Wednesday, November 8.

So please try to squooge me out a check for that amount before then.

It will also take about another $75.00 to get me home. Of that total amount ($113.93) I suppose we will be reimbursed about $25.00 by Berea.

GSM:er

SRC 25 — 4
GSM-confs

November 10, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Mitchell

FROM: Harold Fleming

Alex Miller suggests that you take along to the NAIRO meeting a few copies of the new pamphlet Safety and Security in the South. He says they have a literature display; that he would take them himself but unfortunately can't go.

Incidentally, the agreed-upon price for the pamphlet is 15¢.

HF:er

~~Info Reg~~
Staff memos

November 15, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO George S. Mitchell

FROM Harold Fleming

The man Willis Spivey came to see you today, talked to me instead. He says you know him well as head of the Christian Service Foundation, Babson Park, Florida (affiliated with Community Workshop Association). He wants to enlist our help in finding two specially qualified staff members. Job specifications as he gave them:

1. White guy 25-45, college graduate, to work out of Northern or Central Florida and travel some in South Georgia and South Alabama. Must know and like Southern rural people, white and Negro. Should have a sense of "social service." (Spivey said to tell you Howard Kester is the prototype). I gathered emoluments would be about $3500-4000 per year, including a "good home." Spivey call/s it a lifetime job.

2. Practical farmer, white. Same sens of social service. To blaze a trail for development of a subsistence homestead for low level white farmers. The land is already cinched. Emoluments vague, but he would be provided with a home, a farm, and some cash and would be a sort of deluxe sharecropper.

Mr. Spivey has great admiration for your talents in this whole field. Would like any suitable applicants steered to him at Babson Park.

HCF:er

SRC = 25 — 4

November 27, 1950

TO: Harold Fleming

This story about Gallup made me angry. I wonder if we haven't a cue here to do some fund seeking. How silly to use five billion dollars to down the Communists with propaganda about American democracy when a couple of million anyway would really give us some democracy.

GSM

GSM:er

SRC Office Memo

6/1/51

To: Norma Huff

I made the following deposit June 1 in the First National Bank:

Dues:	Mrs. Lewis E. Schneeberger, 924 Greenleaf Road, Louisville, Ky. Chekk on Farmers & Depositors Bank, St. Matthews, Ky.	$3.00
Dues:	Mother M. Agatha, Xavier Univ., New Orleans. Check drawn 5/28/51 on Whitney Natl. Bank, New Orl.	3.00
New South Subscriptions.	F. W. Faxon Co., Ck. #59829	3.00
Contribution from Christian Service Foundation, Lake Wales, Fla. Ck. dated 5/30/51 on Lake Wales State Bank. Ck #194		100.00
Total		$109.00

GSM

SRC
Office Memo

July 31, 1951

MEMO TO EMORY VIA

I saw in some obscure corner in the Atlanta Constitution for Monday, July 30 (my copy now lost) mention that at Greenesboro, Georgia, a white man indicted for attempt to rape and assault a Negro girl had been convicted of assault and battery and given a sentence of approximately one year.

You might keep your eye open for similar instances, as being useful to the will-be commission.

GSM

White Copy

Stapleton

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING Aug. 29, 1951

Leonard Haas called. Cordially likes the police pamphlet. Paragraph #2 should be purely, not pure. Paragraph #77 -- obviously, as is, based on Kentucky law. Georgia law quite different. Though the statute does not say so, it is established in Georgia that policemen can arrest anybody for obstructing justice. Also policemen can arrest any insane person without warrant.

There is also a U. S. statute, of course applying universally, authorizing any peace officer to arrest any deserter from the U. S. Army.

Leonard undertook to write a paragraph in substitution for paragraph #77, which would show that the power of arrest is very severely restricted in statute. I told him we would not have to have this until September 15, but I think he will produce it earlier.

GSM

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

MEMO TO GSM Sept. 6, 1951

I talked September 4 with McClure P. McCombs, home telephone Ra. 6054, office phone Ma. 6400, c/o Mr. Clement. He is 26; high school in Rome, Ga.; valedictorian Mcrehouse College; three years in the Navy, where he had special training as a stock clerk. Went on back to Morehouse. Finished up, then went to Atlanta University and took a master's degree in June, '51, in sociology, mostly Mozelle Hill. Thesis on the Pittsburgh area of Atlanta. Types, runs mimeo machine, runs adding machine, something of a statistician, has been glorified office boy to Rufus Clement. Nice looking, single.

I asked Mrs. Irving Fritz, 6019 Ingleside, Chicago, Museum 4-4926, to dig him up a job around Chicago University. I told him he ought to try at Bell Bomber and ought to take Civil Service exams as a stock clerk and junior sociologist.

ELIZABETH WOOD, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RECEIVED SEP 8 1951

CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS • TELEPHONE WEbster 9-6200

WAYNE McMILLEN, CHAIRMAN • CLAUDE A. BENJAMIN, VICE CHAIRMAN • WILFRED SYKES, TREASURER • HENRY A. KRUSE • JOHN L. YANCEY

September 6,1951.

Dear George...
A report as promised on the potentialities of Chicago for a Georgia Cracker who wants to see what the North Country looks like. Firstly, I ~~oth~~ ought to say that I saw Mozell Hill at the Sociology Convention just yesterday and he said that he'd been tracking down possibilities for your ~~friend~~ friend, and had found something pretty appetizing in Washington. This encouraged me, for most of the nosing around I did was not as fruitful as I'd have liked.

At the University of Chicago, the two guys who are responsible for most of the research with money behind it to pay people are Louis Wirth and Dr. Donald Campbell (Department of Psychology, Univ. of Chicago) Following are the projects they've got on the string at the moment: the community inventory; a housing study (which is staffed to the full); a study in marginality; which is, I understand a punchcard and questionnaire proposition and will ne using people to do the tabulating etc in the not too distant future); and a study in methods used to integrate minority groups into the amorphous "mainstream", which to date in a series of literature abstracts. I would strongly urge your friend to write Wirth and Campbell if he wants to come to Chicago and it may well be that he could fit into one of them. Wirth won't commit himself second hand but I'm sure would do what he could to try to use him.

St Clair Drake at Roosevelt College has been unreachable for three days altho I've left innumerable messages, but I'll keep trying. The Friends Service Committee here in Chicago is working hard on integrating Negroes into the staffs of the business firms in the city, and if your friend writes to Mr. John Willard, American Friends Service Committee,19 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, he would do everything he could to get a part-time business job for him. Sydney Williams at the Urban League didn't have any definite ideas to pass on at the moment, but if your friend wants to try to make it here 'cold', Sydney says he'll be most happy to do everything he can to help him get settled and off to a good start. Another place whichdoes a pretty good placement job on a parttime basis is the Univ. of Chicago personnel office, which gets medium pay and in most cases very congenial working arrangements for students who need to make money.

I really think that getting the job first is putting cart before the horse, for if Chicago is the place this guy wants to come to study, tell him to come along, and there'll be many people who will do what they can to help him find something to keep him in a shirt, coffee and donuts. I would seriously wonder about the soundness of his coming to U of C. though unless he's a) wanting to get into a pretty high pressured enviromnent academically, b) pretty sophisticated about what he wants and doesnt want, and where he's going and what he wants to do with the knowledge he gets under his belt. But if he's these, send him along, and write me he's coming. Even tho I'll be gone, I'll tip some people off to be on the look out.

Over

Now, you can do me a favor. Someone (in fact the head of the Welfare Council of Chicago) has suggested that we investigate Robert Taylor, formerly of the Atlanta Planning Council as a cantidate for the job I've got now. My recollections of the guy are hazy, but not too positive... brush me up with a few criptic sentances when you've a breath in the next few days, will you? We 'd be most papreciative.

I must back to a desk piled high. Give all of the Mitchells my love, and be sure to kook us up when you next come to Boston, either for a hand in some dead dowagers will , an for conventioning etc.

best, always...

Helen

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. TILLY Sept. 6, 1951

We have to have a meeting before long of a committee of ~~simple~~ several members of the Council named as members of a nominating committee to pick people to be on the Board of Directors of SRC.

Paul Williams appointed such a committee at my suggestion some weeks ago. You were out of town. In your absence, I put on the committee Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, as one representing the interests of churchwomen. She has written in to say that she can't come because she has pulled out of most activities and is devoting her time to writing.

So can you suggest to me somebody else from Atlanta who would help in this way?

I say from Atlanta because I have to have a meeting of the Atlanta ones to explain all the complicated business that is to be sent out to the non-Atlanta ones.

GSM

Sept. 24, 1951

GSM TO GSM:

George Goodwin called Sept. 18. A friend of his who is a member of the Board of the L&N Railway, hearing from Goodwin that we had been lately aided and needed money, told Goodwin that a mighty good name to work on was Smith Richardson. He is, I believe, a vice president of the Vick Chemical Company and divides his time between Greensboro and New York. He is a member of the National Interracial Committee of the Boy Scouts of America and very active in that particular end of BSA work. He has plenty of money and is giving it away lavishly. Lately gave Davidson College a handsome gymnasium

Oct. 1, 1951

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING:

Helen Cohn asked how far we could cooperate in this way, and I suggested that she draft what they would think a proper form of letter.

What do you think?

GSM

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

OF B'NAI B'RITH

11 PRYOR STREET, S. W.—SUITE 305 ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
Founder

HON. MEIER E. STEINBRINK
National Chairman

RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

FRANK GARSON
Commissioner Southeastern Region

ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Director Southeastern Regional Office

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1951
Southern Regional Council

September 28, 1951

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing a rough draft of a suggested letter which might be sent to those teachers who write to you for materials. If you do not feel that this is satisfactory, please change it around any way you like. After we have gotten the letter in shape I think it would be helpful if we had another brief talk about the mechanics of this operation.

My very best to you,

Sincerely,

Helen

(Mrs.) Helen F. Cohn
Educational Director

HFC/fs

encl.

TO ELIMINATE DEFAMATION OF THE JEWS AND TO COUNTERACT UN-AMERICAN AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA THROUGH A BROAD EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM; TO ADVANCE GOOD-WILL AND PROPER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AMERICAN GROUPS; TO RESERVE AND TO TRANSLATE INTO GREATER EFFECTIVENESS THE IDEALS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Dear _____:

Recently we received a request from you for materials which would be helpful to you in teaching good human relations.

We feel we might be of additional assistance by letting you know that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith through their Atlanta Regional Office at 11 Pryor Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, is also interested in supplying teachers with useful classroom materials. You may obtain from the Anti-Defamation League educational films at a very small cost, poster, plays, songbooks, records, as well as pamphlets and books. We are informing them of your interest so that they may send you a catalogue of their materials.

Sincerely your,

Oct. 26, 1951

LIST OF TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED BY GSM AT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

1. Staff changes
   a. Emily Calhoun
   b. Anna Holden

2. State Divisions
   a. Arrangements with Fellowship of the Concerned
   b. Alabama Executive Committee meeting October 12
   c. Kentucky Board meeting October 2
   d. S. C. meeting November 8
   e. Florida meeting December 9
   f. Arkansas revivals
   g. Tennessee doldrums
   h. N. C. efforts
   i. Texas conversations
   j. Activities of Georgia Interracial Committee
   k. Louisiana

3. Summer travel
   a. Pennsylvania convents
   b. Tuskegee and Year Book committment
   c. European visitors
   d. National Council of Agricultural Life and Labor
   e. Winston-Salem Methodists
   f. Fisk Institute

4. Police pamphlet
   a. Equal justice proposals

5. Work of nominating committees

6. Plans for annual meeting

7. Mr. Richardson's money-raising effort

8. Clean-out effort on publications

9. Arrangements with Mr. Byrd

10. Matters of tax exemption

11. Ford Foundation prospects

Carbon Copy Stencil MADE IN U.S.A.

Green Copy

MEMO TO ANNA HOLDEN Nov. 27, 1951

In a few days I will need to make a report to the anonymous foundation which helped this year on the self-survey project. Could you begin to scratch together what facts are available on surveys made with our influence in 1951; distribution of manual, your travel and plans for travel and anything else.

Don't prepare a report as yet. Just gather facts and come talk to me about it.

CSM

MEMO TO ANNA HOLDEN Nov. 29, 1951

Here is a job on behalf of Paul Williams.

As you probably know, Georgia contains a bit South of Columbus one of the world's prize gullies. I think it is called Providence Caverns. Sir Charles Lyell visited it, perhaps twice, in, say, 1838 and 1847 (?). It is described in Sir Charles Lyell's great geology book published about 1850.

Paul Williams, as you know, is a textbook publisher. He wants a modern picture of the gully, which I will get. He also wants copied out the whole of Sir Charles Lyell's description of it. That would mean having in your notes reference to the edition and the page and the year and the publisher and the exact title, etc.

If you will copy what Lyell said about it, I will boil it down into something suitable for Paul's use. This is not a rush-rush, but it would be nice if it could be available before December 11.

GSM

MEMO ON EQUAL PENALTIES Nov. 30, 1951

Lewis Jones told me that Price Daniel, a former attorney general in Texas, is a good guy and might be suitable to serve on the Commission.

GSM

Dec. 14, 1951

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING

Davidson wants, in addition to permission from Paul, a dope paragraph on Paul. Can you put such a thing together? It would be a matter of placing Paul for the New Republic's readers. Thumbnail sort of thing.

GSM

December 14, 1951

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Rd.
Richmond 22, Va.

Dear Paul:

Herbert Davidson told me at the end of the meeting that he thought he could get Bruce Bliven of the New Republic to carry in a couple of thousand words the substance of your talk. If you are willing, I will send a copy of the full speech to Davidson when you get it to us, and Davidson would put together verbatim excerpts to make such a manuscript as would be most likely to see print in the New Republic. Davidson's point was that it was well for the country to know that a leading Southern person would speak in this way.

I think it a good plan and hope you can agree.

As Fleming told you, we have many requests for the speech, so please do send us a full manuscript.

I had a rather discouraging answer from the Rockefeller man, but he left the way open for me to talk with him, and I will be going up to New York between now and January 15 and will hope to catch you at home. I'll try to plan it out ahead, and maybe if I miss you in Richmond, I will find you in Washington or somewhere along the way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Jan. 7, 1952

GSM--

Paul Williams called today, between trains in Atlanta on his way to Mobile. Promised faithfully to mail his manuscript by tomorrow at the latest. Was somewhat troubled about Davidson's New Republic idea. Didn't think it was NR's kind of thing and was disturbed lest NR run a distorted abridgment. Said he would approve the idea only if they guaranteed to let him see the version that was to run. We can talk about that when you get back; my own feeling is that the thing won't work out. But, of course, the problem is what to do with Davidson.

HCF

Paul excused his tardiness on the grounds of a family crisis. His son was stricken with some rather severe teen-age ailment.

SRC — Staff memo

January 16, 1952

MEMO TO GSM

Items for your information:

(1) Mr. McCandless called you last Saturday, the 12th. Thinking it might be something of moment regarding the manual, I returned his call. He wanted merely to be sure that you understood his regret that he could not furnish a foreword. He added that he very much wanted to do it, thought it would cause no difficulty, but felt obliged to abide by the judgment of his advisors. He said further that he is planning to come to Atlanta this spring to get our counsel on the selection of one or two Negro policemen for enrollment in next fall's session at the Institute.

2. I have confirmed with Father Shean plans for the get-together at this office, 10:00 a. m., Tuesday, January 29.

3. I talked to Mary Jane Willett, of the YWCA, today about the Florida violence. Told her about the police manual, and she was very interested. She thinks her National Board might be willing to consider distributing copies to the public affairs committees throughout the country. I furnished her with a copy of the mimeographed edition, and she is to pursue the matter.

4. You ought to know that the FBI came by on a routine loyalty check of John Griffin, in connection with his government appointment. I told them he was the loyalest man in these parts.

HCF

SRC - Staff memos

January 16, 1952

MEMO TO GSM

This is a puzzle. I have sent the Journal & Guide, air mail, a copy of every release put out, with the single exception of the last one on the Florida violence. (My reason for not sending that one is a bit fuzzy, but somehow I didn't see the need.)

Perhaps the confusion arises from two facts: (1) I have been sending the releases addressed simply "Editor, Journal and Guide." I didn't send them to P. B. Young, Sr., personally because I thought his possible absence from the office might cause the release to lie about on his desk like any other kind of mail. (2) Quite often, as you know, the press stories do not originate with a release from us, but are based on New South itself. Whenever this seems likely to happen--as in the case of the recent housing issue--I habitually send a copy of that New South, air mail, to the Journal & Guide, addressed as above.

Maybe the corrective is for Mr. Young to tell us exactly how he would like releases and newsworthy issues of New South to be addressed to the paper.

Although the Journal & Guide has not used all the releases we have sent them, I have several clippings of recent vintage of stories marked "special to the Journal and Guide," drawn directly from our releases.

HCF

SRC - Staff Memos

January 29, 1952

NOTES ON CONVERSATION WITH MARION WRIGHT, JANUARY 12, 1952

1. "I would like to see us helped by a vigorous finance committee composed of people in Atlanta. They ought to raise the money, not GSM. As possible members, John Griffin and Cassandra M. Birnie. But who for chairman?"

2. What would we think of putting in New South every now and then a list of publications, including major articles, in the back issues of NEW SOUTH. Maybe that could be done every six months. Would it not help our sales?

3. Most States in the South now have a League of Mu-Minipalities. They could help us sell the survey idea. Why not send Anna Holden to see the secretaries of some of these Leagues of Municipalities and GSM to see some others. The Leagues of Municipalities could put notices about the survey idea in their several publications. Alternatively, we could be in touch with the secretary or president of each League and ask for a half-hour's appearance at the League's annual meeting. Best to have as speaker someone from Greenville or Jacksonville.

4. Let's keep working with Arthur Mitchell to get some more money.

5. Likes the idea of circularizing the latest statement to Board members. We should frequently send out brief reportlets to Board members.

6. Add a monthly summary to the monthly financial reports.

7. Could we get some independent body, perhaps the National Student Association, to poll the presidents of student bodies on campuses where integration had been done and ask for campus opinion? Or maybe somebody like John Griffin could get a student to do it. The whole business would be done to down the idea that blood won't mix.

8. Get a Kentuckian of stature to write for NEW SOUTH on the breakdown of segregation in that State.

9. MAW says Morganton, N. C., now has Negro policemen

10. At the South Carolina annual meeting they did a summary of events in race relations in the State the previous year. This idea has good possibilities

11. Could we induce three Southern law schools each to get a student or students to do a study of court decisions in the South on three matters:
    (1) City zoning based on race. Show what Southern cities have tried it and the successive decisions of the courts, and so on. Maybe it would help to stop the continued resort ~~(2)~~ to this ineffective and illegal practice.
    (2) Restrictions in debts or wills based on race. Any Southern decisions? The matter should be looked into.
    (3) Restrictions on use of parks, play grounds, golf courses, etc. MAW said he would be willing to undertake the correspondence toward such a composite article if we wished him to.

12. I gave MAW my note from Miss Palais and asked him to follow up. But I am to send MAW my correspondence with Palais and Straus.

13. He used to be impressed with Race Relations News. That is a function not now filled. Could not New South begin to pick up some of that job? MAW thought of one page in each issue of New South recounting such events. As many of the news items so carried would be drawn from local newspapers and presumably would givecredit, there would be a reciprocal feature in the mention of these papers.

SRC - Staff Memos

Feb. 13, 1952

TO HCF: RE THE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MEETING:

NAACP--Clarence Mitchell can't. We asked Boyd, who asked the Birmingham lady coordinator, and said if the BLC can't come, he, Boyd, will come.

AFSC--asked Tartt Bell and have heard nothing.

YWCA--Supposed to send somebody in lieu of Mary Jane Willett.

Hugh Brimm--cannot come.

Ernest Arnold--will come some of the day.

Emerson Smith--Has not answered letter.

Rosalie Oakes--Away, but a sub will come.

A. L. Thompson, Wa. 8811, Ext 21 is coming.

Hubert Jackson is coming.

Mrs. Tilly won't be here.

Nelson Jackson--coming.

Mrs. Hamilton and her husband are coming.

CCS--Haven't written,them, but suppose they are coming.

ADL--ditto

SRC--ditto

Staff memos

TO GSM Feb. 15, 1952

Mrs. Tilly feels very strongly that next Friday's meeting ~~xxx~~ as now constituted seriously neglects the big Protestant denominations. (Ernest Arnold doesn't do it, she says.) She herself suggested Schisler as the man for the Methodists, and I figures Broyles was the guy for the Southern Presbies. I can't think of anybody suitable for the Episcopal Province of Sewanee; maybe you can.

Here are letters to the two mentioned above, modeled on your earlier invitations. If you think well of it, you can sign and mail them.

I mentioned it to Art and Alex, and they think it's a good idea.

HCF

The Council's life down through 1949.

St. memos

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING Feb. 22, 1952

In a letter of February 19, 1952, Mrs. James S. Crate gave me official notice that the name of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation was changed at a Board meeting Feb. 15, 1952, to Texas Commission on Race Relations.

Please hang this on a nail for reference the next time we get out "What Kind of South Do You Want?"

GSM

Staff memos

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING Feb. 22, 1952

In a letter to me dated February 19 on other matters Prof. Duncan at A&M College said that Stillwater has one Negro policeman. I forget whether that's listed, but notify you in case.

GSM

Mobile and a couple of copies of the apmphlet.

Staff memo

MEMO TO HCF Feb. 25, 1952

Any chance of our carrying a round-up of dope on summer institutes in race relations?

~~I~~ Such a thing was carried last year in the NAIRO Newsletter.

GSM

Police), published at 1424 K Street, N. W.

Staff memos

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY Feb. 25, 1952

Have you heard anything from Col. Doughman about going down to see the woman in Appling County?

GSM

I mailed off the policy statements and some "What Kind of South Do You Want?" leaflets on Saturday. If Fleming has some more copies of the press

SRC — Staff Memos

Feb. 27, 1952

MEMO TO KS

I think if we sent around a post card announcement to members of the Southern Sociological Society about the new pamphlet, we might sell enough to more than pay postage.

GSM

Staff memo

GSM TO GSM March 5, 1952

Explore again with Tilly her getting Charles Wilson to write Hoffman. If she wrote Wilson, a copy of the Ford appeal should go with her letter, with suggestion that Wilson read the first few pages.

SRC Staff Memos

March 21, 1952

MEMO TO ALEX MILLER & HAROLD FLEMING

We have had a letter from Mrs. Hurley's office in Birmingham, saying that arrangements have been made for the meeting on May 15 in Birmingham at St. Paul Methodist Church. That doesn't mean that people have been invited. Merely means that the church is available. Pastor is Rev. H. B. Gibson.

I will proceed now to invite the various persons to a meeting there that day. Shall we set 9:30 a. m. as the hour to convene?

George S. Mitchell

SRL - Staff memos

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

TO GSM Apr. 4, 1952

We wrote Father O'Connell Mar. 21 about getting somebody to go to see Zemurray's secretary.

We wrote Father Twomey Mar. 21 about getting his friend to give us some money for Commission on Equal Penalties.

We wrote Paul Williams about Thalhimer's Mar. 10.

Did you ever get the low-down about Smith Richardson of the Vick Chemical Co? You wrote several people about him last fall.

Miller & Ritchie wrote Mar. 10 that Fred Routh would write you about NSA sponsoring a poll on student opin. in white colleges now admitting Negroes.

SRC - Staff Memos

MEMO TO ANNA HOLDEN Apr. 16, 1952

I would think well of your going to this. What do you think? Good chance to meet a lot of people. HCF tells me this crowd will have been talked blue in the face about surveys by Weekley et al. Still, you could propagandize them on mountain trails and in front porch rockers. What do you think?

GSM

SRC Staff Memos

MEMO TO GSM April 21, 1952

May 1, 2, 3 Father Shean will be at the Ansley Hotel. He is coming to the opera every night and Saturday afternoon. He wants GSM to save him time to talk about the survey idea, particularly housing survey now _____ in Rock Hill.

SRC - Staff memos

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY Apr. 21, 1952

If you will give me an outline of the kind of thing you would like to see printed up in the way of a question sheet about police and courts, we can work toward getting it printed.

GSM

SRC - Staff Memos

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY Apr. 23, 1952

I talked with Betty Wilson at Birmingham Southern.

Her conference will be at a recreation period all of Saturday afternoon and will not need you to be present.

"There will be plenty of cars going backin that afternoon," and she (Betty Wilson) can see to it that you are brought in to the city.

I told Betty Wilson that so far as I knew, there would be no set hour by which time you would need to be into the thick of the city--sometime between one and three p. m.

All seems therefore to be in order for you to arrive at the meeting place of the Southeastern Region of the National Council of Negro Women. Don't know the address, but will give it to you as soon as I find out.

SRC - Staff memos

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY Apr. 24, 1952

Sessions of the National Council of Negro Women will be held at the 18th St. Branch YMCA, 330 18th St., South, except the public meeting Friday nite which will be held at 16th St. Baptist Church, and the banquet Saturday nite, which will be at Smithfield Court.

SRC - Staff memos

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY Apr. 29, 1952

You remember my memo earlier this month about Miss Elizabeth Gussen at Birmingham, whom Mrs. Ruby Hurley had suggested that you add to your list of persons interested in the Fellowship of the Concerned. Mrs. Hurley told me Saturday that Miss Gussen is a leading Episcopal laywoman.

GSM

SRC - Staff Memos

MEMO TO GSM May 8, 1952

Did you ever get to See Ben Massell about eugl penalties, and is there anything more we can do about getting hold of him?

Is the matter of the restaurant facilities at the Terminal Station entirely in Mrs. Tilly's hands? Should we ask her about it? See attached letter to Tom Campbell.

We wrote April 18 asking various people for the names and addresses of Jeanes ~~[illegible]~~ supervisors in several States. I can't find any record of answers from Miss., Fla., Tenn.

Do we bother ~~to~~ Professor Chivers and Rev. Borders any more about R&LE?

EC

SRC - Staff Memos

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY May 12, 1952

Mrs. Stuart Colley called from Grantville this morning to ask if you had any information on the peonage laws of the church or State. The ~~Mxxsx~~ assistant U. S. Attorney General, James L. Fort, wants this information. Right away. Says it's important in defending somebody's rights.

If you want to find out more about it, call Mrs. Colley, 94, Grantville.

EC

SRC Staff Memos

MEMO TO AS May 27, 1952

People at the AFSC in Philadelphia asked me to run a check and see whether they were securely and failessly receiving each month 15 copies of NEW SOUTH. I was not aware that we had undertaken thus to assist AFSC, but I was only disposed to be sure that they do get anything they want.

Please assist.

GSM

5-27-52

SRC — Staff
memos

Dr. Mitchell:

I have gone through all the survey files and find in Miss., SC or Ga. that look particularly promising. Kack says we have about $90 left in the fund. If I went to the Blue Ridge meeting that would take about half. Couldn't we save the other half until a better nibble pops up?

OK

Since the Blue Ridge invitation is addressed to you, should you write and ask if I could go instead?

will go.

Some recent comments on the MANUAL are attached. (I want them back for the files)

nice com.

AH

SRC - staff Memos

MEMO TO ANNA HOLDEN June 16, 1952

Mr. McCray in South Carolina told me about June 10 that Darlington County has a Negro member of its Board of Education and that Columbia has a Negro member of the City Planning Commission.

Further, Columbia appears on the verge of adding four more Negro policemen and is expected soon to have an all-Negro fire company.

GSM

Staff Memos

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING June 16, 1952

McCray in a speech the other day at Columbia about medical facilities or the lack of them, referred facetiously to the high ratio of undertakers to doctors in the Negro community. That may be something we could play with statistically.

GSM

staff Memos

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING June 16, 1952

George McMillan said if you could supply him with some background facts on the Negro employment situation at the South Carolina AEC plant, he might write something for the Sunday WASHINGTON POST, for which he frequently does a column.

What can you learn in conversations with informed people in Atlanta?

GSM

SRC-Staff Memos

MEMO TO KS June 17, 1952

Mrs. Tilly selected the attached packet as suitable for use at a forthcoming Methodist conference at Junaluska and another coming up later at Frankfort, Ky. Apparently, Methodists and certain other unspecified women are, from now till about this time next year, going to concentrate on "Home Missions and Human Rights." The packet will assist Mrs. Tilly in teaching in this field.

I calculated the complete list price of a packet at 65¢, and told Mrs. Tilly we would price the packet at 50¢ each. Emily and Anna prepared 50 packets. 25 Mrs. Tilly took to Junaluska and 25 she expressed to Frankfort, Ky.

GSM

SRC staff Memos

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING July 5, 1952

I was told in New Orleans the other day by reliable authority that not long after the H Bomb plant was announced, Earl Brittain, the head of the AF of L in South Carolina, laid very careful and elaborate plans for decent interracial performance by the various AF of L craft unions in the area. When it became apparent that the carpenters and other craftsmen on the South Carolina side intended to admit Negroes along with white people at work on the construction end of the job, persons unwilling for this to happen appealed to Big Bill Hutchinson, head of the Carpenters National, and Hutchinson obligingly jerked jurisdiction from the South Carolina AF of L and gave it to the AF of L people in Augusta. Whereafter, all has been negativism on that matter.

GSM

Greencopy SRC — Staff memos

July 11, 1952

MEMO TO GSM

From: Mrs. Tilly

Fulton Executive Committee decided it did not want to do anything to perpetuate a segregated lunch room at Terminal Station.

Dr. Maynard Jackson said the porter had been asked by him to refer any Negroes traveling through Atlanta who wanted a meal to go to a certain tea room near by.

Mr. Tilly went to see the tea room and says it is very nice.

Attached see letter from Dr. Jackson to Mr. Siegel.

SRC Staff Memos

August 4, 1952 MEMO TO ANNA HOLDEN

At Chicago I was told of a book by one Berger, entitled LAW AND EQUALIZATION, or something like it. Said to explore fully the problem of distinguishing between discrimination and prejudice, etc. Can you run on to the trail of it?

GSM

SRC - Staff Memos

MEMO TO GSM Aug. 19, 1952

Clyde Robinson came by today. Would like you to write a letter of recommendation for his wife to Sparkman, if you feel you can do it.

Robinson's Washington address: 1335 Shepherd St., N. W.

I will give you verbally some of the background which Robinson lavished upon me.

HCF

re = 25 Memos

MEMO TO K. S. Aug. 29, 1952

Please go over this. I took the '51 figures from the audit, casting into the printing and postage figures those from schedule F of the '51 audit for the NEW SOUTH project.

For most of the items, on actual 6 months, 1952, I took your July 31 conclusive report and subtracted from it the figures for July. It seemed to me better to give a six months' rather than a seven months' figures, because of the ease of doubling six months.

But I am not expert enough to put together the actual '52 figures on printing—both general printing and NEW SOUTH printing. Ditto for actual postage for '52. So I guessed at a figure. Will gladly take a more accurate one in each case.

Much the same process for '53 combined printing and NEW SOUTH item, and ditto for postage, likewise combined.

The total salary figures for '53 I arrived at by taking our present payroll, plus approximately $2,400, for a clerk of some sort.

I may somewhere have omitted a major item. Set me straight.

GSM

5 RC = 2 memos

MEMO TO GSM Sept. 18, 1952

Ralph Rose was at pains to introduce me to Mike Yarrow, newly in from the West Coast, and newly in charge of AFSC's American Program.

MEMO TO GSM Sept. 18, 1952

Roy Stricker told me that Frank Abrams, chairman of the board of Standard Oil, and Elmo Roper, consultant to Standard Oil, both worked with the Urban League and the United Negro College Fund, and would help me with the filling station problem.

SRC - Staff Memos

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING Sept. 29, 1952

It seems to me the September issue of NEW SOUTH should contain a note about the postponement of the annual meeting. Possible wording:

ANNUAL MEETING, 1952

The Executive Committee of the SRC at its meeting September 27 postponed the membership meeting until Wednesday, February 11, 1953. The Board of Directors will meet on Tuesday, February 10.

GSM

SRC-28-4

MEMO TO HARDOD FLEMING April 1, 1953

The Alabama Division at its last annual meeting undertook to set up some area meetings, coming along in the next few months. The first one is for the Auburn-Opelika, Tuskegee area. I talked with Dan Whitsett by phone today. It will be at Tuskegee, spot as yet unknown, 3:00 p.m., Sunday, April 12. I was more or less supposed to go, though I wasn't to make any speech. I have begged off from going because I want to talk to some African group here on that day, and anyway, I'm tired of being out on Sundays, but whisper that not in Alabama. I promised Whitsett I would send you. The guy from here needs to make no speech, but just sits with them and encourages them.

Whitsett told me that he thought Turnipseed in Montgomery could be brought to accept the job of volunteer school guy. Turnipseed three years ago headed a governor's commission on the schools and knows the whole works. Whitsett promised to drive over to Montgomery and see Turnipseed and persuade him soon.

Main business at the Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee meeting, I should think, would be to perfedt plans for the school thing. They might want to go ahead and set up a committee to back Turnipseed, though I am not much in favor of an organized committee until there is paid personnel sure-nuff.

I hope it is all right with you to go over there that day. Take Jane and Gary in the new Plymouth. The meeting won't be but a couple of hours, if that long.

GSM

May 26, 1954

To: Harold Fleming

In a letter from Marion Wright dated May 21, he sends in a clipping from Chapel Hill and says "I believe a symposium of the Southern college press on 'The Decisions' might make an interesting feature for New South."

GSM merely transmits idea.

June 21, 1954

To: Katherine Stoney

By agreement with you, I believe you were to take off the $100 honorarium and credit the $30.22 against the unrepaid portion of the $100 travel advance to me for this and related trips.

I expect there will be some balance still owing from me to you.

August 4, 1954

To: Katherine Stoney

Father Shean took back to Rock Hill with him 2,500 copies of Answers for Action. Perhaps 1500 of them were New South copies, which was all right with him.

He understands that the set price on them is $15.00 a hundred, and I assume that he will be sending us a check for $375.00. If, in a reasonable length of time, the check has not been received, Father Shean should be billed. No postage as he toted them.

August 6, 1954

To: Katherine Stoney

Please, at your convenience, make arrangements with Mr. Clement's office for the Conference Room of Harkness Hall, November 10th.

GSM

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

August 18, 1954

To: Katherine Stoney

August 16 GSM delivered to Mr. Harper for the Georgia Teachers Education Association 1,000 copies of Answers for Action.

September 8, 1954

From: George S. Mitchell

To: Katherine Stoney

I owe SRC for sale of literature at the Southeastern Labor School - $6.75.

The following new members at $3.00 each:

James T. Walker
950 North Second Street
Memphis, Tennessee

A. B. Dixon
920 West Trade Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Richard L. Barnes
Rubber Workers Local 22770
Route 2, Box 26
Winchester, Virginia

H. B. Boyd
801 West Broad Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Warren P. Conary
1243 N. W. Eighteenth Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

George L. Mitchell
2955 Ne W. Seventeenth Avenue
Miami, Florida

Total for new members	- $18.00
Plus sale of Lit.	- 6.75
Total	$24.75 *

*$25.00 enclosed
Return $.25 to GSM

95M - SRC

Sale of lit

A Folk Southeastern
Labor School 6.75

New Members: 3.00

James T. Walker
950 N. Second St
Memphis, Tenn.

A.B. Dixon 3.00
920 West Trade St
Charlotte NC

Richard L. Barnes local 22770
Rubber Workers
RT 2 Box 26 3.00
Winchester, Va

H.B. Boyd 3.00
801 W. Broad St
Richmond Va

Warren P. Conary
1243 N.W. 18th St 3.00
Ft. Lauderdale Flo

George L. Mitchell 3.00
29 55 NW 17th Ave
Miami Flo

October 15, 1954

TO: KS

Enroute from Asheville to Salisbury departed from direct run to visit Marion Wright and Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames. Extra mileage incurred solely at SRC expense was 154 miles, at four cents a mile = $6.16.

Added expense involved on account of SRC was:

Hotel	4.00
Tips	.74
Meals	82
Plus travel	6.16
Total	$11.72

(payable to GSM)

October 18, 1954

To: Katherine Stoney

Reed Sarratt promised, in his letter of October 12, that Harry Boyd, Treasurer, would send to SRC $50.00, "in the hope that this would cover" my expenses in going to the conference. In actual fact, the expense of that travel was $27.11.

I think we are justified in putting the difference between that sum and $50.00 into SRC's treasury as honorarium.

Staff

December 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: GTH

FROM: GSM

The Smith College professor lady, Mrs. Carter, who will be lecturing, she supposes, in thy presence on this coming Thursday, expressed the hope that you would be kind enough to bring to her then some SRC pamphlets. She means New South's appropriate for educating her. If you find opportunity to fulfill her hopes, so much the better.

December 7, 1954

MEMORANDUM

Copy - in Bd. case
G. M.

TO: Miss Josephine Wilkins
Mr. Morris Abram
Mrs. James Birnie
Mr. Philip Hammer
Dr. H.V. Richardson
Mr. Harold C. Fleming

FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

RE: Program Planning Committee Meeting - Dec. 9, 1954

As we agreed, the Program Planning Committee will meet on Thursday evening, December 9th, at 7:30 p.m., at the Hamilton house.

It has been suggested that we begin with considerations of program implicit in the requests for support and move to consideration of present functions and staff.

GTH/rnf

Note for Dr. Richardson:

The first meeting of the Program Planning Committee was held Sunday afternoon, December 5th. We missed you and count upon your help in the weeks ahead. I enclose copies of the materials which were distributed at the meeting so that you may have an opportunity to read them before the second meeting.

GTH

1. Outline of Executive Office Functions
2. Program Functions Implicit in the Statement of Policy of the SRC
3. Program Commitments in Requests for Support

December 22, 1954

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: George S. Mitchell

The events re the movie on unsegregated schools were as follows:

Loescher told me during my last New York trip to call one Turtulot at the office of Earl Newsom and Company. Later in the week I went to see the man Turtolot who arranged for me to visit one Richard de Rochemont at 420 Lexington Avenue (the Graybar Building), where de Rochemont occupied an office within the extensive suite of J. Walter Thompson and Company, whoever they are. Mr. de Rochemont explained that in addition to his connection with J. Walter Thompson and Company he was president of Vavin, Inc., 698 Lexington Avenue, 134 East Fifty-Seventh Street, New York 22, MUrray Hill 8-5897.

He has been commissioned to do a movie in re the courts and the schools. Says he has wide latitude on what is to be done. Knows not what is to be done. And has his only associate for the moment in this enterprise a fellow freshman nomine Conte. M'sieu Conte, by arrangement, attended my hour and fifteen minute lecture, on what is to be done, for the ILGWU. I told de Rochemont that other persons who could be of assistance were George Stoney and Harold Fleming.

That is about all I know.

GSM.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

May 3, 1955

STAFF:

Because of a trip to Washington Sunday, May 8th, and to Philadelphia, Monday, May 9th, I would like to have next week's staff meeting, Tuesday, May 10th, at the usual 10:30 a.m.

GSM

HCF ✓
FBR —
GTH ✓
KS ✓
JC ✓
AH ✓
RNK ✓
MET
RA ✓

RETURN TO EAB

June 1, 1955

HCF:

Any conversations as yet with Carson Pritchard?

eab/

June 7, 1955

HCF

Do we send our publications list to libraries in the South?

eab/

June 7, 1955

KS

Helpful if you could prepare a circular to state organizations on what should be given us in the way of audit of the finances of the state groups.

eab/

June 7, 1955

KS

This confirms our arrangement that you are to prepare a circular on operating money for the states for next year.

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955

(Dictated 8/19)

HCR:

Paul Christopher made a suggestion during the Executive Committee meeting that we develop a debate manual with arguments pro and con. I am not much for it, but I note his suggestion.

There was discussion of the old idea of ads in church papers. Do we change our minds on that or not?

If you could give me briefly in writing the plans for promotion of the new edition of Changing Patterns, I would be grateful. Conversations would provide an adequate substitute.

GSM/eab

November 10, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: HCF

FROM: GSM

The Board yesterday directed that a copy of the Richmond Times-Dispatch be sent to each Board member. The Times-Dispatch has only three copies of the particular issue, which three I have ordered sent to us. So we are up against either mimeographing it or photostating it. I leave the judgment on that to you, but I agree that the story should be got out to our Board members, and also to all the state offices.

GSM

eab/
Encls. - copy ltr to Times Dispatch 11/10/55
copy of VCHR article, T.D. 11/3/55

STAFF
from GSM.

December 8th, 1955.

This morning Marion Wright called from some remote point, (maybe his home?) and said that yesterday in train-riding through Virginia he picked up a Virginia paper which quoted the Virginia Council on Human Rights (sic) as saying it would conduct a mail campaign to educate the people of the State against the proposed amendments to the constitution. MAW suggested that after conference with Leonard Haas I advise with the Virginia Council. I talked with Jack Marion. The newspaper account was inaccurate, he said, in quoting him or the Council as proposing a specific campaign. But, he said, they had had a meeting of their Executive Committee December 7th, and there had been then, as there continued to be, strong pressure for the Virginia Council on Human Relations to take the lead in organizing people in Virginia against the amendments.

I gave it as my view that the voting on the amendments by the people would be a direct legislative act and that any position one way or another would trespass upon violation of the obligation to refrain from political and propagandist moves. I further stated that the ordinary escape from this situation was for the individuals who compose a body to act in their private capacities, as citizens, in ways which would effectively counter the propositions they disliked. Marion said this seemed a distinction without a difference, but I hope I persuaded him that there was real difference between an organization taking a course of action and a number of individuals so doing.

Mitchell firmly advised Marion to avail himself at once of the advice of some lawyer; indeed of two lawyers, one inclined to be lenient in such matters, and one who might be expected to be skeptical. Marion promised to get strong legal advice, and to proceed accordingly, and only so.

Mitchell then in telephone communication with Mr. Haas reviewed the matter. Mr. Haas thought that advocacy of voting for or against a particular constitutional amendment pretty clearly came under the political ban.

6cs.
MAW
John Marion.
FR.
Leonard Haas.
HCF.
GSA.
DT.

GM

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

12 Dec 55

GSM -

Here is the memo re: the future of SRC which you and the Board requested. Note that it is general in nature - offering a rationale for its (SRC) continuation.

I feel it would be presumptuous of me to offer a detailed plan - hence the proposal for a "joint planning committee".

F. B. R.

FILE COPY

THE COUNCIL, THE SOUTH, AND THE FUTURE

December 12, 1955 Fred Routh

The decade now ending has been a period of accelerated change for the South; SRC has played an important role in assisting the region and its people to adjust to this change. Recently SRC has completed the first phase of a vastly expanded program in the South: the setting up of human relations agencies in the twelve states of the area. These agencies have needed considerable aid and assistance from the central office, not only financially, but organizationally and program-wise as well. Today and tomorrow these organizations face and will face the necessity of assisting communities in their respective states to meet the challenge of desegregation and integration. They, along with religious, educational, and business institutions and organized labor, have looked and will continue to look to SRC for guidance.

Thus, the first question to be answered by any organization which asks, "What of the future?" has received an affirmative reply. Is there a <u>need</u> for the continued services of the Southern Regional Council ? YES ! If the past decade can be referred to as the "decade of accelerated change" the coming decade may well be referred to as the "era of jet-propelled transition." And the needs of the state organizations, the region, and the people for constructive guidance will be multiplied not lessened. The South is well on its way back into the main stream of the nation's life. There are strong forces however, out of the past, which work to keep the South isolated.

The Council would be grossly negligent, indeed foolhardy if it fails to assist the forces of progress in the South in the coming decade. Its program must be expanded, not constricted nor terminated, if we are to work out constructive transition.

At the time the grant from the Fund For the Republic expires we may expect that desegregation in the schools will be well under way in some of the Southern states but it is almost beyond hope that much change will have taken place in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, or Mississippi. There will be work still to be done by a regional office to assist the state organizations to help bring about compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

The trend of recent Supreme Court decisions is toward holding un-Constitutional the expenditure of public funds for segregated facilities or services. I.C.C. rulings demand non-segregation in inter-state transportation and in terminal and depot facilities. The President's Committee on Government Contracts is working to end discrimination and segregation in all plants which have contracts with the federal government. Organized labor is united as never before and this gigantic force is seeking an end to discrimination and segregation in its locals. As big business and industry move into the South new demands for conformity to the national pattern will be felt even more.

The demands for change on the part of the South are multiplying; they are many times what they were only months ago. To assist the South and its people through this period of transition there is a need for an integrated organization which has had experience in assisting social change and has earned the confidence of both white and colored people.

There is in the South today only one organization which meets all of these requirements: The Southern Regional Council. A joint planning committee composed of representatives of the Board, the central staff, the

state staffs, and competent social scientists should sit down together to examine the needs of the South in the continuing adjustment and to plan how the Council may help fill those needs. Its future must not rest on the continuation of funds from one source, no matter how generous. A well organized, far-seeing finance committee is a must. A professionally competent program planning committee is a must. An adequate professional consultant service is a must. A well trained professional staff is a must. A dedicated Board of Directors is a must.

If the Council really cares about the South of the future toward which it has worked, then it has work yet to do. Let it never be claimed that the leaders of SRC said, as did Louis XV,

"Apres moi le deluge."

FILE COPY

MEMORANDUM

December 14, 1955

FROM: HCF

TO: GSM

Re: Future of SRC

I think it would be useful for the Executive Committee to consider the main alternatives confronting the SRC after the expiration of the Fund for the Republic's grant. One formulation might be:

(1) Liquidation

(2) Limited continuation, dropping all functions except that of direct field servicing of state organizations.

(3) Limited continuation, dropping all functions except that of information -- i.e., publications, information center for press, other agencies, and state affiliates.

(4) Continuation at present level of operation, retaining all functions.

(5) Continuation with expanded functions.

Need

It seems to me unquestionable that the SRC on something like its present scale will be needed for a minimum of three years beyond the anticipated end of Fund help. We will be lucky if by October 1957 most of the state groups are able to continue effectively on their own. It would be over-optimistic to hope that they would be strong enough collectively to maintain a regional office. It would also be over-optimistic, in my opinion

to hope that they could continue effectively without a regional office. Those in the lower South particularly will still need not only the practical help of the regional office, but also the psychological support of feeling themselves a part of a Southwide movement. Left on their own, communication between the states would soon break down and the weaker and more embattled organizations would wither away. The stronger groups -- mostly those in the more advanced states -- might well survive; but the most difficult areas would be left unserviced.

Another point: There is plenty of evidence that the other side is consolidating its strength across state lines. Witness the interstate spread of the White Citizens Councils, the efficient communication between the various Southern hate groups, Senator Eastland's proposal for a regional commission to "tell the South's story." These people see well enough the strength that comes of regionwide coordination and they will be pushing hard for it in the next few years. This kind of solidarity among the pro-segregation forces can't be effectively countered on a state-by-state basis. It calls for a regional instrument -- namely, SRC.

Noteworthy, too, that one aim of Eastland's proposal is to propagandize the Jim Crow version of the "South's story" at the national level. Again, only a regional group can offset this kind of propaganda aimed at a national audience.

Realities

It's easy to promote the continuing need for SRC in vacuo. Clearly, however, there are practical obstacles -- notably financial. In addition to the current fund-raising effort, the executive committee might begin planning

some activities for the last grant year that would spread awareness of the need for a continuing SRC. Examples:

(1) One or more conferences of leading people in the state organizations to explore the question of whether and how SRC is to continue.

(2) A carefully staged meeting of New York philanthropoids (The New Yorker's word for foundation people.)

(3) Consultation with friendly agencies, church groups, labor people, etc., aimed at involving them in the problem.

Nothing new about these ideas, but given the critical stage of Southern transition and an impending demise of SRC, they might produce some results. A lot of these people, who now take SRC for granted as a Fund project, might be startled into some kind of fruitful concern. While we wouldn't want to make such approaches too early, planning should proceed during the next year.

Conclusion

At the moment, it is my conviction that SRC should either be continued on at least its present scale or be frankly liquidated. I don't think we can go back. To limp along on a much-curtailed basis would, I think, be self-defeating in terms of both morale and financial support. Moreover, I believe efforts to continue the SRC should be based on the overt recognition that it will probably have to be largely subsidized for the duration of its life by sizable grants from outside the South. We can realistically hope for indigenously supported state groups within the next three to five years. But I doubt that it is realistic to hope for an indigenously supported regional organization too.

G.S.M Travel

MEMO

TO: RUTH ALEXANDER

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

RE: CINCINNATI TRIP - DECEMBER 28, 1955

The $20.41 was paid for with SRC check to joint ticket office.
The $27.94 was charged on GSM's credit card.

MEMORANDUM

January 9, 1956

TO: Members of the Executive Committee of SRC

FROM: George S. Mitchell

RE: The Future of the SRC

FILE COPY

It will be recalled that at the Board Meeting at Tuskegee, November 9, 1955, upon the resolution of Miss Josephine Wilkins "the staff was directed to submit to the Executive Committee, at an early meeting, not later than the April meeting, proposals for the continued existence of the Council after the expiration of the grant from the Fund for the Republic."

The Executive Director has queried each principal staff member for the memoranda. The full memoranda are available, but for convenience they are compressed herewith:

C.H. PARRISH

States will need further subsidy after 1957. Without honest subsidy, some states would be tempted to soften program to get money. "Local financial support for Southern Regional Council program would appear to be in inverse relationship to need."

Central office function is to demonstrate integrated professional service. If strong states, central office can be skeleton one, but subsidy to difficult areas and coordinated provision of findings of research (by others) would continue to be needed.

G.S. ALEXANDER

Continuing need for "hub of communications."

Problem is money.

H.C. FLEMING

Five alternatives:

1. Liquidation.

2. Limited continuation, dropping all functions, except that of direct field servicing of state organizations.

3. Limited continuation, dropping all functions except that of information --i.e., publications, information

center for press, other agencies, and state affiliates.

4. Continuation at present level of operation, retaining all functions.

5. Continuation with expanded functions.

At least three years of need for central office after end of 1957.

If states were left alone, the weaker units would soon wither, leaving areas of most need least serviced.

Also the opposition sprouts region-wide organization, and its delusions call for skilled and united countering, regionally and nationally.

Main problem is money.

Plan ahead to find our maximum support and we could.

Go ahead on present scale - or go out of business.

FRED ROUTH

Need will continue in an era moving from accelerated change to jet-propelled transition. Foolhardy if we fail to assist the change, in expanded way.

At end of 1957 desegregation of schools will not have reached hard-core states.

Must continue to provide an integrated professional service to meet a multiplying need for just the skills involved.

MRS. DOROTHY TILLY

"Challenging opportunities... with adjustment to the inevitable enforcement of its... decisions. To retrench would... betray..."

"Poor indeed will be the South... with the field left to a Regional setup of the Citizens' Councils."

"A Finance Committee, really feeling the seriousness, could... secure the funds needed."

States can't stand alone for a while yet.

Need yearly conferences of Southwide groups in Social Sciences, Church Women, the heads of denominational Boards of Education.

Supplement ~~After~~ New South:

"We should face the fact that our publications, for the most part, reach only those whose social conscience is already quickened. However, these will continue to need something like New South. There should be found some way to reach the masses so easily persuaded by the propaganda of such organizations as the Citizens' Council. Simple factual material tied up some way with their Bible Belt South, I believe could be just as effective as Talmadge's Statesman, etc. This too, calls for more finances, but if it can be done-- it will strengthen the appeal for funds."

George Mitchell says we should plan for three further years, after the expiry of the help from the Fund for the Republic, which occurs in September, 1957. His plan contemplates three years of further modest aid to some of the States, and continuance on a reduced basis of the most essential services of a central office.

Argument on the States runs as follows. In 1957 we shall be aiding the States on a level of $8,500 for each State. Each will run to a total budget of over $15,000. After 1957 there will be some of the States which in all likelihood could not carry on in reasonable strength unless they had some extra help. SRC would be free of any commitment to help all the States alike, and could put help on the States that would need it most. How many? Say six. How much? Say an average of $6,000 each. Call it $35,000 of annual subsidy to State organizations, on a minimum basis; and $50,000 of annual subsidy on a reasonable basis.

On the central office, certain services would have to be saved. You should keep up an interchange through an organ like New South. You need a paymaster, by title a Secretary-Treasurer. You would have to have at least one man travelling out to the States a great deal; ideally a combination administration and program man. New South lives by having someone to collect information, that gets called a Director or Research. You would need two and probably three clerks. And you would need some sort of Director. In a budget, for minimum and for reasonable, it looks like this:

Possible Budget for
Southern Regional Council

Typical Year 1957 et seq.

States	Minimum	Reasonable
For subsidy	35,000	50,000
Central Office		
Salaries		
Executive Director	8,000	10,000
Secretary	3,500	3,500
Secretary-Treasurer	4,000	5,000
Director of Information	7,000	7,500
Director of Research	7,500	5,000
Clerk	3,000	3,200
Clerk	3,000	3,200
Field Man	7,000	7,500
	37,000	43,800
Travel	5,000	8,000
Rent	1,200	1,500
Supplies	1,000	1,200
Telephone & telegraph	1,200	1,500
Postage	800	1,000
Printing	10,000	10,000
Social Security	1,200	1,400
Miscellaneous	500	500
	57,700	68,900
Total, Central Office	58,000	69,000
Total, Central Office & State	93,000	119,000

In three years,
Central Office and State

Minimum	279,000	-	280,000
Reasonable	357,000	-	360,000

How do you get together such sums?

By all experience, there is something that the staff can raise aided by friendships of the past. I would estimate this as follows:

(1958-60)
Per Year

From Churches	10,000
From Labor	10,000
Subscriptions to New South	15,000
Individual Gifts	1,000
Sale of Literature	1,000
Honoraria	1,000
Total	38,000

Annually, on the minimum budget of $93,000, this leaves $55,000 to be raised by a finance committee.

On the reasonable budget, it leaves $81,000 to be raised annually by a finance committee.

If you go on a three year basis:

Minimum budget:

Needed - 3 years
$280,000
Staff to raise
$114,000
Balance, finance committee
$166,000

Reasonable budget:

Needed - 3 years
$357,000
Staff to raise
$114,000
Balance, finance committee
$243,000

All of which is to say that three more years would cost on a mimimum basis, say $165,000 more than is in sight; and on a reasonable basis, $240,000 more than is in sight.

MEMO

January 19, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

I had to get Eastern to issue an altered ticket. They credited SRC back again with the entirety of this $44.88. I bought with credit card instead of this now cancelled one a mixed Delta-Eastern ticket that came out around $53.00

MEMO

January 31, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

RE: New Orleans trip, January 21, 1956

I went to New Orlenas January 21 for the Methodist ladies. They were supposed to send me some money back. How much I don't know. What I spent was $53.90 for plane ticket (stub attached) and 10¢ for tips and $1.00 for riding to airport and back.

MEMO

February 14, 1956

TO: Florence Irving

FROM: George S. Mitchell

I was told in Texas the other day that North Texas College opened its doors to Negroes, December 2, 1955.

MEMO

TO: Fred Routh February 15, 1956

FROM: GSM

Texas at its meeting February 11 elected a brand new Board with a heck of a lot of new people. Please write them and find out who the Board are.

My book shows that they added Bert Miller of Austin, a Congregational minister, to the advisory committee at Austin.

Prepare a memorandum for Mrs. Alexander's personnel file summarizing personnel-wise SRC's and the Texas Committee on Race Relations' employment experience with Tom Sutherland.

Staff
general

M E M O

February 22, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

Some of those presently in the employ of our central office I see are not covered by certificates. If you will list them for me and prepare certificates for signature I will execute the certificates where candidates are deemed worthy.

MEMO

March 14, 1956

TO: IRENE OSBORNE

FROM: GSM

A pleasant Mr. Bert Collier of the Miami Herald and Florida correspondent for SERS came to see you, found you gone, and left his well wishes.

MEMO

March 16, 1956

FROM: GSM

TO: HCF, JC, FBR, MET, RHA, GSA, JH, CHP

On March 8, one Clement Alexander of Doubleday and Company in New York called at the instance of Tartt Bell and Hodding Carter. Doubleday is publishing a book by one Father Huddlesberg, an Anglican priest of Johannesburg, South Africa. Huddlesberg, a persuaded race relationist, who early in his book says he does not make the mistake of being impartial and who braved a passage with no less a dignitary than the Archbishop of Canterbury who had suggested to Huddlesberg that Huddlesberg should show charity and meek persuasiveness toward the South African nationalists.

Huddlesberg is over here on a private occasion connected with a 50th anniversary of a school in Connecticut.

Tartt Bell and Hodding Carter had told Alexander that maybe SRC could fetch Huddlesberg into the South and use the man as a persuader of some Southern bad eggs, such as J.U. Barr.

I said SRC was used to having such persons handed to SRC on a silver platter and to teaching such persons what this is all about but that we had no silver platters.

Told Alexander where the platters were in New York; and said we would be happy to have Huddlesberg to teach him and moderately to use him if somebody else put Huddlesberg on a silver platter and sent him here.

GSM

MEMO

March 19, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

March 16, at GSM's request, Fleming, Constable and Company sent out to each State Director other than Georgia's the M.L. St. John story from the Constitution re attack on Guy Wells and the Constitution and Journal's editorial.

Had you been here I would have asked for wuxtra of your SRC notes.

M E M O

March 21, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

Mrs. Elizabeth Brantley called March 21. She will report at 9:00 A.M., April 15.

M E M O

April 2, 1956

TO: GSA

FROM: GSM

Please fetch together from the files what (little) information we may have as to Joseph Haas, whom I shall be recommending to Executive Committee to serve as our succeeding General Counsel.

M E M O

April 2, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

Regarding New Orleans Travel

Price of the airplane ticket, Atlanta-New Orleans-Atlanta was $62.92

Additional expenses incurred in course of New Orleans travel (included in my expense account submitted today) amounted to $4.71.

Mr. Dent gave us one hundred dollars as a fee to cover travel, etc.

By my figures the cost of the travel was $67.63. This leaves a balance of $32.37 going to SRC as honoraria.

I see no reason to send a receipt to Dent. On his books the whole thing is travel expenses.

I went to New Orleans on a travel advance of $30.00. I submit herewith expense account totaling (for other than the ticket expenditure) 9.43. This leaves balance due you of 20.57 herewith.

Note: Since there was a discrepancy in figures given above and figures listed on expense sheet, Dr. Mitchell gave with this expense sheet fifty cents in coin to make up the difference.

mef

MEMO

April 4, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

On we notified the Fund for the Republic of the list of Board members of SRC's State affiliates.

Subsequently various changes have appeared, including two I note in Texas.

Could you now prepare a list giving changes since that letter and send it to me?

June 22, 1956

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to introduce Mr. Paul Anthony of Atlanta, Georgia, who has been engaged by the Southern Regional Council for a field study of Southern opinion.

Mr. Anthony will be studying the varying racial attitudes held by Southerners in different walks of life and in the different geographical areas, with particular reference to the voluntary associations and organizations through which these attitudes find expression. He has considerable training and experience in the social sciences and can be relied on to treat all information with professional discretion and objectivity.

The purpose of this project is to arrive at a broad analysis which will be helpful to the many agencies, public and private, which are concerned with race relations in the South and within their own organizations. All information given Mr. Anthony will be treated in complete confidence as to the source. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated by him and by the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

June 25, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. H. C. Fleming

FROM: Florence B. Irving

The only written report submitted to you previously covered the period from September 12 to December 14, 1955. I am indicating herein activities of the research office for the six months between December 15, 1955 and June 15, 1956.

Routine tasks have included the clipping of periodicals, classifying and filing of these clips, the filing of materials, and the cataloguing and filing of pamphlets. Ten papers and at least seven magazines have been clipped regularly, while there is the occasional clipping of others. We also file a number of clippings which are sent into the office from various states and keep the entire issue of at least a half dozen publications. Though there is little duplication in the clippings, the volume on hand for 1956 is already equal to all of those filed for 1955. This is apparently due to the prevalence of race in the news and more extensive clipping.

At the time of the last report the pamphlets had been partially catalogued by subject matter. We have now catalogued more than 1500 titles by subject and cross-indexed these according to author. Our pamphlets, exceeding 1500 since there are sometimes two copies of a single issue, are contained in 60 metal pamphlet files and on some shelves of a bookcase.

The lack of shelving and storage space will soon present a problem. Shelves for the pamphlets have been frequently discussed, but are not yet built. One and one-half drawers in file cabinets are available for the filing of clippings and there is a similar amount of space for materials. Most of the available space for clippings will be used in 1956. There is no floor space for additional files.

The other physical needs which are most pressing for the research office are

a thorough cleaning (including window washing, scrubbing and waxing of floor, painting of walls) and a floor fan (there is no surface available for any other type).

A large volume of the informational requests made by outsiders have been handled by the research office. These demands have come primarily by letter, but there are also phone calls and personal visits. Our heaviest volume of letter requests came during February and March. Those desiring information included students, teachers, Y's, church organizations, civic and human relations groups. In some instances our publications or the materials we have for distribution met the needs of these people; in other instances summaries were drawn from our files. I would estimate that approximately 200 letter and personal requests have been answered in the present period.

There is also the servicing of persons in the office other than yourself. Mr. Routh and Mrs. Tilly average several requests per week, while those from Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Constable are irregular. In addition to making files available, we have gathered information for our special researchers (Mrs. Price, Mr. Anthony).

Several lists have been compiled or kept current. These include reports on pro-segregation activity, economic pressure, desegregation in public schools, desegregating colleges, pro-segregation groups, open recreation facilities, Negro councilmen.

Upon the request of Mr. John Hope we drew together information on each of the states that consultants have visitied and supplied them with briefing statements for their conferences. Usually clippings and other materials were sent along with the statements. We occasionally fill other requests for Mr. Hope.

In March, April, and a portion of May a great deal of time was allotted to our survey on desegregation. At least 200 cases of integration (exclusive of elementary and secondary schools) were found in our files. A dozen local persons

were interviewed and some 150 letters and 200 questionnaires were sent out. There was better than a 50% response to the questionnaires. About 25% of the letters were answered, but only half of these contained useful information. We are continuing to record cases of desegregation for subsequent addition to the report.

In view of the progress in pamphlet cataloguing and the completion of the desegregation survey, the research office can now assist in the voting study or proceed with other major projects.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

June 26, 1956

HCF
FBR
MET
JC
MEF
FI
MBO
PA
GSA
RHA
FC
EAB

RETURN TO

To save typing, I send around to staff workers in this office the attached corrected memo from Marion Wright to central office personnel.

DRAFT
(Dictated June 14, 1956)

TO MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF SRC

FROM MARION A. WRIGHT

y/c.
M.A.W.
6-18-56

The question arises as to the appropriate responsibility of the Southern Regional Council toward staff personnel in the central office who, by reason of controversy arising out of their Southern Regional Council employment, may be in need of professional legal advice. Specifically: under what circumstances would the Southern Regional Council feel itself obligated to help staff personnel with payment of legal fees for defense of such personnel?

The matter was considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee April 20-21, 1956. And a proposed procedure for use in any such instance has had the approval of the Counsel to SRC.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, without conceding any liability or legal obligation on the part of SRC, states that if a staff member, because of direct connection with this organization or activities in its behalf, should become legally involved to the point that he felt he should have counsel, he should submit his problem to the Executive Committee in advance of employment of counsel. The Executive Committee would then take such action as it felt proper under the circumstances.

This procedure should be followed in all cases, except where an emergency would make it impossible to secure action by the Executive Committee in advance of the employment of counsel.

It may be said less formally that the Executive Committee felt that if a staff member in the discharge of his duties and acting with proper discretion should be put in a position where employment of Counsel is obviously desirable, the Executive Committee would like to be helpful to him in the circumstances. But the Executive Committee safeguards the point that a staff member might sometimes act with such indiscretion that it, the Committee,

would not feel that it was responsibly involved. And the question may always arise as to whether the action attacked was one done in the course of his employment or was his own personal enterprise. Hence the feeling of the Executive Committee that it ~~needs~~ wishes facts in advance of commitment.

Sincerely,

Marion A. Wright
President

GSM/MAW:eab

June 26, 1956

MEMORANDUM

To: GSM

From: HCF

I have discussed this with Mrs. Tilly, who says that the current effort of the Atlanta Council of Church Women is aimed at securing more adequate juvenile court facilities. We know from past experience that the group has been one of the most forthright in protesting racial injustices. It has included Negro church women in its activities, and it has cooperated in the program of the Fellowship of the Concerned. In trying to recall its specific actions with respect to race relations, I have trouble distinguishing the Atlanta Council from the United Church Women of Georgia. There has been considerable overlapping of leadership and activity, at least in the field of race relations. I should add that Mrs. Tilly says that the Atlanta Council for the time being is not emphasizing racial matters in its program; this has to do with the vulnerability of its current president.

On the whole, I would say that the Atlanta Council of Church Women has been one of the strongest and most consistent groups committed to fairness and decency in the local Atlanta area. It is local, however. Statewide the United Church Women of Georgia would seem to me to be the logical group to receive recognition.

HCF:mbo
Ltr attached from Bureau of
Applied Social Research - 6/21/56

June 30, 1956

Harold, I completed the work I had planned and shall leave for Nashville this weekend. I left some instructions for Yvonne and of course told her she was to be available for anything needed from our office.

FBI

M E M O R A N D U M

July 20, 1956

TO: GSM

FROM: HCF

SUBJECT: Vacation

I am planning to take off two weeks - August 6th through the 17th. I hope this is satisfactory with you.

John Constable also made tentative vacation plans which would involve an overlapping of our absences during the week of August 13th. I have checked your schedule with Elizabeth Brantley and I have checked Fred's. I find with the exception of your absence on August 13th and 14th you are scheduled in the office for both weeks, and Fred expects to be solidly present, baring something unforeseen. Both Florence and Yvonne will be here. In view of these circumstances, what do you think of John's being out during the second week of my vacation?

HCF:mbo

MEMO

July 30, 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

FROM: C. H. Parrish and Frederick B. Routh

RE: Joint Report on the Mississippi Council

At your request, we are submitting this joint report on the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, its activities and its difficulties. We believe that the recommendations at the close of the report are consistent with the anxieties shown and the instructions given at the SRC Executive Committee meeting of July 20-21.

DIAGNOSIS

After receipt of the grant from The Fund for the Republic, SRC central staff sought to stimulate the reformation of the Mississippi Division into the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Local Mississippi people, both Negro and white, came together and agreed to assume the responsibility of organizing, strengthening, and directing a professionally staffed human relations agency which was to be affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

The leadership of this group fell to Rabbi Mantinband and Msgr. Brunini, both of whom stated at that time that in a state that is 90% Protestant - mostly Baptist and Methodist - they questioned the wisdom of the selection of non-Protestant leadership for the Council.

When the time came to select professional staff, several applicants were interviewed. Two were selected: Rev. Dixon, as Executive Director, and Mrs. Lyells as Associate Director. Both agreed to accept their appointments, but Mr. Dixon withdrew within a week, leaving Mrs. Lyells as the only professional staff member. We do not find in the records available to us any further action by the Board or the Executive Committee changing Mrs. Lyells' status from Associate Director to Executive Director.

The Mississippi Council did not, at the time of its formation, at the time of employmentof professional staff, or at any other time intervening between them and now, ever announce its existence publicly. Unlike every other state organization, the Mississippi Council is known only to its members, and as far as the general public is concerned, is non-existent.

Office space was sought in Jackson. Since the only staff person was a Negro, it seemed impossible to locate the office in other than a "Negro" district. This was done apparently with Board approval. In a short time, however, questions arose as to whether this location would identify the Mississippi Council as just another "Negro" organization -- and dissatisfaction over the location of the office was expressed. The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council, however, never acted upon this matter.

The relationship between staff and Board has not been a happy one. There has been a serious personality problem involved in the relationship of the State chairman and the top staff person. They found it difficult to reach a meeting of the minds. Complaints about staff inefficiency and ineffectiveness were sent to the SRC central office but, as far as we know, were not discussed with the Executive Committee or the Board of the Mississippi Council. The local policy-making group was either unable, unwilling, or was never given the opportunity to resolve differences between officers and staff. The Board itself seemed to lack cohesiveness and decisiveness.

Along toward the close of 1955, two new staff members were added. Two half-time Associate Directors, one white and one Negro. Before long there appeared a division in the staff.

At the close of 1955, Rabbi Muntinband declined to stand for reelection as Board Chairman and, with a sense of frustration, discouragement, and disappointment, wrote the SRC central office of his dissatisfaction with staff-Board relationship, declaring a "defiant and stand-offish" attitude on the part of the Executive Director.

In early 1956, Mrs. W. H. Ratliffe, prominent Methodist churchwoman, was elected state Chairman. She had previous commitments to church work which kept her out of the state a good deal of the time. She visited the SRC central office and expressed a desire to make the Mississippi Council work more effectively. Antagonisms soon developed between the new Chairman and the Executive Director. Complaints about staff were sent to the SRC central office; apparently they were not brought before the Mississippi Council Executive Committee. Several SRC staffers who had contact with the situation felt that a lingering paternalism on the part of some top Board people added to the difficulties of the situation. With a sense of frustration and discouragement, Mrs. Ratliffe resigned as Chairman in June, 1956.

SRC central office has had reports on the difficulties in Mississippi from many people. Frank Loescher, of the Fund for the Republic, after his trip to Mississippi, questioned the wisdom of continuing aid to our state organizations Harold Fleming, after his trip to Mississippi, reported the general discouragement of the people with whom he talked. Mrs. Tilly, after several trips in the state, reported that the state organization was not well accepted among many liberal people. Mrs. Valiena after conferring with the leadership of the Mississippi Council at the Hard Core Conference in Atlanta, reported that under the present leadership she doubted whether the Council could make much progress. C. H. Parrish and Fred Routh have expressed concern on numerous occasions about the Mississippi situation. Yet both of us had hoped all along that the situation might be salvaged.

Both of us went out to Jackson July 2-3 and talked with numerous people about the situation in Mississippi and the condition of the Mississippi Council. We talked with such people as Boyd Campbell, past president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Rex Brown, Chairman of the Board, Mississippi Power and Light; Purser Hewitt, Editor of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger; about the conditions in Mississippi and the possibility of any human relations agency being effective at the time. We talked with Dean Ferguson of Millsaps College, Mr. S. W. Miller, Mrs. Ratliffe, and Dr. Reddix, about the problems of the Mississippi Council. Though we

talked with each of these persons individually, the general consensus was:

1. There was a general lessening of tension in Mississippi at the present time.

2. That the Citizens' Councils, though powerful, were not nearly as strong as press reports might indicate.

3. That several prominent churchmen felt they had personally made a mistake in not taking a more active interest in seeking to maintain law and order and decency in Mississippi.

NOTE: Of special interest to us they also felt:

1. There was a need for such an organization as the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

2. That it could function on an integrated basis.

3. That the Mississippi Council, as now constituted, could not be very effective and could not gain the respect of the people needed.

PRESCRIPTION

In the light of the foregoing diagnosis, we are forced to conclude that only drastic action by the Board of the Mississippi Council can salvage the operation in that state. We, here at the Atlanta office, will have to be convinced that the situation there is not hopeless, as it now appears; and that the allocation of funds to the Mississippi Council is not a waste of money needed desperately elsewhere.

Such action might, as a minimum, involve:

1. The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council so as to make it more representative. New members should be added now. If necessary, the state constitutional provisions covering this may have to be suspended and a mail ballot of the membership taken;

2. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the present staff, clearing up the repeated charges of inefficiency that have been made;

3. The setting-up by the Board of the Mississippi Council a program of activities which will have a reasonable chance of success.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Unless substantial evidence, not now available to us, is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council, that funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956 and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office.

2. The Mississippi Council, in line with the action taken by the Executive Committee of SRC, be placed on "provisional status" from this date until the end of our fiscal year -- September 30, 1956.

3. We further recommend that the Assistant Directors for State Organizations visit Mississippi again about the middle of September, in order to make a final evaluation of the program there.

FER:mef

Mailed to members of the Exec Com. 9/17/56

MEMORANDUM

September 13, 1956

To: George S. Mitchell

From: CHP, HCF, FBR, and JH

Subject: Future of SRC

FILE COPY

When C. H. Parrish was here just after Labor Day, he and Fleming and Routh discussed at length the question of the SRC's future after October 1, 1957. Parrish had come to Atlanta with some fundamental questions about the approach outlined in the draft letter to the Fund for the Republic prepared for the executive committee. In discussing these questions, we developed some new ideas about the basis on which SRC should seek support after the end of the coming fiscal year. We found that John Hope was thinking along similar lines, and his views are incorporated here.

It was a matter of regret to us that this opportunity for joint examination of SRC's future role occurred during your absence. We are outlining our common views here in some detail for your consideration and with the request that they be presented to the executive committee for consideration, along with the earlier draft letter, at the September 21-22 meeting.

End of Present Grant Program

The current three-year period of aid from the Fund for the Republic, which expires on September 30, 1957, has been largely devoted to decentralizing the SRC movement in terms of both use of

funds and program emphasis. The expectation was that once the legal principle of integration was established, the problems of adjustment would break down according to widely varying local circumstances. Thus the energies and resources of SRC have been largely directed to subsidizing and servicing state affiliates. Within the three-year grant period, SRC has sought to create strong, professionally staffed, self-supporting, integrated agencies in the 12 Southern states.

By October 1, 1957, this objective will have been achieved in considerable part. In a few states, the present affiliates have failed to get off the ground, and one or two others might not survive the withdrawal of major subsidy by SRC. But, in most cases, the state groups should be expected to have reasonably effective programs and enough fund-raising competence to continue -- though the first few years would be difficult for many of them. In view of the special difficulties arising from the development of powerful, officially sanctioned resistance in the South, we believe the three-year state organization effort will represent a creditable achievement. But we also believe that the efforts of the state organizations alone cannot meet the critical challenge of this period in the South.

SRC in a Time of Crisis

Since May 1954 and particularly within the past year, a national crisis has been precipitated by political and private reaction to the Supreme Court's school decision. We will not attempt a lengthy analysis of these developments, which are well known to people in SRC, but we list a few of the highlights.

What began as an attitude of defiance by four deep South states has become a "united front" by eight states. This defiance is manifested not only in official actions and utterances directed at the Supreme Court and its decision, but has also taken the turn of oppressive measures against Negroes or whites within the states who favor a positive or even a more moderate course of action. Accompanying this official posture have been the phenomenal growth of the resistance movements, set-backs in the churches and the labor movement, the deterioration of political campaigns, and in general conformity or silence by the more responsible elements in the South. The example set by state office-holders and others in high places has stirred excitable rank and file Southerners to violence in several instances - even in areas in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, and West Virginia where integration should have been expected to proceed without a ripple.

All of this has presented grave problems in national and international terms. The impact of this Southern revolt on the prestige of the United States abroad, particularly among Asians and Africans, is of great concern to every thoughtful American. Domestically, the assaults on the authority of the Supreme Court, respect for law and order, and recognition of the rights of minority group citizens are major threats to the national welfare. It has been observed by the New York Times and others that what is needed is a mobilization of all the constructive forces the country can muster to deal with the problem of segregation wisely and effectively. Unfortunately, such

a mobilization has not taken place - largely because of confused national opinion about the workability of desegregation, about the extent and depth of resistance in the South, and about the potentialities of Negro citizens. In short the climate of opinion has worsened not only in the South, but in the rest of the nation as well. And instead of merely local problems arising out of local opposition to integration, we are confronted by a renewal of pro-segregation activity that is regional in its leadership and national in its impact. A measure of this fact was the nearly unanimous adoption of the "Southern Manifesto" by Southern members of Congress. We know, of course, that some of the Congressmen signed under duress. But the fact that such duress was possible indicates the power of the monolithic approach.

It seems to us that this situation imposes a tremendous responsibility on the SRC. As the one South-wide body with experience, professional skills, and reputation in the field of race relations, we must perform on a broader and more effective scale than ever before. And we must recognize that we are dealing with causes and effects which are truly nation-wide in their impact. Our task, as we see it, includes but goes far beyond the stimulation of local action to deal with matters of desegregation and democratic racial relations at the community level. We must play a greater role in establishing a broad national and Southern climate of opinion in which positive local efforts can succeed. We must assume more of the leadership in educating and rallying those national forces whose action or inaction at this time is crucial.

Relationship with State Organizations

SRC, with the generous aid of the Fund for the Republic, has

made an extensive and valuable contribution to the growth of skill and organization in the several Southern states. Our state affiliates, against sizable odds, have shown gratifying development. Given a workable climate of opinion and influence, they can contribute greatly in the years ahead to the orderly implementation of integration within their respective states.

However, their effectiveness - indeed, their survival - is imperiled by national and regional developments on which they can have little influence. If we want to protect our investment in them, we must necessarily apply the resources and skills of SRC to this broader arena of opinion and practical forces. To do this will require basic reassessment of our financing, organizational structure, and program emphasis.

During the last two and one-half years, we have devoted most of our resources to building and assisting the state affiliates. We have, necessarily, had to forego the development and execution of many program activities by the regional staff.

In the light of prevailing circumstances, it is our judgment that SRC should now plan for a period after October 1, 1957, of approximately three years of increased effort as a regional organization carrying on program activities through its own staff. Under such a plan, SRC would maintain a cooperative and helpful relationship with the state organizations but it would undertake itself a number of functions that are now performed either sketchily or not at all.

Such a reorientation would be best accomplished if the current grant period ending September 30, 1957, were completed according to the terms originally set in 1954. This means that the state organizations would exchange their affiliate status for one of autonomy, and that their

relationship with us would thenceforth be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals.

We recognize that a measure of continuing financial aid from SRC to all or some of the state organizations would probably be warranted. Therefore, we should undertake to secure funds for this purpose, though on a smaller scale than heretofore. Instead of the method of outright subsidy which we have used during the affiliate period, the method of assistance would more closely resemble that of grants-in-aid. A state organization would submit its request to SRC, justifying such an allotment on the basis of a proposed program and evidence of organizational effectiveness sufficient to carry out the program proposed. SRC would judge each such request on its merits and take favorable or unfavorable action accordingly. The customary safeguards against the use of such funds for political or other improper purposes would, of course, be taken. Once such a grant-in-aid had been made, the responsibility for fulfillment of its commitment would rest squarely on the policy body of the state group.

Such a revision in the relationship between SRC and the state groups would require certain by-law changes, including alteration of the present arrangement for election of some SRC board members by the state organizations.

Structure of SRC

A reorientation of SRC along the lines described above would necessitate some redefinition of the present staff structure. Present positions and staff duties are largely geared to the needs of the current state organization effort. In taking on more direct program functions,

it would be necessary to supplement the existing staff and to redefine the responsibilities and duties of some of the present staff members. We are not attempting here to propose a detailed reorganization of this kind. That could best be done perhaps by a special sub-committee of Executive Committee members working closely with the staff. In general, however, we envision the consolidation of staff functions under the major headings of executive, information, and field services.

Functions of SRC

Again without attempting to offer a blueprint, we submit the following types of activity as representing new or heightened program emphases which the Council might undertake:

1) Consultant services to established public and private agencies.

The consultant service project under the direction of John Hope II was conceived and has been used as a service to the state affiliates. It has proved to be an extremely effective technique. Already we contemplate making these services available to interested private groups and public bodies concerned with desegregation, the expectation being that such groups would bear the cost of the consultant services to them. In the next phase of the Council's work, such use of the consultant services deserves high priority. It is our opinion that we should provide these services free, if necessary, in those situations which are likely to produce the most effective results.

2) Coordination of Agency Leadership.

SRC now has more opportunities than it can grasp to advise and coordinate the leaders of national, Southern, and local groups concerned with race relations. In the coming period, SRC should take the initiative

in bringing together such leadership for joint thinking and planning. This will take staff time, travel, and resources that have not been available in the past. The arguments for extending this function are very strong. SRC has information and insights that are not available to other agencies and groups, and it commands the respect of a host of such organizations of many different types. Further, the effective mobilization of the religious, labor, civic, and other agencies should be a major part of the desegregation effort.

3) Speakers Bureau.

Several of the staff members and officers of SRC are now heavily in demand for speaking engagements. In this case too the demand is greater than the supply, and the potential demand is greater yet. Many of these occasions are invaluable opportunities to carry our message to important segments of the public. In the coming period, we should recognize the furnishing of speakers as an important organizational function. In order to make the best possible use of speakers without unduly diverting from other activities we should systematically build up a speakers bureau drawn mainly from our lay leadership and suitable for supplying different kinds of occasions in different parts of the region. The selection, briefing, and scheduling of such speakers would be a staff function.

4) Free Distribution of Literature.

SRC has in the past produced little in the way of free literature. Our budget alone has made it essential for us to sell our materials to interested people and groups, however worthy the use to which they are to be put. We should seek the resources to enable us to distribute without cost literature that will serve a specific, effective purpose and for

which no purchasers are available. We do not conceive of broadside or indiscriminate distribution of free literature as a worthwhile method. More calculated uses, however, are often possible but must be forgone because there is no ready way for the cost to be borne from non-SRC sources. It should be noted here that the White Citizens Councils and other resistance groups are making wide-spread distribution of free material, with telling results.

5) Interpretation and Application of Social Science Findings.

There is a considerable body of social science findings with positive implications for action in the South today. This knowledge is having little practical effect, mainly because of the communications gulf between academic social scientists and the lay public. SRC is peculiarly well fitted to bridge this gap. Working in collaboration with the social scientists and their professional organizations, we could play a key role in getting their insights interpreted through popular media and brought to bear in local situations. Our consultant service program is a valuable beginning in this direction, but the precedent needs to be greatly extended and raised to the national level. To carry out this role we must be prepared to expend a substantial amount of staff time and effort, as well as some money.

6) Expanding present functions.

Many of the activities now carried on by the central office should be intensified or, if temporary, continued on a regular basis. An outstanding example of this is the work with church women directed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly; the need for more funds and wider impact of this program is already recognized.

Another example of a different sort is the fact-finding program

now being carried on under a special nine-months grant from the Fund for the Republic. The results of this program are now coming in and will be aired through SRC publications and general publicity. These findings should serve to shed new light on the nature of the South's problems and promising approaches to their solution. This special fact-gathering and interpretation should be a continuing part of SRC's program.

Additional examples in this category would be intensified work with the press, television, and other mass media; conferences of Southern leadership; and work with the college students and other young people in the region.

7) Finances.

Because of limitations of time, we have had no opportunity to develop detailed estimates of the budget that would be required to carry out a program of the sort here outlined for a three-year period. Our rough estimate would be no less than $200,000. annually. This is approximately $150,000. per year more than SRC has thus far managed to raise from sources other than the Fund for the Republic. During the coming fiscal year, October 1956 - October 1957, we must exceed our past performance by a goodly margin. If we are successful in raising the larger amount from other sources required for our operation in 1956-57 we believe that the Fund for the Republic will be more receptive to our request for future aid. By the same token, they will probably expect similar performance from us in subsequent years.

These facts, coupled with the resignation of the present Executive Director, make urgent the assumption of greater responsibility for fund-raising by the Board and Executive Committee. It is our hope that any planning of the Council's future will give major consideration to this need.

We would also hope that in financing the Council for a future period it will be possible to secure funds on a flexible basis, and that we can avoid rigid allocations of our funds for pre-determined purposes. The situation in the South today is an extremely fluid one, subject to rapid and unpredictable changes. Our program and financing should be adaptable readily to these changes in need that cannot be anticipated far in advance.

Nothing said here is intended to conflict with the Council's whole-hearted follow-through of the third and last year of the state organization program, which begins October 1, 1956. If this general proposal should be approved, however, it might well be possible in the weeks and months just ahead to begin developing some of the additional functions contemplated. It is possible, for example, that the Fund for the Republic might be receptive to a request for additional aid during the year for such a purpose.

In any case, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss these matters further with the Executive Director and the Executive Committee in order to arrive at a plan to which all of us can lend our full support and energies.

HCF:mbo

9/24/56

JC:

I have discovered somewhere reference to an article by one Julius Lewin in the April-June, 1956 issue of the Political Quarterly (London), being an article called, "The Struggle For Law in South Africa."

"For the theory of human equality which inspires the rule of law, and the theory of racial separation which inspires the South African Government have come into collision again and again."

That is a most interesting idea that the theory of human equality underlies all law.

Worth digging at?

GSM/eab

Ja - what regards? (EH)

Read & initial please -

Have seen FBR

noted - R&A

noted - FC

ab. BC.

" PA

" GSA

MEMORANDUM

October 5, 1956

To: SRC Staff

From: HCF

Re: Use of Thermo-fax copying machine

noted EOW

We have just had a new belt installed on the "thing". It seems the old belt was damaged by over-exposure to the heat lamp, and the service man gave us certain further instructions about proper use of the machine:

1. The machine should not be turned off immediately after use. It should be allowed to run empty for 30 to 60 seconds so that the belt can be cooled.

2. Only single sheets should be run through the machine. Folded matter or unusually heavy material might stop the belt and subject it to a destructive amount of heat. Of course paper clips, staples, and other such objects are verboten.

3. If the machine should clog, the cover should be lifted immediately. (If you don't know how to lift the cover ask John Constable or me to show you). This will turn the heat lamp off but allow the belt to keep turning so that no one spot bears the intense heat.

In general, the machine should be used only by JC, FBI, MBO and EAB. If possible, other staff members should enlist the services of one of these persons when material is to be copied. ?

HCF:mbo

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

November 27, 1956

HCF:

Paul Christopher called me yesterday evening at home, and said that he had had word that if we asked Boris Shishkin to ask the Organization Department of CIO to arrange this permission, it would probably go through.

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. Christopher
HCF

November 27, 1956

Mr. Boris Shishkin, Director
Department of Civil Rights
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Boris:

I ask your kindest good offices in a matter of continuing labor representation on the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council.

SRC at its launching in 1943 was substantially helped both by George Googe and Charlie Gillman. These two men signed the call for the original meeting. And Charlie Gillman came on to the Executive Committee of SRC, where he served helpfully for a number of years. Afterwards, we elected Paul Christopher when he was State Director for the CIO in Tennessee. And we got Paul on to the Executive Committee. He has worked devotedly and imaginatively and most usefully in the show.

Now the AFL-CIO has its rules about permission for regional directors to serve on the Boards of outside bodies. Paul is occasionally reminded of some official requirement that he should conform in this matter. The other members of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors and all of the staff of the SRC would dearly love to keep Paul Christopher on. The man understands us and we understand him. I personally have known him and loved him a long time.

If it is required, we would of course be equable about asking the AFL-CIO to advise us as to someone else whom we might ask to be a substitute for Paul in relating us to the organized labor movement. I make bold to appeal to you to talk with the powers that be and see whether or not in this odd circumstance arrangements could be made for Paul to stay along as he is. He comes to two, perhaps three, meetings a year.

With almost anybody else there would be a break-in period. Things are a little delicate just now for a break-in period.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

November 27, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF
FBR
CHP
JH

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Mrs. Todd from Tennessee telephoned November 27th. They have in Tennessee had two visits from one W. R. Grigg. Presently residing in Alexandria, Louisiana on an assignment from the Baptist Home Mission Board and travelling widely to Negro and white groups, and some interracial groups in Louisiana. Grigg is in his late 40's, is a Baptist minister (Mrs. Todd does not recall the Seminary at which he trained), and will be giving up his ministerial status to take this job with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The man Grigg stopped two weeks ago in Tennessee on Grigg's way to Kentucky and met with the Committee of the Tennessee Council. The Committee on that day was minus Van Til and minus John Hope, but contained Preston Valien and Mrs. Fensterwald and Mrs. Todd and Mr. Starr, among others.

The man Grigg is married and has five children. He a native of Southern Illinois but has held pastorates in North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Mrs. Todd told me that A. C. Miller warmly praised Grigg and was both surprised and pleased that Grigg would be taking the Tennessee Council job.

Grigg later came back through Tennessee and I believe John Hope is said by now to have seen him and to have added Hope's approval. Some proposal about salary for the man Grigg. Everyone is clear that SRC puts in $5,000 only, but I think Todd and Starr proposed to scratch about and see whether they can offer the man a somewhat improved figure.

Todd wished to know whether it were necessary for the man Grigg to show face in Atlanta to be approved. On that much praise I approved the man as was.

Todd said that when they had the man seated in his job, they would send the man to Atlanta for some instruction -- which purpose I commended. I do not know exactly when they will put him to work, but they will be hoping to get him there soon.

November 28, 1956

To: Frederick B. Routh

1. At the Annual Meeting (closed session) there was some critical statement to the effect that all this talk about criteria is very well, but the States had not yet been informed of the criteria. Therefore the State groups do not yet know on what basis they are being judged. What is the status of the memo of evaluative criteria to go to the States?

2. Sometime ago you sent out personnel data forms to be completed by State staff members, as well as central staff. How many of these are in and what follow-up, if any, is needed?

HCF:mbo

November 28, 1956

To: HCF

From: GSM

CHP called in. His wish was to consult you as to what plans Parrish should make for the coming Summer.

Annually for so long as we have had this relationship with CHP, at about this time of the year he has appreached whomever may be the boss in half-whispered conversation as to this matter. CH is quixotic as is normal for a professor: Shall he ask the University of Louisville to set him up with a schedule of summer-time teaching with pay; shall he ask some other college so to pay him for teaching; or shall he hope to be at SRC's disposal for a solid or semi-solid block of time?

I have each year tried to find out a bit as to what CH wished. This year he says he would perhaps like it best if he could be used for a couple of months consecutively. He has to have some free time outside of the two months compacted block of work.

Always heretofore the arrangement I have had with him was that when he came in for such a block of time he drew salary at a stated annual rate, and no per diem except for days when he might be in travel status under SRC orders.

I rather think I have in previous summers regarded him as drawing at a salary level of $7,500. Mrs. Oster will consult Mrs. Alexander and turn up for you an exact statistic.

You will probably be in for a goodish CHP bill were he merely to charge us for his $35 plus travel for being Peripatetic. I never calculated it but I doubt if you spend much more holding him here not in travel status for a block of two months.

I made bold to promise CH that you HCF would communicate with CH tomorrow - November 29th - in regard to this matter.

GSM:mbc

November 29, 1956

To: FHR

CHP called today. We agreed in general that he should plan for a summer stint with us full time. And he said to tell you that in your Knoxville speech next Wednesday, you should be alert to the presence of the resistance element. He spoke there recently and found that there were a dozen or so pro-segregationists on hand. No disturbance or heckling but questions of the expectable kind raised in the discussion period.

HCF:mbo

January 23, 1957

Emory Via's luncheon with Ben Segal and Labor Staff men is Wednesday at 1:00 P.M. at Emile's Cafe, 87 Fairlie Street entrance. (There is another entrance.) Table reserved in E.V.'s name.

Ben Segal
(?) Lauren Nelles
John Bateman
Lee White
(?) George Gill
(?) Charlie Gellman
(?) Al Kehrer
Emory Via

cc: Mrs. Beverly Calhoun

3/1/57

MEMO

TO: HCF

FROM: FBI

RE: SERVICES OF INFORMATION CLERK

With the exception of a temporary worker for a month, the research office has not had full time clerical help in the five month period following Mrs. Bankston's resignation. This has meant that I (and frequently John Constable) have spent a good deal of time and energy on clerical duties which might have been used more profitably elsewhere.

The handling of clippings requires the largest portion of the information clerk's time - approximately half. I clipped papers for an entire day and, during this time, clipped and classified 140 news articles. If articles are clipped at the rate of 125 to 140 per day, it take approximately 8 days for the clipping and classifying of 1000 items. These items must then be stapled on 8½x11 sheets and filed. It is estimated that this would take half the time required for clipping, though this activity has not been clocked. Thus, man hours which are equivalent to twelve days of work are required for handling clippings. This is slightly more than half of the working days in a month.

The number of clippings handled per month is more nearly 1000 than the 500 previously estimated. I counted clippings bearing the January 1957 date before many papers had been clipped. At that time we had 705 January clippings. An estimate of 200 to 300 more from the papers on hand and from sources outside the office was not unreasonable.

In addition to handling clippings, the services of the information clerk are needed for the typing of correspondence and reports; filing of materials and pamphlets; servicing of some of the information requests; and assisting in maintenance of up-to-date lists and summaries.

Staff memo

March 1, 1957

John Constable

Memo to: ~~Harold C. Fleming~~

From: Emory Via

Would it be a good idea to ask one of the Methodist type contributors (organisational) to SRC, who can say that they know us and contribute to us, to suggest to the Board of Foreign Missions that certain pamphlets and materials from SRC would be available for mailing to missionaries at actual cost, or less, plus postage? Or we could send materials bulk to the agency for their mailing.

We have had a request, already filled, from a Methodist missionary in Japan. It read in part, "I'm not sure if I remember exactly what the Southern Regional Council is; but if they or anyone else that you know of publishes some facts on progress made in race relations in the South I'd like some. It's a burning problem here and a stumbling block for many. If so-called Christians can be like many of the South's whites, these freedom seeking people want no part of it. The newspapers give only bad reports - never any facts of progress."

The missionary writing is originally from the South.

~~EEL~~ Staff memos

March 8, 1957

MEMO TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Emory Via

The most likely time you will be wanted as Resource person at the SRC Labor Conference is between 9 and 12 A.M., Thursday, March 14th.

EFV:mm

~~SRC~~ Staff - Memos

March 19, 1957

MEMO TO: Frederick B. Routh

FROM: Emory F. Via

Do state affiliates get the names and addresses of persons requesting information and other services from SRC? Couldn't such leads be checked against state lists for possible new contacts? Perhaps all replies from SRC should mention the appropriate state affiliate.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

20 May 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Professional Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subject : FUND RAISING

:

On May 7th Paul Anthony, SRC Administrative Assistant sent a memo to all State Organizations asking each of them to send in to the Central Office, for compiling into a memo to distribute to all professional staff at this meeting, those techniques of fund-raising they had found most effective.

Only Alabama, Florida, Georgia and North Carolina complied with this request. Fortunately, we also checked with ADL and several other sources. Statements which follow are taken from the sources listed above:

1. "Lets not kid ourselves -- we can't operate without funds. Over-politeness doesn't pay off -- timidity in fund raising wont succeed."

2. "Prospective donors need to be "softened-up." Get their names from your Board members, your general members, and from mailing lists of like-minded groups (ACLU, ADL, AFSC, Etc.). Send them special mailings about the Council; later visit with them. After this have some peer-person visit or write them asking for funds. Revisit the most likely and the most wealthy."

3. "Lay Boards of Directors should have Finance Committees with fund-raising subcommittees. Status business men will make best chairmen of sub-committees. Donors give big money to 'people' and little money to causes and organizations. Staff members should cooperate in setting up fund-raising structure. They should never speak without mentioning the need for funds."

14. "Some churches, particularly Negro churches, will be willing to take up special offerings -- say on Race Relations Sunday -- for the Council. Don't be afraid to ask them to do this."

15. "Successful fund-raising depends upon the right person, reaching the right donor, with the right message at the right time."

In conclusion: professional staff members must take the responsibility for fund-raising. This is unfortunate and should not be the case, but it is. Few, if any, organizations receive substantial support except through the direct efforts of the salaried staff. Fund drives, appeals, contacts, etc., take much attention and responsibility. In achieving these factors the most that can be hoped for is cooperation and help from boards and committees.

PAGE (s) MISSING

C.O. File

EFV

Staff Memos

5-29-57

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Central Office Staff

From: Emory Via

The National Council of Churches has recently released a 16 mm. color film, with sound, entitled, "The Broken Mask." This film deals in a fairly dramatic way with the problem of a prejudiced white youth coming into contact with a Negro youth in a summer church camp or institute. The film moves from this association to the college town where both youths are enrolled in school. "Unthinkingly" the Negro youth is invited to the church of the white youth - now that prejudice between the two is gone - and subsequently, the Negro youth is invited to join the church. This causes, shall we say, a furor. The film goes on to indicate that there really is a reaction in the congregation; the stand of the minister - forthrightly for Christ. Part of the punch of the film is that it gives some indication of the personal trials and tribulations which the Negro youth undergoes, and it also scores the point that whites have a positive role to play in the "pushing" process. This film did not set at all well with the two Chemical Workers who sat in on our preview of it at the Lake Junaluska school; however, I think that you should know that it is available, and even though it seems to be aimed at Northern church groups who need to consider taking Negroes into their congregations, it may well be that there are a number of places where it could be used in the South.

HCF
FBR
MET
JC

June 18, 1957

Memo to: Mrs. Ruth Alexander

From: Emory F. Via

I would like to take five days of my vacation from July 15 - 19th. In the event of an Executive Committee meeting during this period I would be on the job to attend the meeting as needed and would not count such time (probably one day) as vacation.

Thanks.

EFV

cc: HCF
FBR
MM

Return to me!

MEMORANDUM

August 30, 1957

To: The Staff

From: H. C. Fleming

:

I received today a long distance call from Pierce Fredricks of the New York Time Magazine. They are considering a picture lay-out showing Negro registration activities in the wake of the passage of the civil rights bill. His question was, where is there likely to be such activity in the next week or so? I checked with Jim McCain, Bob Hughes and Jim Pierce. Results, as communicated to Fredricks this afternoon:

The new law in South Carolina requires a total re-registration. Plans are being laid for a statewide effort by Negroes to qualify under the new law. Since the new requirements are more restringent it remains to be seen how uphill a job this will be. McCain felt that a considerable amount of registration by Negroes might be going on, at least in Columbia, as early as the first of next week.

Bob Hughes had little specific information about what is in prospect in Alabama. But, Pierce said that he felt there would be increased activity next week in Montgomery and perhaps in Tuskegee. The Board of Registrars of Montgomery has been summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury to testify on alleged discriminatory practices.

Fredricks asked me to call him next week if I got further word of developments.

:

To Harold C. Fleming

30 September, 1957

From: Emory F. Via

To: SRC staff

Please change your records accordingly:

as from 1st October

Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights

new address: Room 301
1244 19th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

STerling 3-2194
STerling 3-1255

Central file copy. Memos

Memo: October 17, 1957

From: Emory F. Via

To: Paul Anthony

SRC Labor Program's relation to work with children.

Most of the work done by the Labor Consultant, as is the case with SRC as a whole, is of indirect or long-run significance to the wellbeing of the children of the South and the nation. Certainly in the labor education and consultative functions of the Labor Consultant there is always a clear focus on what a democratic settlement of the South's problems means to the children and youth of our region. Along with this focus there is an emphasis on the necessity for building and maintaining good public education facilities. Of course in specialised activities, such as work for employment opportunities for minority persons, you affect the living standards of a given family directly, and in most instances aid in the breaking of discriminatory patterns which will mean benefits to many other families.

Specific activities of the Labor Consultant that dealt directly with the problems of youth and children include the following:

1. Discussion with High School group at Peachtree Road Methodist Church on religion and racial relations.
2. Discussion with student group at St. Marks Methodist Church on religion and student responsibility in racial relations.
3. Discussion with Wesleyan College class on the various strategies used in the bus desegregation situation and of the importance of recognising and accepting the social changes that lead to a more democratic South.

~~Provided program material~~

4. Provided program materials for Morris Brown College discussion group.
5. Cooperated with the American Friends Service Committee in promoting

summer projects affording inter-racial experiences for High School and College age youth.

6. Discussion with a nationally representative group of wives of railroad union members on preblems of race relations and discrimination as related to their children.

7. On October 26 EFV will speak to a Georgia Methodist Student Movement group on problems of industrial relations and how they relate to race relations problems in the South.

Did FHR in his report discuss his work on behalf of the Encampment for Citizenship?

MEMORANDUM

October 25, 1957

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Fred B. Routh

SUBJECT: UNFINISHED BUSINESS

:

(1) In regards to the Birmingham situation. No lawyer in Alabama contacted by the ACLU has been willing to represent the Birmingham Council on Human Relations if it should decide to test in court the anti-integrated meeting ordinance of Birmingham. Bob has been advised by one of the prominent attorneys that it would probably be unwise to test the law. He felt that though they might win the case after a two or three year legal battle, the police would harrass them from then on and probably arrest them on charges of disorderly conduct or disturbing the peace. He felt that the Klan would be glad to cooperate in disturbing the peace if such meetings were held. Bob is to be in contact with the national office of the ACLU and also with Mike Yarrow of AFSC.

Unfortunately, Bob's ulcer is acting up in a dangerous way and he is going into the hospital tomorrow morning (Saturday, October 26th). He is to be in St. Vincent Hospital, Birmingham. I suggest that flowers, in the name of SRC staff, be sent.

He has been in contact with the chairman of the Birmingham Council, Reverend Alfred Hobart of the Unitarian Church, whose telephone number is: TRemont 1-4502.

Bob has a secretary in the office. She is brand new but could take care of routine things or get messages to Bob or to Hobart.

(2) Please take care of my mail as it comes in and answer all routine things. Leave copies of all that you answer with Faith. Anything that needs further decisioning, discuss with Harold. Please hold all my personal mail.

(3) Marion Wright has an appointment with Dr. Davidson on Saturday the 26th. He will call the office Monday and let us know whether Dr. Davidson will accept the presidency.

(4) Dr. Parrish's wife, Frances, has been in the hospital with an emergency operation. We have sent flowers in the name of the staff.

(5) A Mr. Willard Baldwin just called. He is with a public relations firm which handles the Hampton Institute account. Al Moron has been under fire in Hampton for his participation in the Highlander Labor Day weekend. We are sending material to Mr. Baldwin this afternoon and a copy to Mr. Joseph Brady a local representative at Hampton.

(6) Faith has my itinerary. I will see you Thursday afternoon.

See Corresp. file "Bal"

-:-

21 4

M E M O R A N D U M November 1, 1957

To: H. C. F.

From: Paul Anthony

C. H. was contacted by phone as requested. He knew of of the annual meeting and is planning to attend. He did not know of the interagency meeting, but cannot come since it would mean being away from his classes on the same days (Tuesday and Wednesday) for two weeks.

We discussed the declination of Dr. Davidson. Over the past weekend, Dr. Davidson discussed the appointment with a number of people including the Governor of North Carolina. From all quarters, he was given a free hand to make his own decision. Final decision was based on the belief that his work with the Southern Education Board would be seriously impaired if he so closely identified himself with SRC and its policies. The same thinking concerned membership on the Board. Davidson emphasized to C. H. his sympathy with SRC and its aims, his sincere regret, and his appreciation for being approached. Davidson again emphasized the desirability of having Carmichael and similar persons on the Board. This information C. H. related to Mr. Wright late Monday.

Mr. Wright called and spoke to Ruth. He asked that you be informed of:

(1) Mr. Dabbs has been approached and is agreeable.

(2) Mr. Wright is pleased with the outcome.

(3) Mr. Wright is to arrive here on the evening of the 11th (Monday). He has a reservation at the Piedmont

for that night and is meeting with a small group of friends for dinner and discussion. He hopes you will be able to join them for some portion of the evening.

-END-

Staff memo

MEMORANDUM

November 4, 1957

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Frederick B. Routh

Since some questions have come up about my participation in the Labor Day Weekend Workshop at Highlander Folk School, I think it only proper to set the record straight.

I was invited to participate by Myles Horton, the Director of Highlander, who asked me to lead a workshop on "The Impact of Desegregation on Community Organizations". This group met twice for two hour sessions. I can assure you that those things which we discussed were all in the best of democratic tradition; that no totalitarian ideology - either Communist or Fascist - was mentioned, nor would it have been tolerated had it been raised.

I also attended the worship services on Sunday morning. Again, nothing out of keeping with democratic practices was said during the services. This was the extent of my participation for I had to be back in Atlanta Sunday evening. Wilton Dillon, of the Phelps Stokes Fund, and I drove back late Sunday afternoon.

Several items are important to remember about my participation:

1) I attended as an individual, not as a representative of SRC.

2) Highlander Folk School has not been listed as a subversive organization by either the Attorney General of the United States nor by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

3) My own record of loyalty to the United States and to democratic ideals is unimpeachable and my opposition to all forms of non-democratic practices is beyond question.

Staff memos

November 15, 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Since the Council has been attacked because of my participation in the Labor Day Weekend Workshop at Highlander Folk School, I think it only proper to set the record straight.

As you know, neither I nore the Southern Regional Council had any connection, official or unofficial, with the sponsorship, planning, or direction of the conference. I was invited to participate as an individual by Myles Horton, the Director of Highlander, who asked me to lead a workshop on "The Impact of Desegregation on Community Organizations." This group met twice for two hour sessions. I can assure you that those things which we discussed were all in the best of democratic tradition; that no totalitarian ideology - either Communist or Fascist - was mentioned, nor would it have been tolerated had it been raised.

I also attended the worship services on Sunday morning. Again, nothing out of keeping with democratic practices was said during the services. This was the extent of my participation for I had to be back in Atlanta Sunday evening. Wilton Dillon, of the Phelps Stokes Fund, and I drove back late Sunday afternoon.

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1) I attended as an individual, not as a representative of SRC.

2) Highlander Folk School has not been listed as a subversive organization by either the Attorney General of the United States or by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

3) My own record of loyalty to the United States and to democratic ideals is unimpeachable and my opposition to Communism and tyranny in every form is unequivocal.

Staff memo

MEMORANDUM:

November 15, 1957

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Emory F. Via

Re: Letter from Ping Ferry

No concrete suggestions at this point. That the economic area needs attention and further financing and staffing is self-evident. I don't have a clear picture of how restricted credit is at this time, except in specific boycott situations. Personally I would plump for money going in a different direction, still on the economic front, except for an emergency fund which would probably not have to be too sizeable. I will attempt to make the wheels turn further. By all means let us keep "them" on the hook.

M E M O R A N D U M

November 18, 1957

From: Frederick B. Routh

To: Harold C. Fleming
Paul Anthony
Ruth House Alexander
Faith C. Lawson

During the remainder of this week I will be at the NAIRO Annual Meeting in Kansas City, Missouri. I may be reached at the Pickwick Hotel.

There are no important things left hanging.

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

20 Dec 57

To: HCF

CH reports re: the proposed police institute that Mc Candless is tied up with an Institute on Juvenile Deliquency which comes off in January. The proposed Institute couldn't come off before late Spring...they are waiting word from Joe Lohman on his availability.

CH will write you in detail re: all this but I thought a quick-note might help bring you up to date on the matter.

FBR

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

12/26/57

Emory,

Thanks for following through so thoroughly & effectively on our request to the Steelworkers. Your letters should help a lot.

HCF

MEMORANDUM

January 15, 1958

To: The Executive Director, SRC

From: SRC's Professional Staff

Subject: Materials Distribution List

This memo represents the thinking of SRC's Professional Staff regarding the formulation of a more adequate materials distribution list. It is categorized into types of materials, each sub-divided into present practice and proposed improvement. It concludes with some general proposals which, it is hoped, will lead to a more systematic approach to this problem.

NEW SOUTH is the most widely distributed and generally read of SRC's publications. It enjoys a circulation of more than 5,000 copies per issue. Occasional issues run to 10,000 or more.

I Current Practice:

a) Regular monthly mailing (5,000 +)

b) Complimentary mailing:

1) Newspaper people; editors and selected reporters in most Southern cities of 50,000 or more. Negro weeklies. Religious press. National labor press.
2) Magazines; New Republic, Nation, Progressive, Time, Newsweek, Reporter, and Look.
3) Radio and Television personalities (limited coverage).
4) Southern University libraries (under re-consideration - limited coverage).
5) Other agencies; in special cases, their mailing lists (under re-consideration).
6) Key people; listed by various SRC professional staff or SRC officers or board members.
7) Major contributors to SRC.
8) State Organizations (10 per office) and SRC Consultants.
9) "Special" issues given special additional distribution.

II Proposed Improvements:

a) Under re-consideration: general criteria; some indication of receptivity.

1) Radio and Television personalities; national commentators known to be friendly or liberal-labor; national commentators such as John Daly, Ed Murrow, Frank Blair, Chet Huntley, David Brinkley, Douglas Edwards, John Vandercook, Ed Morgan, etc., etc. This list needs further consideration and expansion.

2) University libraries (3 months sample to be sent to those not now subscribing asking for subscriptions).

Materials Distribution List, continued January 15, 1958

b) Proposed new usage of New South:

1) Daily columnists such as Tom Stokes, Doris Fleeson, Drew Pearson, Walter Winchell, the Alsop brothers, etc., etc.
2) State labor press (EFV to cultivate).
3) "White" weeklies (JC to seek state organization cooperation).
4) Discovery of state chairmen of League of Women Voters and United Church Women for adding to the list.

SPECIAL REPORTS put out by SRC enjoy a varying audience, both as to size and nature, depending upon the content of the report. The staff feels that more Special Reports on items of particular interest would be helpful.

I Current Practice:

a) Interagency cooperative group.
b) Newspaper list (with some exceptions).
c) National Magazines (limited).
d) SRC Consultants.
e) State organizations.
f) SRC's Executive Committee.
g) SRC's Board (occasionally).
h) Selected key people.
i) Foundations and contributors (mostly Fund for the Republic and New World).

II Proposed new usage of Special Reports (depending on content):

a) Daily columnists.
b) All Foundations supporting SRC and cooperating organizations.
c) SRC's Board (regularly).
d) Expanded key-person list.
e) Selected University Departments of Sociology, Political Science, Ethics.

SPECIAL PAMPHLETS were formerly more widely used by SRC; the only recent effort at this was M.A. Wright's Macon speech. More thought ought to be given to publishing pamphlets of interest to special audiences such as lawyers, ministers, educators, law-enforcement officers; and perhaps some aimed at sociologists, anthropologists, biologists, and the various other academic professionals.

REPRINTS have been used to a limited extent by SRC, with two exceptions which enjoyed a wider circulation, The Congressional Record and the New York Times Christmas article on SRC. Thought should be given to wider use of reprints so that New South would have more space for original material.

WORKBOOKS developed by Mrs. Tilly are used almost exclusively by the Fellowship of the Concerned and to a very limited extent by the United Church Women. It might be possible to develop workbooks for youth groups of the summer denominational camps. This might be done in cooperation with the YWCA and YMCA.

Materials Distribution List, continued January 15, 1958

SRC NEWSLETTER is now sent to SRC Board, State Organizations' Boards and staff, and to SRC Consultants. It is felt that this is all we can get out of it.

PAMPHLETS from other agencies have been distributed by SRC in the past; most of us felt that when an exceptionally good pamphlet comes along SRC should secure sufficient copies to circularize SRC's Executive Committee, State Organizations, selected agencies, and selected key persons.

BOOKS have been obtained in quantity on occasion in the past and have been distributed to State Organizations and selected key persons. Where possible, SRC should be alert to the possibilities of obtaining free or reduced-price copies for such distribution.

GENERAL PROPOSALS

1. SRC's staff should periodically review the materials distribution list.

2. The staff should meet to decide the distribution of any "special" material.

3. SRC's Board members should be asked to submit the names of any key-persons they know; this should include a thumb-nail sketch indicating occupational status, attitude in the area of human relations (what level can we approach them on?), whether we can use the Board member's name in approaching them.

4. A similar memo should be sent to officers of State Organizations.

5. The staff should determine what "special" materials need to be developed; based in part on our determination of which groups and/or which status people we wish to reach, SRC should see if it can develop them, have them developed for us, or get someone else to develop them for general use.

6. SRC should establish a regular procedure for recording all information requests; such recording should include, where applicable, name, address, position, information requested, information sent.

7. It should be understood by all that John Constable can "needle" us re. specialized distribution ideas, securing new names, materials development ideas, etc. as an on-going function, so that we don't lapse into inattentiveness regarding these important functions and the need to see that they are constantly expanded.

M E M O R A N D U M

January 16, 1958

To: Mrs. Ruth House Alexander

From: Frederick B. Routh

The expenses incurred by C. H. Parrish in his trip to Dallas, Texas at the end of December, 1957 should be charged to the Consultant Service Program. This would include his air travel, food, lodging, and also his salary for those few days. The expenses incurred in C.H. Parrish's trip to Atlanta in mid-December should be charged to the general account of SRC and not to the Consultant Service Program.

P.S. The trip that C.H. Parrish made to Nashville, January 10-11, 1958 should be charged to the Consultant Service Program.

January 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Anthony

From: Emory F. Via

Re: AFSC Job Opportunity Program.

Please make reservations for dinner and a continuing evening meeting at AU for a group to consult with AFSC regarding their Job Opportunity Program on February 24, 1958. I would estimate 12 persons. We will also need a meeting place during the day, but this could be done in SRC conference room if available and then move out to AU.

Thanks so much.

P.S. February 24 is the day preceding the inter-agency meeting.

January 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Anthony

From: Emory F. Via

Re: Southern Inter-agency group meeting

E. T. (Al) Kehrer, Southeastern Regional Director, ILGWU, 1489 Gordon Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, will be the JLC's representative to the Southern Inter-agency group. Please send him notice of the up-coming meeting.

January 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Anthony
Anne-Lise Rivers

From: Emory F. Via

Re: EFV's movements in the immediate future

I will leave for Roanoke, Virginia on Friday, January 31st at 12.15 pm, Eastern Air Lines No. 176.

I will be in the Roanoke Hotel attenting a conference of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, c/o Harold B. Boyd.

I will return to Atlanta via Charlotte by Eastern Air Line flight 773 and into Atlanta by Eastern 701, arriving approximately 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 4th.

February 19, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: John Constable

From: Emory F. Via

Re: Materials available from SRC

While looking over the display of materials by the Arkansas Council on Human Relations I was impressed that they had some potentially useful pieces which I did not know, and although they had many of our materials there were some which we know about which they were not distributing.

It seems to me that it would be a useful service to circularize the various Human Relations Councils with a listing of materials which we feel are useful for various kinds of general distribution and solicit from them suggestions of material which we do not list that they have found useful, and in what connection.

From the above information we could put together either sample packets or just a listing of the various pieces and their uses which would be useful for us, for the Councils, and for other groups as well.

JC
MET
EFV
PA
MC

March 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Frederick B. Routh

Re: Telephone call from John Hope II, March 7, 1958.

On Friday afternoon at 5.15 pm. John Hope called to outline developments with the Consultant Service Program. We covered the following points:

1. The meeting in Kentucky regarding merit employment went well. C.H. Parrish, Charles Steele (Louisville Urban League), Rufus Attwood, and others were present -- about ten in all. They are planning a major conference on merit employment to be held at the student union of the University of Kentucky on May 10th. The Consultant Service Program will participate in the conference.

2. The proposed meeting of selected Consultants with Vernon Eagle is now set up for March 29th in Nashville. In addition to John Hope the Consultants who have been invited and who have accepted invitations to attend are Lee Coleman, Bonita Valien, and Harry Walker. I have written Vernon Eagle to this effect.

3. The spring conference at LeMoyne College has again requested Consultant Service assistance from SRC. John Hope and I agreed that no more than two people in the Consultant Service Programme would participate; either he and one Consultant or two Consultants. We felt there was some possibility that I might attend as an SRC staff member.

4. Alice Spearman's letter asking for Consultant help in South Carolina has some unique aspects. She raised the question of what can be done to avert social and economic reprisals. John Hope and I felt that this is an important question we shall have to face in the deep South in the period which lies ahead. He is therefore writing Alice to ask her for clarification of her proposals.

5. The Nashville Conference on Community Relations is gearing up for another workshop. There was some question about SRC-CSP participation in it. John Hope and I agreed that there is enough local talent in the Nashville area that our participation, though desirable, was not necessary, and that due to the stringent financial situation we would bow out gracefully.

See also correspondence with Ray Farabee of National Student Assoc.

HCF

March 11, 1958

Confidential

MEMORANDUM

To: Senior Professional Staff

From: Fred Routh

Re: College Conference Planning Session

I spent the better part of Saturday, March 8th, at Atlanta University attending a college conference planning session under the sponsorship of the YMCA and the U.S. National Student Association.

Among the adult leaders present were: Ray Farabee, President of NSA; Paul Rilling, Southern Regional office YMCA; Rev. Charlie Jones, Chapel Hill; Art Levin, ADL, Atlanta; Rev. Robert Mills, Episcopal Chaplain at Georgia Tech.; and Max Heirlich, AFSC, High Point, North Carolina office.

Student leadership from North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas was also present.

We discussed a proposed conference for Southern college student leadership on the problems of desegregation. The following decisions were made:

Title -- "The College Student in the Changing South" -- a consideration of problems of racial tensions confronting the college campus.

Time -- Thanksgiving Weekend, 1958.

Where -- Nashville, Tennessee.

Size -- 150-200 student participants from all Southern states.

Goals --
1. Develop a full understanding of the problem.
2. Methods of approaching tension problems.
3. Student responsibility in times of transition.

Format --
A. Several major speakers representing a wide range of opinion. Possible speakers: M.L. King, Jr., Tom Waring, Brooks Hayes.
B. Six interest-area workshops -- student leaders and participants, adult resource persons:
   1. What can we do to better relations on a segregated campus?
   2. What can we do to better relations on a desegregating campus?
   3. What can we do to better relations between campus and community? (Prevent a second Miss Lucy affair.)
   4. What can we do to better relations between colleges? (emphasis on communication between Negro and white schools.)

5. What can we do to better secure civil liberties on the campus? (freedom of speech and association.)
6. How can we deal effectively with the emotional dynamics of individual and group reaction to change?

This was a good planning session and SRC played a functional role in it. We will continue to serve in an advisory capacity through Paul Rilling of the YMCA and Ray Farabee of the NSA.

Suspend till 11/1/58

March 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold Fleming

From: Fred Routh

Re: Five Point Program

1. Gainesville, Florida. Trip with Paul Rilling and Guy Wells to participate in community workshop, co-sponsored by University of Florida School of Education and Florida Council on Human Relations' local affiliate. Last year attended by 150 people.

2. Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. Field trip being planned to talk with leadership groups in both areas. In Nashville, to talk about "next steps" with our contacts who participate in the Nashville Conference. In Knoxville, to talk with our contacts about "first steps".

3. Miami, Florida. Trip (Easter holiday -- my expense) to talk with Joe Hall, Superintendent of Education. Relate him to Bill Williams and Seymour Samet. Also to give him some helpful materials and reestablish communication with him.

4. Arlington, Charlottesville, Hampton Roods, Norfolk, and Richmond, Virginia. Hopefully with Emory Via to ascertain a) what is being done to prepare communities for full desegregation and b) what supporting role SRC can play.

5. New Orleans, Louisiana. Trip to get strategy committee off the ground and headed toward renewed staffed activity in the New Orleans area. This community is under court order to desegregate -- appeals all but run out.

6. Dallas, Texas. Continue and strengthen liaison with Ed Kloppe and Gus Falk. If they agree, trip to hold off-the-record talks with power structure. Follow up on Valien's visit.

7. Interracial Facilities. Second memo to those agencies not yet heard from. Follow up with letter to facilities asking for size of accommodations, price, policies, etc.

8. Youth Conference. Continue relationship with NSA and YMCA through Ray Farabee and Paul Rilling in planning for Thanksgiving conference on "The College Student in the Changing South" -- a consideration of problems of racial tensions confronting the college campus.

9. Internship. More directed supervision of intern. Planning with intern for field visits to other agency offices to gain perspective of human relations field. Planning with intern for field trips to state organization Board or annual meetings.

10. CCD's Interreligious sub-committee. Continued work with Will Campbell on exploring feasibility of large Southern Interreligious Conference on Human Relations. This is now being considered by several Protestant denominational national offices for financial underwriting.

M E M O R A N D U M

March 18, 1958

To: Harold Fleming
Paul Anthony
Ruth Alexander

From: Emory Via

Herbert Hill is due to come into Atlanta the evening of March 18th. He will probably call our office on Wednesday, 19th March, while I am in Anniston, Alabama.

If he does he should be told to contact William Shields of Gammon Theological Seminary -- MUrray 8-4269.

~~Dr~~ Shields will expect to meet with Hill sometime Wednesday evening. Time and place to be arranged by the two of them.

MEMORANDUM

March 18, 1958

To: Harold Fleming
Ruth Alexander
Fred Routh
Paul Anthony
Mrs. Emmett S. Johnson

From: Emory Via

I will be on vacation from March 24th through March 28th. I am sorry that written notice of these plans comes to you so late, but you will recall that I had told you that I was attempting to work out vacation plans as soon as possible.

I can be reached by mail at Crayton Beach, Port Washington, Florida. In the event of an emergency, a call to Webb's Service Station, Sunnyside Beach, Florida, would soon reach me. This is done by a call to the State Patrol, but is an accepted procedure if the emergency be bona fide.

It seems to me this is one of the most convenient times for my vacation to be scheduled and I trust that there will be no disagreement with this plan. Yours, with due humility.

David will be in care of Mrs. E.S.Johnson, Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia.

March 26, 1958

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Frederick B. Routh

Re: Florida weekend

I shall be spending a British weekend in Florida (three days to the uninitiated). I will be attending the workshop jointly sponsored by the Gainesville Council on Human Relations, the religious associations, and the School of Education of the University of Florida.

I can be contacted through Dr. Hal Lewis (State Chairman of the Florida Council) at the University. Or in emergency by calling Mr. Robbins at Gainesville 2-8403.

Like Rhett Butler I shall return to Tara on Sunday afternoon late.

P.S. Guy Wells, Paul Rilling and I are driving together in the Cadillac. We are leaving the birds at home. We leave Thursday afternoon.

FBR

March 31, 1958

HCF

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Frederick B. Routh FBR

Re: Gainesville, Florida, Workshop

The workshop in Gainesville, Florida was sponsored by the Gainesville Council on Human Relations and the Student Religious Association at the University of Florida. It was attended by slightly over 100 people, the majority of whom were college professors, Negro leaders and townspeople, plus a few students. Attached hereto is the publicity release put out by the institute.

Guy Wells, Paul Rilling and I rode down there together in Guy Wells' automobile. We owe him $32.00 (400 miles at 8 cents -- half the distance). He will submit a voucher for this.

General comment at the conclusion of the conference indicated that this year's workshop was more productive than last year's. There was more of an opportunity for people to discuss their problems in the local community. They were less talked at and more talked with. Those of us who participated in the program felt the conference was worth the effort and expense involved. It helped to open further lines of communication between the Negro and white leadership and provided several specific suggestions as to what the local Council might do.

PUBLICITY RELEASE--HUMAN RELATIONS INSTITUTE

SPONSORS: Gainesville Council on Human Relations and the Student Religious Association

WHERE: Episcopal Student Center, 107 N.W. 15th Terrace, Gainesville

WHEN: Friday, March 28, 8-9 p.m. Saturday, March 29, 9 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

Program: Friday, March 28, 8:00 p.m. Invocation and Introduction

Speech: "Recent Trends and the Current Situation in Human Relations in the South"
Dr. Herman Long, Director of the Institute for Human Relations, Fisk University

Question period

Coffee and Social hour

Saturday, March 29, 9:00 a.m. Panel: "The Next Step in Human Relations in the South: An Anticipation of Problems and their Solution."
Moderator--Dr. W. W. Ehrmann, Dept. of Sociology, U. of Florida
5 Dr. Herman Long
4 Dr. Guy Wells, President Emeritus of Georgia State College for Women and Executive Secretary of the Georgia Council for Human Relations
3-4 Mr. Paul Rilling, Associate Secretary, Southern Area Conference, Y.M.C.A.
2-3 Dr. Fred Routh, Associate Director, Southern Regional Council
1 Mr. Nathan Perlmutter, State Executive Director, Anti-Defamation League

10:30 a.m. Coffee Break

10:45 a.m. Small discussion groups

Noon Lunch. Covered dishes contributed by members. There will be a charge of $.25 to cover coffee, napkins, and incidentals.

1:00 p.m. Discussions sessions

2:00 p.m. Summary session--Leader: Dr. A. W. Combs, College of Education, U. of Florida

3:30 p.m. ~~Adjournment~~ Institute Adjourned.

The general public, faculty, and students are invited to participate in the Institute. Attend any or all sessions. There will be no fees or charges other than the lunch.

The planning for the Institute has been conducted by CopChairmen from the GCHR and SRA. The GCHR members were Dr. Charles Robbins and Rev. W.M. Ferguson; from SRA, Mr. Herb Harrison. In charge of securing speakers: Dr. Hal Lewis and Dr. Charles McCoy. Facilities: Mrs. Dorothy Rainbow. Lunche Mrs. Rainbow, Mrs. Agnes Curinton, Mrs. Bob Potter. Discussion Groups: Dr. Combs and Dr. Kim Wiles. Publicity: Mr. Tom Coward, Mr. Lou Kapner, Dr. Bob Potter

Would you please inform others whom you feel would be interested in attending this Human Relations Institute?

Jim Hal Pennington

Desegregation Inevitable -

1. No solid South.
   States - People -
2. Socio Economic Changes.
   ag - nonag - Rural - Urban
3. Legal Changes - < Exec. - Branch
   Judicial - Branch
   Legislative - Branch
4. Scientific findings -
   Pseudo - scientific
5. Religious Sanctions -
6. Psychological changes -
   national Image -
   New Self-image of Negro -
   redefination of composition
7. International Interest -

1. Three years short time -

2. New Self-concept being worked out - by Southerners -

3. Range of resistance activity - Va. - massive resistance "respectable" - States Rights -

4. Resistance based on law has been weakened -

5 Alternatives -
   a. Capitulation
   b. quiet inactivity
   c. resistance at any cost.

Wo

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Constable

FROM: Research Department

RE: A Report on the activities of the research staff, January through March, 1958

The functions of the research department are roughly divided into four categories, and for our purposes here they will be reported in the following order: (1) the servicing of written requests for information and materials which have been channelled to this department; (2) the servicing of information requests received by other members of the staff and referred to this department and also staff requests for research data and materials for use in their individual activities; (3) the maintenance of "continuing reports" documenting progress in desegregation; (4) research activities initiated in this department and prepared for publication and distribution.

1. Written requests received during this quarter appear to have been sent by students almost exclusively; a few requests are from faculty members in high schools and colleges, and one is from a YWCA Youth Director. Only a few requests are from adult individuals who desire information for their own (and in the case of these letters, unexplained) purposes. The number of letters requesting materials has decreased markedly. They are usually of a very general nature - "I am writing a term paper on the Negro. Please send me your information." Several students have visited the SRC office, and selected materials from our files have been made available to them.

2. Information requests referred to this department through other members of the staff or initiated by other members of the staff are not well documented, and difficult to report. A listing of such requests as they are received would probably be of help since the working time spent on them is not reflected in correspondence files. We are listing below a number of filled requests, and indicating, when it is known, what use was made of the materials we were able to supply. The list, however, is from memory, and reflects our activities in the past month more nearly than during the entire quarter.

(1) Materials compiled regarding registration closing dates in Southern states in answer to a request from Mrs. Grace Hamilton.

(2) Newsclips concerning state interference with college and university activities furnished to staff for use by Glenn Brooks.

(3) Extensive material on voting requirements in Southern state compiled and supplied to staff for distribution.

(4) Newsclips and printed materials concerned with teacher displacement supplied to staff.

(5) Statements of governmental officials pointing out the importance of the segregation question in the international relations of this country supplied for use by Vernon Eagle.

(6) Newsclips connecting American Legion and resistance groups pulled from files (Citizens Councils' use of Legion halls).

(7) "Progress indices" - materials concerning numbers of schools desegregated, etc. - supplied to Mrs. Morris Brown (President, Charlottesville-Albermarle Council on Human Relation) for her use in countering resistance groups radio propaganda.

(8) Material supplied to Mrs. Ed Vinson on court decision invalidating Boswell Amendment, for use in attempting to combat new Georgia Voter Registration legislation.

(9) Statistics indicating ratio of Negro-white students in Atlanta for Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta University.

(10) Background materials on Dallas, Texas, pulled together for staff use.

(11) Statistics on Negro-white population and voter registration in Georgia furnished for Morris Abram's use in County Unit System suit.

(12) Newsclips and materials on Koinonia were supplied to staff for P. D. East.

(13) Clippings regarding activities of the Georgia Education Commission sent to TIME-LIFE.

(14) Some materials and clips on Atlanta furnished to Irwin Ross, READERS DIGEST.

(15) Newsclips concerning segregation activities of 1958 state legislatures supplied to Bruce Galphin, Atlanta CONSTITUTION.

(16) Census tract map of Atlanta secured for use by Samuel Lubell.

(17) Limited material concerning Negro vote outside the South to Charles Hesser, Miami DAILY NEWS.

(18) Texts of proposed legislation to further segregation and discrimination considered in 1958 Georgia Legislature were secured for staff use.

(19) Assistance given to staff effort to compile statements of Southern politicians indicating interference with Negro voting.

(20) Research, presently underway, into availability of materials showing improved economic and welfare status of members of the Negro race in Florida, for use in an attempt to lower insurance rates.

(21) Background information was gathered on J. B. Matthews for possible use in connection with John's Committee investigations (?).

3. "Continuing Reports" are maintained in this department, which document progress in the following areas: (1) Desegregating Institutions of Higher Education (2) Elections and Appointments (3) Recreation facilities (at present out of date) (4) state segregation laws.

4. Research activities, designed for publication and distribution, currently underway and projected for this month include:

(1) A Chronology of Desegregation for 1957. (The major portion of this report was written during the closing quarter.)

(2) Research into Waiting Room Desegregation, a project initiated during the last week.

(3) Gathering of background material on several Southern cities (Dallas, Norfolk, Newport News, Charlottesville, Arlington). Work on Special Reports to be prepared on these cities was in progress during the first portion of this quarter; however, since need for them did not seem immediate, little has been done during the last two months toward their completion.

(4) Projected - The Information Staff plans to cooperate with Labor Consultant in gathering and publishing materials on the improved economic status of the Negro in the South.

(5) Projected - A brief report on the background of a number of resistance leaders is planned for use in answering information requests.

(6) Such information as is available in our files is presently being pulled together for use in a CCD Violence and Intimidation publication.

Finally, a "house-keeping" project which is currently underway: The cataloguing of all books kept in SRC offices.

File STAFF MEMO

Return to JC for appropriate instructions on filing

MEMORANDUM **CONFIDENTIAL**

From: John Constable

To: Harold Fleming

Subject: Meeting of Georgia Crusaders in Judge Bruce's courtroom, Fulton County Courthouse, April 7, 1958.

About two hundred persons attended the meeting for the purpose of hearing speech by Billy James Hargis, president of Christian Echoes National Ministry, and publisher of Christian Crusade, P. O. Bpx 977, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Impression was that most of the audience were from the lower income groups. Meeting had a highly religious flavor. Hymns were sung and there were several extended prayers. The speaker's remarks were punctuated by amens and other reactions usually prevalent at revival meetings of some of the more emotional religious groups.

Persons talking prior to Hargis were identified only as Brother McCoy, of Chamblee; Brother East; Col. Aiken; Brother Nichols; and Warren Roberts, manager of Radio Station WEAS, Decatur, Georgia, which carries the Christian Crusade radio program daily at 10:45 a.m.

Col. Aiken said that there are many Communists in Atlanta and that the Communists here are really smart. He said the Chinese and Russian Communists could take lessons from the Atlanta Communists.

Prior to the speech, the audience was treated to a song, "I Am a Crusader," written by a local woman, and sung by the woman and another "crusader." The song was adopted as the official song of the Georgia Crusaders and Brother East indicated there would be other meetings of the group.

Hargis, who spoke in Macon last week and at Bob Jones University in Greenville, S. C., Easter Sunday, is a good actor. The theme was anti-communism, but his remarks covered a wide variety of subjects. His appeals were to religion and patriotism. During his speech, we paused to pledge allegiance to the flag, sing "America," and pray.

Hargis knows how to control an audience. He begins a subject; and if he doesn't get the proper reaction, he quickly changes to something else that excites his audience more. His topics included Father Divine, the National Council of Churches, foreign aid, most of the Protestant denominations, the Supreme Court, the United Nations, briefly the NAACP, and others.

Hargis said Bishop Oxnam was a Communist fronter, and that Dr. Harry Ward, who Hargis said founded the National Council of Churches, had long been a noted Communist fronter.

Hargis main topic was the National Council of Churches, which he termed the biggest Communist-front organization in this country. He said that the National Council of Churches was organized as the Methodist Federation of Social Service in 1907 and was a Communist front organization since its inception. Hargis said the Methodist Federation of Social Service was evidence that the

Bolshevicks were organizing in America long before the revolution in Russia. He said that the Council was changed to the Federal Council of Churches and then in 1950 to the National Council. He quoted from one of his pamphlets statements purportedly proving that the National Council is Communist dominated. He said his organization planned a series of thirty-five books exposing the 35 denominations which are members of the National Council. The first, titled 2109, allegedly proves that 2,109 Methodist clergy are fellow travelers with the Communist cause. The second, titled 20.5 Percent, allegedly shows that 20.5% of the Episcopal clergy is tainted by Communism. Third will be on the Unitarians and allegedly proves that 51% of the Unitarian clergy is Communist dominated.

Hargis said the recently elected president of the National Council of Churches is a noted Communist Fronter and referred the audience to the January, 1958, Christian Crusade, in which an article by J. B. Matthews, Former Chief Investigator, Martin Dies Un-American Activities Committee; Joseph McCarthy Sub-Committee, allegedly proves the Communist connections of the National Council's president, the Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg.

Hargis used ridicule quite effectively, calling Mrs. Roosevelt "old hatchet faced Eleanor" and saying he would not name one of his children Eleanor but if he had a mangy old goat he might name it Eleanor. He said the "real pink" Edward R. Murrow had called "Eleanor" the first lady of the world, but she was not his (Hargis') first lady. All this delighted his audience.

Hargis, on several occasions, gave left-handed compliments to the Catholics. He said a Reader's Digest article by a Catholic, a Father Flynn, had convinced him of the Communist designs in America. He also said that that late Senator Joseph McCarthy, "a great Catholic," had taught him a lot and that he (Hargis) had been present in Sen. McCarthy's home the day that the Senator died. After admonishing the audience to remember that he was still a Protestant, Hargis said he'd give the Catholic's one thing and that was that he had never heard a Catholic priest deny the Virgin birth of Christ although some Methodist and Presbyterians have. One man in the audience said yes, but the Catholics didn't preach about the Virgin birth.

He said very little about segregation except that he thought the Supreme Court ought to be impeached.

He is against foreign aid to the Allies, but later spoke about traveling in Europe with his anti-Communist crusade. He said he has traveled 400,000 miles by air in this crusade. He was against the United Nations and said the U. N. was bleeding the U. S. economy to death.

He said no offering would be taken, but Brother East asked for dollars at the end. Cards were handed out for names, addresses and telephone numbers. The ending was muted with prayer and left many of the female portion of the audience in tears.

FCL

MEMORANDUM April 8, 1958

To: The Staff

From: Mildred Flowers
Faith C. Lawson

Re: Interoffice Communication

In order to speed up circulation of reading files, it has been decided to try an experiment with a new schedule indicating the time at which you receive the reading file and pass it on.

As the following schedule shows, each person is allowed ample time to read, digest, and properly mark the file and get it on to the next person, who will do the same.

The schedule follows:

HCF	MONDAY	9:30 A.M.
PA	"	11:00 A.M.
EV	"	2:00 P.M.
FBR	"	3:30 P.M.
FCL	TUESDAY	9:30 A.M.
RHA	"	11:00 A.M.
JC	"	2:00 P.M.
MM	"	3:30 P.M.
MP	WEDNESDAY	9:30 A.M.
MG	"	11:00 A.M.
BLC	"	2:00 P.M.
LEC	"	3:30 P.M.
Receptionist	THURSDAY	9:30 A.M.
MET	"	11:00 A.M.

The person whose name appears last on the list should be responsible for returning the file to the third floor office.

SPECIAL DOCUMENTS

For special documents, prepared by SRC personnel (memos, etc.), which are to be circulated, there should be two circulation copies - one for fourth floor circulation, and one for third floor circulation.

It occurs to us that there are times when SRC staff members receive documents (ltrs, memos, etc.) of special interest from other agencies and these are sometimes circulated. In this case, it may become necessary for us to suggest a time limit by which comments on such documents should be made available to the staff person with whom the document originated.

April 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Harold Fleming
Fred Routh
Jack Marion

From: Emory Via

Re: Blacksburg, Virginia and VPI and conversations with Darwin E. Norby and Perry Holt.

In conversations with the above two men on April 16 and 17 I received the following interesting incidental information.

Norby heads a small human relations club on the VPI campus. They have engaged in projects such as determining student opinion to various aspects of integration, relating to the few Negro students on the campus and sending interracial teams to other college campuses to discuss with students there what they can do either in preparing for integration, facing moral and practical problems involved or in meeting situations that arise.

The previous head of the human relations club was either fired or let go with a witness (the Presbyterian assistant on the campus) to the fact that his work in race relations and with the club were the chief factors involved. The club is now an official campus activity; however, it is felt that it comes in for little attention because it maintains a smallish membership. I think about twelve students are actively involved, even though they sometimes get 60-70 students out to meetings.

The "Ring Dance" at VPI is the social occasion of the year. It is the most formal, most elaborate, the occasion for presenting a miniature class ring to ones best girl, etc., etc. -- a real deal. When the first Negro student arrived at his junior year there was a campaign of rumor and half information about whether he would attend the dance and what would happen if he did. Evidently on his own initiative he wrote an open letter to the student paper explaining that though the dance interested him and he wanted to have a good time with his best girl he did not want to embarrass her, himself, or the student body and so therefore he would not attend. This letter received some publicity outside of the campus circles and the student did receive a number of anonymous threats. The next year's junior class also had Negro members and the class officers approached them and carefully explained that they were invited and wanted at the dance. The President of the institution, however, called in the Negro student(s) and made it clear that they were not to attend. It is up for grabs as to what will happen on the next go around.

The human relations club would be interested in materials, Face of the South, and visiting speakers from SRC or the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Norby had heard of SRC but was unfamiliar with its work, and evidently he was unfamiliar with VCHR. He is an Associate Professor in the

Biology Department. Perry Holt is also in the Biology Department and is active with the Blacksburg Unitarian Fellowship.

I am also told that there is a beginning committee in the community interested in human relations problems. It is my understanding that the local (Blacksburg) Presbyterian minister, the AME minister, and the Professor of Philosophy at VPI compose this committee. Norby feels they would welcome contact from the Virginia Council if such contact does not already exist.

Via knew Holt in Chicago prior to his going to VPI; Holt had been at East Tennessee College. He has many good concerns, some of which he backs up by "biological fact." He is a personal friend, but leaves something to be desired in activating his concerns.

Norby was met by Via for the first time on the evening of April 16. He seems to be a nice enough guy, fairly well grounded. Though he appears to be quiet spoken he seems to be action oriented. I can imagine that he is effective in working with interested students. All of these are first impressions.

EFV:fcl

MINUTES

April 21, 1958

MEETING OF THE SPECIAL FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY ORGANIZATION

Present were steering committee members Mrs. Ruby Hurley, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mr. Sam Lubin, American Jewish Committee; and Mr. Harold Fleming, Southern Regional Council; and Mrs. Margaret Price, researcher for project; and John Constable, Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Fleming reviewed previous steering committee meeting.

Mrs. Price told of her progress. At the time, she had nearly completed her search of files at SRC. She said that she had scanned the complete file of Southern School News and had checked with Pat McCauley of Southern School News by telephone to determine if any additional material of value might be obtained through a trip to the Southern School News headquarters in Nashville. Committee members concluded that a trip to Nashville by Mrs. Price was unnecessary in view of the material already available from the Atlanta files.

Mr. Lubin said his New York office had offered its newspaper files for perusal, but it was also decided that little would be turned up there that would not be included in files present in Atlanta.

Committee members decided to differentiate between reprisal boycotts and boycotts such as the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama. It was decided that the Montgomery, Tallahassee, and Rock Hill boycotts should be treated in the text as background material for cases of violence, intimidation, and reprisals which occured during and following the actual boycotts.

The group decided to mention the names of products involved in boycotts where the identity of the product has been definitely established.

It was decided to include voting reprisals in project.

It was reaffirmed that legislative reprisals would not be included in this report but suggested that this might be a subject for consideration as a possible follow-up.

It was reaffirmed that press authenication is a prerequisite for a case's inclusion in the report.

Individual cases were discussed and disposition decided.

Mrs. Price checked files provided by Mrs. Hurley, retaining some for further checking.

It was decided that Mrs. Price also would check Anti-Defamation League files in Atlanta before concluding project.

April 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold Fleming
Paul Anthony
Ruth Alexander
Margaret Via

From: Faith Lawson

Re: Fred Routh's and Emory Via's trip to Virginia

This week Fred and Emory are working their way through Virginia trying to make a quick assessment of what is being done in the state to prepare communities for the possibility of desegregation next fall. They hope to talk to key people in the Virginia Council and in organized labor in each of the following areas:

Monday, April 21 -- the Arlington area
Tuesday, April 22 -- Charlottesville
Wednesday, April 23 -- Richmond
Thursday, April 24 -- the Norfolk area

They will return to Atlanta about noon on Friday, April 25th.

The night of Wednesday, April 23rd will be spent with:

Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Via, Sr.
1600 Westwood Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Otherwise arrangements are somewhat fluid -- but major contacts in each area are:

Monday: Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Box 186, Annandale
Tuesday: Dr. David Wilson, 24 E. Range, Charlottesville
Wednesday: Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Thursday: Dr. Alonzo Moron, Hampton Institute, Hampton
Mr. Thomas W. Young, Journal and Guide, Norfolk

Staff

Spare

Most of the things expected of FBR's and EFV's secretary:

For both FBR and EFV:

Take dictation
Type letters and memos
Type other drafts
Copy documents by other methods as required
FILING
Take telephone and other messages as the need arises
Take copies of expense accounts -- pass original to RHA and file copy under 'Staff' section

For FBR:

State organizations: endeavour to keep lists of Board Members names and addresses up to date
SRC Newsletter: responsible for getting enough copies mimeographed, addressing envelopes, filling, stamping, and mailing them
Make tea every afternoon at 4 o'clock

For EFV:

Address files of labor (and other) contacts: make additions, changes, and notes on coloured cards as requested by EFV
Labor papers: clip clips indicated by EFV and place in folder on his desk
Keep records of people to whom materials are sent.

General:

Keep statistical records of all materials sent out
Help, as and when required, to refile address cards in central office card index drawers
Try and catch visitors on their way in and see that they get to the right staff member
Collect coffee money ($1.00 per pay day from each participating member of the staff)
Buy coffee, pream, tea, etc. for consumption in the office
Take turns with MF at providing suitable hot beverages for staff members and visitors at suitable times; take turns at 'housework'.

Note: responsible for stamping and mailing own letters.

FCL
April 23, 1958

M E M O R A N D U M

TO:

HCP
MET
FDR
EFV
JC
PA

FROM: Research Office

RE: Cataloguing of Books

Attached is a listing of books on shelves in your office. Please check the list at your earliest convenience and indicate in the last column whether each volume is your own property or that of SRC, then return to us. If personal books are listed which you do not wish them catalogued, please strike them off.

If any unlisted books are returned to the office from your home in the future, please give the following information to the Research Office (if, that is, the book is to be available to the staff and to remain on your shelves indefinitely):

(1) Title; (2) Author; (3) Date of publication; (4) Ownership; (5) Office in which the book can be found.

New books should also be catalogued through the Research Office as they are received, either by giving us the above information or notifying us so that we may index them.

Thanks.

NOTE: If the handwritten lists attached are too difficult to read, let us know and we'll type them. It saves an extra step to leave them handwritten.

FBR

The Public Philosophy - Walter Lippmann - 1955
Your Food is to Smell - J. B. Phillips - 1957
The Short Reign of Pippin IV - John Steinbeck - 1957
The Negro and the Schools - Harry Ashmore - 1954
Schools in Transition - Robin M. Williams Jr. & Margaret W. Ryan - 1954
Prejudice and Your Child - Kenneth B. Clark - 1955
A Treasury of Great Mysteries - Vols. - I & II - Howard Haycraft & John Beckoff - 1957
Day of Infamy - Walter Lord - 1957
An Almanac of Liberty - Wm. O. Douglas - 1954
The Unreable Dare - Howard Swiggett - 1957
Minorities and the American Promise - Stewart G. Cole & Mildred W. Cole - 1954
By Love Possessed - James Gould Cozzens - 1957
The Age of Revolution, Vol. III - Winston S. Churchill - 1957
My Three Years With Eisenhower - Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR - 1946
The Crisis of the Old Order - Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. - 1957
The Negro Potential - Eli Ginzberg - 1956
Civil Liberties in the United States - Robt. E. Cushman - 1956
The Bible as History - Werner Keller - 1956
The Nature of Prejudice - Gordon W. Allport - 1954
Neither Black Nor White - Wilma Dykeman & James Stokely - 1957
Public Educ. in the South Today and Tomorrow - Ernest W. Swanson & John A. Griffin - 1955
Southern Race Progress - Thomas J. Woofter - 1957
The Social Politics of FDR - Lewis Coleridge Kesselman - 1948

The Turn of the Tide - Arthur Bryant - 1957
An American Dilemma - Gunnar Myrdal - 1944
Andersonville - McKinley Kantor - 1955
International Relations - Robt. Strausz-Hupé - 1950
and Stefan T. Possony
The American Story - Edited by Earl S. Miers - 1956
Societies Around the World. Vols. I & II - Irwin T. Sanders, Editor - 1953
The Journal of Negro Education - Publishers, The Howard Univ. Press - 1954

Fraternities Without Brotherhood - Alfred McClung Lee - 1955
The Louisville Story - Owen Carmichael & Walton James - 1957
Helen Keller - Sketch for a Portrait - Van Wyck Brooks - 1956
Behold the Jew - Ada Jackson - 1944
The Jews Nor Live By - Selma Hirsh - 1955
Civil Liberties in the United States - Robt. E. Cushman - 1956
A Song of Joy - Byron Herbert Reece - 1952
Miracle in Mississippi - Leslie Harper Purcell - 1956
Community Organization & Planning - 1950
Making Your Communities Better - Irwin T. Sanders - 1950
Studying Your Community - Roland L. Warren - 1955
Profile in Courage - Senator John F. Kennedy - 1955
Jubilee - One Hundred Years of the Atlantic - Edward Weeks & Emily Flint - 1957
Mr Baruch - Margaret L. Coit - 1957
New South (Bound Editions) - 1955, 56 & 57
Lorraine - An Intimate Portrait - Samuel Chotzinoff - 1956
Equality of Opportunity - John Hope II - 1956
Jeopardy and a Jeep - Dorothy Rogers - 1957
A Pictorial History of the American Indian - Oliver La Farge - 1957
Our Literary Heritage - Van Wyck Brooks & Otto Bettmann - 1956
Atlas of World History - R.R. Palmer - 1957
Lincoln's Revolution - Introduc. by Carl Sandburg - 1957
First Blood - W.A. Swanberg - 1957

MEMORANDUM April 23, 1958

To: Fred B. Routh

From: Harold Fleming

Note the names of the Dallas people suggested by Will Maslow. Obviously Gus Falk is not the kind to be in touch with them, but I hope we can follow-up, through our own channels and others, those that would be suitable.

Please keep me posted on this, so I can let Maslow know when and if.

NOTES TO HCF April 25, 1958

1. I am to write each of the members of the Civil Rights Commission and staff director, transmitting a batch of suitable materials and advising them that we are placing them on the mailing list for NEW SOUTH.

2. We should consider whether the Bonita Valien memo or some other suitable background memo on Dallas should be sent to Dave Freeman and an appropriate person at the Norman Fund as evidence of interagency cooperation. I would need to point out to Dave that the Dallas effort is a combination of our Consultant program and our interagency effort, assisted by the Norman Fund.

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1958

To: HCF ~~out~~ of town
FBR
JC
PA
MP
From: Emory F. Via

Ruby Hurley reported to me on April 28 that the Attorney-General of Alabama has now cited the Alabama Coordinating Association on Registration and Voting. It has been cited as the NAACP under a different name, as I understand it. I have not seen any other reference to this item and thought you would be interested to hear ~~this.~~ about it.

:

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . JOHN CONSTABLE . . . .

5/5/58

HCF:

In view of the impending integration in Arlington and the court activity ~~xxxxx~~ on Charlottesville, Emory and Fred felt the need for more ~~xx~~ detailed information on the two areas. And so we have subcribed to the Charlottesville paper for the month of May and to the Washington Post for ~~xx~~ six months.

May 7, 1958

TO: HCF

FROM: JC

Marion Wright called from North Carolina to talk with you concerning two matters.

First, MAW said he plans to check into the Piedmont Hotel here at 6:30 p.m., May 13. He has asked his niece and nephew to dinner, but said they have disappointed him so much before that he would like you and Fred Routh to hold dinner in abeyance so if his niece and nephew don't show, you two may have dinner with him. In any event, he will be free at 8 p.m. and would like to confer with you and Fred from then until about 10 p.m.

Second, MAW has been to Columbia, South Carolina, and talked with the South Carolina Council people. MAW said it was rather certain that the S. C. Legislative Committee will take action against the South Carolina Council.

MAW said he believes the Southern Regional Council should take active interest in this matter since he believes it is the SRC that is being attacked even though indirectly through the states.

MAW suggests HCF check the minutes of the Executive Committee in regard to the Dr. Wells retirement matter. MAW believes that the SRC is on record to aid the state groups in such matters.

MAW made two practical suggestions as things the SRC could do:

(1) Call Bill Williams from Florida and an appropriate person from New Orleans to Atlanta to discuss what has happened in Florida and Louisiana along this line. Then see what ideas come to mind to aid the South Carolina group.

(2) Send Fred Routh to New Orleans and Miami to discuss this activity with persons involved, including counsels, and make suggestions as to ways to aid the South Carolina group.

MAW suggests you may write him concerning your ideas on these matters.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM May 7, 1958

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

As you may recall from the minutes of the last meeting, the forthcoming meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference is scheduled to be held on May 27 - 28, at Atlanta University. We have withheld this reminder since there was some difficulty in acquiring facilities at Atlanta University due to their end-of-the year activities. These difficulties have been resolved and the meeting will be held as scheduled.

The meeting will commence on May 27th at 2:00 P. M., at Atlanta University in Room 100 of Sage Hall. Dinner will be provided for the group in the A. U. Dining Hall at 6:00 P. M. On the morning of the 28th, the meeting will continue at the A. U. Conference Room, beginning at 9:30 A. M. The meeting will end at Noon on the 28th. The chairman of the meeting, Paul Rilling, of the Southern Area Student Council, YMCA, is preparing an agenda. We will see that you receive a copy prior to the meeting.

Would you please let us know at your convenience whether or not you will be able to attend this meeting. If you would like to have overnight accommodations on the campus, please let us know as soon as possible. We will, of course, be happy to make any special arrangements which you might need.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

19 May '58

HCF--

As you requested, I called Tom Hargreave and talked with him about the proposed workshop in Norfolk.

I gave him John Hope's two phone numbers and suggested they be in touch. I also suggested the names of two people who knew about the economic aspects of THE problem: Ben Segal and G. James Flemming...both close to Norfolk.

The "Y" will cover the costs of the Workshop; our role was to assist them in securing good resource persons. This we have done.

Consider yourself posted,

Yours for compliance,

F

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

May 16, 1958

FBR--

Tom Hargreave called, trying to reach you at Paul Rilling's (out-of-town) suggestion. The YM has received a go-ahead for a college-community workshop in Norfolk on May 30. They request us to furnish ~~xxx~~ two resource people for workshops on economic aspects of race relations and "what can we do?" I told him you (and possibly John Hope) would get on it Monday and let him and Rilling know as soon as possible what ~~xxx~~ we can do. Needless to say, he is itchy to know since the deadline is near. Please keep me posted.

Yours for delegation,

H.

college folk and community people -
Herb Marshall -

2 day w/s -
Fri - 4.00
Sat - 4.00

Merit Employment - G. James Fleming -

NAMO FROM THE DESK OF HAROLD FLEMING

Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM May 27, 1958

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Emory F. Via

You will recall that we discussed several general themes that might be included in a foreword to the intimidation and violence report. Three items came up for specific mention: (1) McGill's editorial condemning the misuse of the memory of the Confederacy and putting the monkey on the back of Southern leadership which gave a protective umbrella for acts of violence and intimidation; (2) The important civil liberties issues an overtone in the pattern of violence and intimidation and what these mean for a free society; (3) Some pointed reference to the non-public but verifiable incidents of intimidation and, on occasion, of violence - such as those numerously reported incidents of silencing or reversing programs and activities in institutions of higher learning.

That's the way I recall it.

Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM May 27, 1958

To: HCF and PA

From: EFV

Re: Idea for a Conference of College Presidents.

Since I am in a memo writing mood, I thought I would throw this one in the hopper for possible, future reference.

The basic idea, you will recall, is to pull together key college presidents from the South, plus a selection of strong college presidents from other sections of the country. Added to this group might be selected representatives of such groups as the AAUP or accrediting agencies.

The reference would not focus on desegregation as such, but on several fundamental problems to any institution of learning. These would be: (1) problems of academic freedom, its nature and protection; (2) interpreting the role of an educational institution to a board of trustees, giving specific help on the problems of meeting the boards squarely in terms of controversial issues and how to effectively use the president as a protection of the legitimate role of the educational institution; (3) a proper view of public relations when a controversial issue arises.

My crude summary of this point is to get across the point that there is a basic difference between handling a panty raid and some major public issue. The P.R. tykes advising college prexies are all too likely to give the same kind of advice in interpreting the university on both kinds of issues.

These suggestions, of course, do not answer such important questions as who sponsors? Who speaks? Who pays. Obviously, this would need to be a very high-level affair even though it could be largely or entirely off-the-record.

One of the aims would be to create a sense of common interest among college presidents in the South so that they could have some feeling that they would be presenting a common front as to the role of colleges and their heads in modern society.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM June 13, 1958

To: Emory F. Via

From: Harold C. Fleming

The copies of Ben Segal's Industrialization (and apparently some copies of "Racism in Southern Unions") have arrived. I am assuming that you will take charge of the further distribution of the first item, to our Board members, consultants, and other non-labor folks who might be interested.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM June 13, 1958

To: John Constable

From: Harold C. Fleming

Here are letters from Rabbi Mantinband and Mrs. Knox concerning the distribution of "South Carolinians Speak". In the case of the Rabbi's suggestions, perhaps you could discuss Mississippi distribution with Mrs. Tilly before we ~~wright~~ write Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Burt directly.

I have not yet heard from Bob Hughes about Alabama, but will pass along his reply when it comes. Discussion of Alabama with Mrs. Tilly is also indicated since, as you know, she has two church women giving major time to the Fellowship in that state.

In all negotiations and planning of distribution of this, we should keep it clear that the booklet is intended for use with the reasonable but uncommitted persons in backwood areas. For example, I have told Mrs. Knox that I think its distribution in Atlanta should be very limited. I also told her that while members of the Georgia Council might well receive it, it should be those members who are trying to have some influence with segregationists in the more difficult places.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM June 13, 1958

To: FBR and EFV

From: HCF

Phern Stanley called with the news that she and her husband have been asked by AFSC to make the reconciliation visit to Tuskegee. She wanted advice on the whole business, which in general I gave her. If they decide to go through with it, she and/or John Stanley will probably come by the office for more detailed briefing.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM June 18, 1958

To: JC

From: HCF

John, I have read this manuscript of GSM's. It is yet another version of what he has written and said many times. I would have no objection to your printing it in NEW SOUTH if you decide you would like to do so.

- : -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM June 18, 1958

TO: JC

FROM: HCF

Claude Sitton is being tried out as Johnny Popham's replacement. For the time being he is based in Chattanooga, c/o John Popham at the Chattanooga Times. I promised we would send him anything that might be helpful as background to his coverage of school desegregation developments, notably in Virginia, come September. Will you consider what might be worth sending him, and forward it to him with a note?

- : -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

June 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: JC

From: FBR

Re: Gratis Subscription to New South

While at the NAIRO Internship Seminar I met a good guy whom SRC should cultivate for possible future staff position. From time to time I will send him materials. Please add his name to your list of gratis subscriptions to New South:

Mr. Robert Blackburn
2739 Carter Road
Concord Park
Trevose, Pa.

Thanks.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF MILDRED FLOWERS

June 26, 1958

To: Bernice Cook
John Constable

Please see that the following persons are placed on our complimentary mailing list for NEW SOUTH.

Dr. George M. Johnson
Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Gordon Tiffany
(SAME ADDRESS)

Mr. Henry Shine
(SAME ADDRESS)

Mr. Eugene Jackson
(SAME ADDRESS)

MEMORANDUM

June 26, 1958

To: MH and JC

From: HCF

You will recall that in staff meeting we agreed that you were to give me whatever we have in our files on Senator Rainach of Louisiana. I am, in turn, to send this on to Harry Fleishman. If we have little or nothing, let me know so that I can figure out some way to go after the information.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Ga.

MEMORANDUM July 1, 1958

To: FBR

From: HCF

I recall that you were suppose to prepare a new and more efficient form for quarterly financial reports by the state groups. The current batch of state reports are presented on the old printed sheets, and, as before, I cannot make much sense of them.

At such time as you are not re-drafting the promotion leaflet, will you please carry this intention through to a successful completion?

:

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 2, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Chief:

Two items. I just can't wait! Now let's see, what were they?

(I) It seems to me that the reactions to the recent happenings in Little Rock make this an appropriate time for an SRC news release round-up of positive accomplishments. Perhaps even direct comparisons between situations such as Louisville and Little Rock might be made - e.g., the role of leadership and committment of leadership to law and order. In any case some piece that is directed at the feeling that desegregation doesn't work, or the courts are wavering, or the courts didn't know what they were getting into, would be useful.

(2) I am told by Ted Brown of the National AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department and others that a number of cases involving voting rights have been filed with the Commission on Civil Rights. The ones that Ted knows of were handled by Clarence Mitchell. Ted had some hand in them. He insisted that they were specific cases and were properly drawn. Incidently, a great number of people have been talking with the Commission staff.

You perhaps have seen that the SERS is losing Don, and a guy by the name of Ball will replace him. Ball's son is covering the Fisk Institute for the Tennesseean. He seems like a real good egg and friendly as well.

Eugene Wyatt, Associate Director of the Race Relations Law Reporter, performed for the Labor Seminar Tuesday afternoon. He is also news editor for the Tennesseean. He has been tapped to be a consultant with the Commission, along with Paul Sanders.

S and F yours,

Emory

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

July 9, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF
From EFV
Re: Letter to Paul Christopher, requesting an acknowledgment of Ben Segal's contribution to work in race relations in the South.

Harold, a reminder. A letter from Paul Christopher to Ben Segal would be most helpful. He could identify himself both as an AFL-CIO regional director and as an executive committee member of SRC. It seems to me that Ben found a way, of course in cooperation with SRC, to do what no one else was able to do: to put a man to work full-time on race relations and unions in the South. Of course providing for the continuation of this work is important also. The rest is in your hands.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 13, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF

From: FBR

Subj: Extra-curricular Activities at Fisk

In addition to regular activities with the state staff conference the following things were accomplished:

1. Called Beckwith and gave him the "go-ahead" on Rilling;

2. Called Dorcas Ruthenberg and arranged for the Ky.Council's personnel committee to interview John Hurt, who then flew to Louisville for this purpose--they and he will write us;

3. Made contact with General Ryan of the President's Committee on Government Contracrs (this is something we must discuss);

4. Interviewed John Pate who is being hired by the Tennessee Council as Executive Director, starting September 1st--suggested he come down here to talk with us at earliest convenience-- looks like mid-August first available date;

5. Met with Bonita and John Hope, planning her excursion into the Old Dominion--arranged travel advance for her.

July 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM:

To: HCF

From: EFV

Re: Legislative intent in various registration laws in Georgia.

The House and Senate Journals for Ga. only record the proceedings of the legislature and do not reflect any of the contents of the debates that took place. The journals for the 1958 session are not yet available.

The Ga. House Journal for 1949 (special session, 1948 through the 1950 ~~registration~~ regular session, inclusive), throws some light on the 1949 re-registration law which required the complete re-registration of voters in the state. On January 11, 1949, Governor Herman Talmadge addressed the House in the following terms: (see pp. 79ff)

> The legislature must deal with several political issues: There is a real prospect of "force legislation" from the national level. It would be worse since the reconstruction. We must restore the effective franchise of people who do their own thinking to minimize and eliminate the hazard of block voting. What we do in this regard must be honest and constitutionally sound so as to withstand attack in any court.

At this point the governor pressed for a re-registration bill. Such a proposal was already before the public ~~since it had been the subject of discussion~~ of a conference of legislators called by the governor in December.

On January 12, the next day, there was introduced into the House, ~~House bill~~ H. B. #2- the second order of business for the session - a voter re-registration bill. Following amendments and substitute bills in the House and Senate a conference committee produced an acceptable re-registration law.

The newspaper coverage at the time indicated two theories for our purposes here: (1) Bloc voting can be equated to Negro voting (2) bill intended to curb Negro participatinn in electoral process.

The comments made in the following pieces bear this contention out: Morgan Blakes column in the Atlanta Journal for 9/20/49; Chattanooga Times AP news story for 12/18/48; and the Ken Turner Atlanta Journal article for 10/2/49. The comments of two judges reported in the Atlanta World, 5/14/49 are also pertinent. You will recall that this law was greatly modified and the whole registration list reinstated for two primary reasons: (1) practical obstacles to re-registration in terms of procedures and money (2) the fact that on a state-wide basis the percentage of Negroes relative to whites registered increased. However, in Bibb County at least, the percentage of Negroes dropped and the procedures in that county were lauded by Governor Talmadge in his paper, The Statesman. (see clip from the Atlanta Constitution, May 1 (?) 1949.

This law was attacked in the courts where the whole body of the law was sought to be declared unconstitutional. The state courts did not so find, but it was generally conceded that this was due to the lack of specificity in the charge of unconstitutionality.

In the case of the 1958 registration law there is little to indicate legislatiive intent during the 1957 session of the legislature which appointed the special committee to study election laws and which eventually made the proposals leading to the 1958 law. In fact for a number of reasons, ~~in the past~~, going back to the 1949 law and its aftermath, there was an obvious need for revision. However, the clips which we turned up earlier indicated that the intent to limit Negro participation in the electoral process was widely recognized when the bill was actually reported out of committee. Further information regarding this will be available Friday when we will get to see official minutes of the special committee as well as notes of those meetings taken by a competent observer.

I think we should keep in mind that a great deal of attention has gone into making many of these laws conform with the constitutional requirements as revealed in various court challenges to discriminatory laws in other states. The key to actual discrimination lies in the discretion left to the registrars and whether this discretion actually leads to discrimination in practice. For instance, two competent observers of the special committee hearings have indicated that the official minutes are a cleaned-up version of what actually took place, so that language which might reflect discriminatory intent has been eliminated.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

July 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM:

To: HCF

From: EFV

I thought you might want to be reminded my travel schedule is such that I will not be in town on July 29, which is the date of the sub-committee hearing. This again leaves us with the matter of Feldman; his letter did not indicate that he looked to SRC or to me for any help.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

July 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF

From: EFV

Re: 1958 Registration Law: Legislative Intent

I visited with Mrs. Phillip Schulhafer on the afternoon of Friday, July 18. She turned over to me the following materials for our use: a copy of the Georgia Constitution - see especially article #2 on p. 13ff; the Georgia Law's 1957 Session which sets up the election laws at a committee; a battered list of the members of the Election Laws Study Committee - this sheet should be copied; several communications from the League of Women Voters either to their local League Presidents or the local legislators with comments and summaries regarding the voters registration act; a copy of the Voters Registration Act and all amendments through 1957; a copy of the proposed legislation for voters' registration by the Election Law Study Committee; the official minutes of the Election Laws Study Committee - it is possible that some of these minutes are missing and some meetings of the committee were executive sessions with no minutes being reported; a copy of the act, House Bill #718 as it passed the House; a copy of the Georgia Voter, dealing with the registration law, and some handwritten - in pencil - comments on the Georgia registration law which were intended to be a statement by the League of Women Voters of Georgia to a public hearing of the Election Law Committee - as I understand it, this meeting never took place, but some of the thoughts that went into the proposed statement perhaps highlight some of the difficulties in the Bill itself. The typed script on yellow pages is also in the nature of a statement or comment on the proposed legislation. Some of these items which have either been mimeographed or printed have written on them"keep"; this means that SRC can have them for its own uses. The rest of the material is due to be sent back to Mrs. Schulhafer. I have had no opportunity to read through this material. My guess is that it is useful background. But I doubt that it sheds a great deal of light on the specific problem of intent. The official minutes of the Election Law Committee, however, should be looked at, even though it is my understanding that they have been cleaned up and bear fairly little resemblance to the sessions that actually took place. Also included in these materials is a packet on newspaper clippings. These should be kept together and returned to Mrs. Schulhafer. I have not had a chance to look throught them and do not know whether they include some materials which did not make their way into our files or not. I think looking through them would be worthwhile. There is also a folder marked "Legislative Intent, Georgia Registration Law", which contains some rough notes that I have used in the process of pulling together some of this information.

Harold, you will recall my request to use a good bit of circumspection in mentioning the ~~force~~ source of the informal comments which I will lay out in a moment. These comments come from Mrs. Schulhafer, based on her rough, informal notes of the Election Laws Committee sessions. These are her recollections - I would say reasonably accurate since much of that experience was quite vivid for her - as she looked at the notes which she made back in June of 1957.

From Mrs. Schulhafer:

Preceding the June 20, 1957 meeting of the committee, in the committee room Rep. Orr remarked that it was important for them to set up as many administrative steps as possible in the new registration law so that the whole process could be slowed down. The idea was to make the exhaustion of an administrative remedy so exhausting that no one ever reached the point where they were ready to file a case in court. Mr. Stevens, the ordinary from Bibb County, asked a question as to the relative effectiveness of the literacy test vs. an understanding of the Consitution test. Mr. Geer, the layman member of the committee from Colquit, was also interested in this line of thought asking, "Would it stop 'em any quicker?" Senator Jim Peters remarked that, "We're making it too easy. My way we would get a look at 'em every two years." This last remark referring primarily to whether or not to have a permanent registration or to have a two or four year limit. In referring to the 1949 Re-registration Act, the comment was made that, "It was supposed to have done something and didn't do it." To this remark, Mr. Geer responded that the failure was due to the fact that there were organizations who tutor folks, and therefore the Act did not really succeed. These remarks bear out two contentions that stick out in Mrs. Schulhafer's mind: (1) that the whole weight of the committee's proceedings was to see how difficult a bill they could draw - how much the registration process could be hampered; (2) and that the main group in the population which was to be "hampered" was the Negroes - although some care was exercised not to make use of any racial identifying terms.

Attorney General Cook warned the group that there was much more involved in the impending civil rights legislation than just the matter of voting rights. He expressed the desire to see the civil rights bill filibustered out of the United States. Mr. Geer indicated that they should hold off on some of the sections dealing with registration until "we see what they are going to do in the civil rights bill in Washington.

Dr. Albert ~~Seay~~ Sage from the University of Georgia testified as an expert witness as did a Mrs. Shadgett who is the assistant for someone else who was unable to attend. The weight of their testimony was along the line of educational qualifications for voters. They made comparisons to the New York law where a school certificate is required. They suggested that a seventh or eighth grade certificate requirement should be suitable. Seay indicated that he thought the questions in the 1949 law were too easy and that the number of questions to be answered should have been upped from ten to twenty out of thirty. One of the committee participants responded that educational certificates wouldn't work since teachers of "certain groups" would certify anyone. Someone else, probably Rep. Orr, indicated he did not like the thirty questions. Mr. Burton said, "When you have an enlightened electorate — you have a restricted electorate." A Mr. Phelps was called in as an expert witness on the proper form for a registration card. He caused the committee some upset since he was operating on the assumption that a good registration law attempts to be as inclusive as possible and make the process such that citizens do in fact become registered voters. He was even brazen enough to suggest the novel idea that a large registration was the best guarantee against bloc voting.

There was a discussion in the committee as to the removal of registrars and it was felt that the superior court judges should have the right of removal without cause because if the civil rights bill passed, no one would be willing to serve if he could be compelled to witness as an official. So there needed to be the "guarantee" of discharge. During this debate an earlier Georgia case involving a local registration official was brought to mind. In that case, the man involved attempted to get out from under his official duties but the law was not sufficiently permissive.

At about this point in the conversation, Mr. Geer said, "Yeah, and we kept them from voting with the FBIs sitting right in the room." (This is a recollection, but the observer is fairly certain that the language is nearly exact.)

The first meeting, after some attack on the proceedings and purposes of the committee which had been made in the newspapers, it is reported that the whole committee was greatly chastened. Everyone was so nice and the atmosphere of decorum prevailed. There were many protestations that their purpose was merely to strengthen the laws, to strengthen them for all alike, etc., etc. - there was no discriminatory intent or no attempt to hamper the registration process. But prior to this meeting, the committee had become fairly lax and were being increasingly frank in what they were doing in spite of the presence of observers. The change in the meeting following the newspaper attacks was so great as to cause the observer to laugh at the great conversion which had taken place.

At one point the committee sat around thinking up the hardest questions they could think of. One member said, "I have a good one." Fortson said, "What is it?" And the reply was, "What are the qualifications for a member of a grand jury?" Fortson responded that this wasn't too good since he didn't think he knew what the qualifications were. The answer to this response was, "Well, I'm not asking you."

Our observers's recollection of the Bill is that it makes no provision for the answers or any provision that the registrars will have the answers. Such a procedure is permissive, but evidently not required, and there is no guarantee that the registrars would even know the answers. Also in the old law a voter could be challenged by a voter; in the new law, a potential registrant can be challenged by a voter at the time of registration. In other words, any single voter's objection can stop the process. (Note from EV: this certainly re-emphasizes the need for observers of the registration process. How is the Fellowship of the Concerned project coming along? I wonder if there isn't some way to underwrite some such project so that it will be more likely to come off. Of course it's a bit late for Georgia, but the problem persists in the rest of the states.)

If someone is challenged, you have to swear as to who you are and also state your father's name. Of course you are required to answer all questions on the registration card which includes a stating of the father's name. EV doesn't know how standard this question is for voter qualifications, but this seems one way to re-introduce the legitimacy of birth qualification for voting. Of course there is no specific indication in the law whether or not disqualification results from an improper filling out of the registration form if the failure to be able to supply the name is indeed classified as improper.

The law does not really provide for obtaining a copy of the questions and certainly not the answers. The Election Law Committee said that you could go to the registrar's office and ask to see the law and then make a copy of the questions. The League observer thought this was rather a ridiculous requirement for a person whom we assume is an illiterate in the first place. Of course this problem obtains under any circumstances of securing the questions.

Margaret McDougald attended some of these sessions and was equally outraged by the proceedings. Also there was another and newer League member who attended who is the wife of an Emory med school faculty person.

Our observer indicates that the following persons were deferred to throughout the procedures: Number one on this list was Jim Peters. Number two was Mr. Geer; and number three was Rep. Orr.

During the whole of the procedures there was no demurrer by anyone to anything restrictive except that Rep. Overby raised some question about the proposal for a registration fee, indicating that he thought the public would consider it a poll tax and react unfavorably.

The weight of the whole endeavor was to make the law as difficult and discouraging as possible.

I am sorry not to give you a summary of this; I think it really can be done quite briefly for Mr. Putzel's purposes. And I am not certain that there is enough else to be gotten from the stack of League materials to warrant anyone else's going through them before my return. However, I would be happy not to have to face that task when I come back if someone else has the time.

EFV:ls

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

July 23, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: JC

From: FBR

Re: Materials to be sent to Mr. Harold Lunger

Please send sixty (60) copies of each of the following items to:

Dr. Harold L. Lunger
Brite College of the Bible
Department of Christian Ethics
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

(a) Resistance Groups

(b) Human Relations Agencies

(c) Journal and Guide reprint

(d) Popham's New York Times "Think" piece

Please bill him for the resistance groups and the human relations agencies at 5¢ each, plus postage.

July 24, 1958

TO: John Constable

When I saw Katharine Taylor recently in New York, she expressed an interest in receiving various materials that we think important enough to distribute. Will you see that she gets on your key list?

****

TO: John Constable

I read that there is a revised edition of the book by Simpson and Yinger, exact title I cannot recall. We have the first edition, and it might be worth our getting the revised one since this is widely used as a basic text and background on this whole field. If we get it, I would like a glance at it.

July 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Ruth House Alexander,
SRC Secretary-Treasurer

From: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Subj: Increase of Withholding Tax

For the period August 1-December 31, inclusive, please increase the amount of withholding tax I pay by twenty-five ($25.00) per pay period. This will amount to fifty dollars ($50.00) per month and will total two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) for the remaining five months of this year.

Please terminate this arrangement at the first of the year. Before that time I will send you another memo with a different amount to be with-held.

FBR:ls

MF

MEMORANDUM

Aug. 15
~~July~~ 23, 1958

TO: Staff

FROM: Research Office — MM

RE: Indexing of materials

In an attempt to prevent loss of materials, we are instituting a more extensive indexing system than has been previously employed. It calls for the cooperation of the entire staff, however, as outlined below.

CATALOGUE SYSTEM

1. Effective immediately, a card catalogue will be maintained in the Research Office listing all Research materials with the exception of newspapers files only. Cards will be filed according to subject and author. (Pamphlets and books are the only materials which have been so indexed in the past; now brochures, mimeographed materials, etc., will receive the same processing.)

INDEX INCOMING MATERIALS

2. All materials received by the staff (which will eventually become a part of the Research Office files) are to be indexed immediately upon receipt in your office. That is, when a piece of literature or a report arrives in the mail, you will be responsible for seeing that Index cards are on file in the Research Office and that the material has been checked out to you <u>before you read it</u>.

DATA ON INDEX CARDS

3. Therefore, it will be necessary for you to send the following information to the Research Office immediately upon receipt of any material which is to become a part of the Research Office files:
   (a) Title
   (b) Author
   (c) Subject (~~see attached list~~)
   (d) Number of pages
   (e) Description (i.e., pamphlet, bound book, brochure, mimeographed report, etc.)
   (f) Your name and the current date <u>if you wish to keep the material even for a short while</u> before it is filed in this office.

   We will then type and file two index cards (1 filed by subject; 1 by author), one of which will be used as a circulation card (indicating who has the material described thereon).

CHECK-OUT PROCEDURE

4. This system will necessitate a closely observed check-out procedure. All materials taken from the Research files are to be checked out by indicating your <u>name</u>

and present date on the back of its descriptive index card (filed according to author), maintained in the Research Office. Therefore, rather than passing a pamphlet on to another staff member for his reading, it will be necessary to clear your name from the index card (located in the Research Office) and then check the material out to that staff member. The last name on the card, of course, will be held responsible for the material. Beverlyn Cooper will handle the check-out system.

RETURN PROCEDURE

5. Materials which have been taken from our files should also be checked in through Mrs. Cooper, in person or by memo. Merely allowing the material to be returned along with other items directed to the Research Office will not be sufficient. If a piece of literature has been checked out to you, we must be told of its return and directed to clear your name.

To summarize, all Research materials you receive (Research materials are defined as those pamphlets, brochures, reports*- printed or mimeographed - which would eventually be channelled to the Research files) are to be indexed (by memo or in person) with the Research Staff as soon as they are received in your office. No such materials received after this date should be in your office unless they have been indexed with and checked out through the Research Staff. In the future, no materials may be taken from the Research Office unless they are checked out and noted on the index card describing the material. When materials are returned, they are to be checked in again in a like manner.

It will not be practical for us to continue this system if it is not observed closely. We will not have time to index and cross index stacks of materials which have been allowed to collect and, of course, the system itself will serve no purpose if it does not catalogue the exact whereabouts of each piece of Research material. Therefore, we hope the entire staff will cooperate to the extent of indexing material with us immediately upon its receipt and observing the check-out and return procedure.

*books also

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

August 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HGF
FBR
PA
JC
MET
BC
RA
MF
MM

From: EFV

The office of the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights in Washington, D. C., which was run by Ben Segal, has now been officially closed. The only office address now proper for Ben Segal is as follows:

Mr. Ben D. Segal, Director
Education Department, IUE, AFL-CIO
1126 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Ben should continue on our regular and special mailing lists.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

August 26, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: All concerned Personnel

From: FBR

The Virginia Council on Human Relations has a new office!!

216-G Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

(no phone yet)

Paul Rilling's home address is:

100 W. Franklin Street
Apt. 405
Richmond, Virginia

phone: MI 4-7742

MEMORANDUM

August 28, 1958

TO: HCF

FROM: JC

SUBJECT: SPECIAL REPORT ON VIRGINIA AND VIRGINIA CITIES

I feel that much of the trouble concerning this special report project came from the lack of clear communications between staff members involved. Perhaps a listing of some observations may help clarify the situation.

Events, as I recall them, include:

(1) Marge Manderson, HCF, and I discussed special reports in HCF's office. The special reports were to be pulled together on five Virginia school districts and some additional material on Nashville was to be added to information researched last year. The material was to be researched by Claire Royce under the direction of Les Dunbar.

(2) As I understand it, Les Dunbar saw his role as one of supervising Claire Royce's research and editing the finished product. After his approval of Claire Royce's material, it was to be circulated to SRC's professional staff for corrections and/or additions.

(3) Claire Royce asked me to get someone to type a rough draft of the overall Virginia report, and I assigned this to Bernice Cook. Then Fred Routh took the material as it was typed and asked Mildred Flowers to make reproductions. This was done, but the reproductions were destroyed when it was learned that Les Dunbar had not read the report.

(4) Following a reading by Les Dunbar, FBR asked me to get the material mimeographed so it could be out by the end of that week. It was pointed out that, at that time, neither HCF, MM, nor I had read the report. These three were given copies to read.

(5) HCF expressed the opinion that the report, as it stood, was not suitable for the press. He asked Les Dunbar to do a summary report on Virginia. HCF told me that the summary report was to be used for the press and the summary report plus the entire Claire Royce report was to be used for consultants.

(6) When individual reports on the cities had been completed by Claire Royce, they were read by Les Dunbar, FBR, and HCF. In a subsequent staff meeting when the reports were discussed, it was my impression that HCF was of the opinion that the city reports needed little editing to be suitable for the press. On checking with HCF following the meeting, I understood him to say that my first impression was erroneous and the report would need to be re-written similar to the one done by Les Dunbar on Virginia. At this staff meeting, it again

was said that the shorter summaries would be for press and the longer report for consultants.

(7) I summarized individual city reports and left them to be given to HCF for consideration.

(8) On returning from vacation, I was told that another report, a summarized version of Les Dunbar's report and the individual city reports, had been written and mailed to the press.

(9) The stencils for the portion of the report written by Les Dunbar were done by Luel Cummings. The longer reports were put on stencils by Luel Cummings, Bernice Cook, and Beverlyn Cooper. These three and MM did the proofreading. With the exception of two misspellings which were overlooked, the major typographical errors in the longer reports had been corrected by pen before they were released for distribution, since it was the understanding of those involved that these reports were for consultant use only. The version which finally went to the press was written by FBR and stencils were cut and proofread in his department.

Typographical and editorial errors are to be deplored, but many of these errors result from the haste in which we sometimes are forced to operate. For instance, in the 6 page summary report written by Les Dunbar there was one very unfortunate typographical error. However, in the 7 page report that finally went to the press, which evidently was prepared under great pressure of time, there are several grammatical, editorial, and typographical errors (copy attached).

(10) FBR, MM, and LD had a meeting Friday of last week to discuss the entire material done by Claire Royce and to further correct editorial errors. By this time, it appeared that several members of the staff had decided to distribute the long report to the press, foundations, the executive committee, etc., after such corrections. The switch in the purpose of the reports, i.e., the decision to ready them for distribution to press, foundations, etc., which occurred after the reports had been mimeographed, necessitated from 2 to 3 additional days work for: (1) two typists (2) the office clerk and (3) the research assistant - a total of at least nine working days in order to correct and re-run 34 stencils out of the original 88.

(11) The point I am attempting to make is that whenever one thought it had finally become clear as to who was doing what and when, the situation had a perplexing way of suddenly being changed without any consulation with the persons involved.

Another point which is important for our consideration is that working time could have been saved if the entire staff had considered the first decision as to distribution (for consultants only) final, or if the change in distribution had been made at an earlier, more practicable time. Furthermore, this decision should have been made with the understanding and consent of all those who might be held responsible. In this case, material designed for limited use (consultants) was suddenly channelled to the public without such

Clearcopy Onion Skin

staff consent (although now, ultimate distribution is unknown to the information staff). Such hasty changes could easily result in inadequate material receiving major publication.

Colleck
Clearcopy Onion Skin

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

September 12, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: JC

From: FBR

Re: New South subscription

Please enter a complementary subscription to New South for:

Miss Grace Marr, Assistant Executive Secretary for
Intergroup Relations
American Nurses' Association, Inc.
2 Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

We should send her any special reports we get out along the way.

Thanks.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

September 12, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF
PA
FBR
RA
BC

From: EFV

I will be in attendance at the Southern Labor School, Daytona Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Florida, September 14-20.

-:-

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

October 1, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: SRC staff

From: FBR

I will be in Virginia for the remainder of the week - October 1-3 - and should be back in town over the weekend.

Should you need to contact me, I may be reached through the Virginia Council office or by getting in touch with Paul Rilling.

-:-

October 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM

FROM: JC

TO: SRC Staff

RE: Display for SRC Annual Board Meeting

We are now discussing with Mrs. Margaret Via the possibilities for a display for the a nnual SRC Board Meeting. It has been decided to ask Mrs. Via for her ideas as to a suitable display for the Council; and, if the proposals meet with SRC's approval, then Mrs. Via will be employed to use her creative talent for the display.

Mrs. Via already has some representative samples of materials published and distributed by the Council. She is now interested in subject matter for the display. Will you please give me any thoughts you may have for major topics or ideas around which Mrs. Via might work? We do not need details at this time, but major projects or ideas concerning the Council's work which might be woven into a suitable display piece.

Please return any suggestions to me by 3:00 p.m., Wednesday, October 15.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

October 14, 1958

FROM: John Constable

TO: Margaret Via

RE: Suggestions for SRC Board Meeting Display

Materials published by Southern Regional Council, materials distributed by SRC, and items written by SRC staff members or board members published by another organization.

Briefing of newsmen, magazine writers.

Special projects such as voting study (this also could be included in materials as most of the special projects included published reports).

Briefing and scheduling of foreign visitors to this country.

Briefing and aid to students who are preparing thesis and other papers.

News releases by SRC (these concern policy statements as well as special projects).

Research department (much of the above is dependent on the research department). Information on clippings, pamphlets, and special projects by the research department could be included.

Other suggestions should be forthcoming from other members of the SRC staff, but display material topics should include individual departments; such as, entire field services program and its individual component parts. That is, labor; women's work; consultant services; etc.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 7, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF

From: FBR

Re: November 5-6 trip to Tennessee

This trip was made at the request of Dr. Louise Young, newly appointed Executive Director of the Tennessee Council, and the Nashville area of the Board of the Tennessee Council. It provided an opportunity for extended personal discussion on an individual basis with Louise Young, A. C. Miller, and Walter Sharp. It also provided an opportunity for meeting with the Nashville Area Board members to discuss the following:

1. Relationship between SRC and state organizations. Here was stressed the new, non-affiliate relationship of state groups with a full explanation that funds allocated by SRC were from our general budget and not from specially earmarked funds from any foundation.

2. Tax exemption status. Here was explained the current situation regarding tax exemption for SRC in particular and inter-group agencies in general. Heavy stress was placed on no political activity.

3. Program plans for 1959 for the Tennessee Council.
   a) Organizational plans
      1) a considerable increase im membership to bring about a total of 750-1000.
      2) to activate the Board and divide it into functional committees
      3) the establishment or re-activation of locals in four of Tennessee's key cities, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis
      4) the annual meeting to be held in January - purpose to be informational and inspirational with the real control of the organization remaining in the hands of the Board.
   b) General program
      1) getting known in the state through contact with the press, radio, and TV
      2) personal contact with key persons in the state, explaining the purposes and function of the Council and seeking to involve them in the current crisis.
      3) expanding the use of existing organizations, institutions, and facilities
      4) seeking to build an inter-agency cooperative effort in Tennessee

The Board of the Tennessee Council now seems ready to assume the responsibilities of directing the affairs of the Council, raising funds for its support, and giving guidance to the professional staff.

In many ways this was the most hopeful meeting the Tennessee Council has held in the last 2-3 years.

- : -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

December 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF
JC
MM
LD

From: EFV

:

Mr. George Guernsey, Assistant Director of Education, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, Washington 6, D. C., has requested that he be placed on the mailing list for all our regular publications and special reports. He should already be receiving a complimentary copy of New South. I recommend its continuance. Also, he is an appropriate person to receive special reports and other special materials developed by the Council.

:

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

January 8, 1959

To: John Constable

From: Fred Routh

Re: Distribution of Dabbs' book

As you know, we are under mandate from SRC's Board to send Dabbs' book, Southern Heritage, to the Governor, the two U. S. Senators, the state Attorney General, and the state superintendent of each of the twelve Southern states. The staff has queried the state organizations and has received a variety of responses - though not from all.

The instructions below are based on those responses:

1. Send five (5) copies of Dabbs' book to the following state organizations: Florida, Georgia (already sent), North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

2. Send five (5) copies to Dr. Riley Montgomery of Lexington, Kentucky. He is an SRC Board member who will distribute them in Kentucky.

3. Send three (3) copies to Alice Spearman for South Carolina Council; SRC is to send them to the two U. S. Senators.

4. SRC to send them to listed officials in Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

5. Hold off temporarily on Mississippi and Arkansas.

I will write each of the state people who are to receive the book for distribution.

- : -

cc: HCF
RHA
PA

RE: Distribution of Dabbs' Book

Please ship directly to me 3 books and mail the other 2 directly to Senator Olin D. Johnston, Spartanburg and to Senator J. Strom Thurmond, Aiken, S.C. early in the New Year. Indicate in return address corner my name and this office address only --- please. If you will drop me a card when you mail the books as indicated above, I shall write each of them letters. I know them both personally and think it will be well to handle in this way. I shall visit the others and give to them by hand.

Many thanks!

ALICE N. SPEARMAN

Told JE
8 Jan 59

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

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Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

December 17, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

In connection with your memorandum relative to the distribution of the Dabbs' book, my "thinking on this matter" is as follows:

1. I think it is a very poor idea and not the best possible expenditure of funds.

2. I can off-hand think of no effective way of getting these books to the persons indicated but will consult with some of our people on this. Perhaps a note from Benjamin Muse might be the best pattern of approach. Failing this, I would suggest simply a note from the state president accompanying a mailed copy. Actually, considering the general regard with which the Council is held by the persons indicated, a direct mailing from the Southern Regional Council might be preferable. Will explore the matter.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Distribution of Dabbs - book -

~~Ala~~ - SRC

Ark - < hold -

~~Zla~~ - 7CHR

~~Cga~~ - 6CHR - Mackie

~~Ky~~ - Ruby Montgomery -

~~La~~ - SRC

Miss - No reply

~~NC~~ - send to NCCHR -

~~SC~~ - 3 to AS - 2 from SRC

~~Tenn~~ - < no reply send to TCHoR

~~Tex~~ - No reply SRC

~~Va~~ - V. CHR

cc: JC

MEMORANDUM

File

To: PA

Date: January 20, 1959

I asked John to let me report briefly on the activities of the Research Department during the past six months or so, for although I doubt that the accomplishments we can cite will be useful in the report to the Executive Committee, I am also aware that our activities are not reflected in the reading files. In other words, since the Quarterly Reports are no longer asked for, I'm listing some of our activities so there will be some record of what productivity we have accomplished. Points 1 and 2 will not have shown up in any earlier quarterly reports, while 3, 4, and 5 are concerned with the continuance of regular duties.

1. Written matter:

(a) New South review, THE LONESOME ROAD. May, 1958.
(b) New South review, STRIDE TOWARD FREEDOM. January, 1959.
(c) 2 reports in a series of digests called "Highlights from Recent Literature." October and December, 1958. Portions of these reports have appeared in 4 issues of New South.

2. Improvement of Reference Facilities:

The Clerical Assistant has been occupied during the past several months with efforts to make our reference material more easily utilizable Among the specific steps accomplished in this direction are:

(1) A "table of contents" has been placed in each newsclip file, showing catagories of files kept in each year.

(2) Indices to major periodicals kept in our library have been extracted, copied, and placed in a central location.

(3) All books in the SRC library have had index cards made; the books themselves have been arranged in alphabetical order for the first time. A "check out" system has been initiated for the books.

3. Newsclip and Material Files:

Clipping and processing newspaper articles continues as a major function of the clerical assistant. Categorizing materials and checking newsclips is the Research Assistant's part in processing these items for the files. Newsclips for the year 1958 occupied 4 file drawers; in the year 1956 only 2½ drawers were used (3 in 1957).

4. Information and Materials Requests:

Requests for materials or specific information from students, teachers,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and lay people continue to come to this office at the rate of some 6-12 per week. The more time consuming requests generally come from the SRC staff or from representatives of the news media; generally these requests require tracking down specific information, or selecting and reproducing such information from our files. Frequently, filling these requests occupies the major portion of a day. A few of the individuals and agencies serviced, directly in most instances, with data requiring more than a cursory look in the files are listed below, from memory.

Justice Department
Mr. Slayman (sp?) U. S. Senate Judiciary Comm.(?)
Dr. C. G. Gomillion
Mrs. Grace Hamilton

National News Media
Bill Hill (Network TV representative)
Claude Sitton
Ed Warner
Dudley Dowsd
(Ralph McGill
(Norman Shavin
(Bruce Galphin

5. Up-dating Earlier Fact-finding:

An effort is made to maintain lists showing progress in such areas as higher education, election and appointments, bus desegregation, Negroes running for office, desegregated recreational facilities. A map showing counties in which school districts have desegregated is maintained. A survey of waiting room facilities was begun in early 1958; additional work on this project is planned for February, hopefully, and the employment of a Director of Research. Projects now underway include an updated chronology of the "South and the Supreme Court School Decisions" and a listing of segregation legislation currently being approved by Southern legislatures.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

January 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF
PA
MA

From: FBR

:

I will be out of the office on Thursday and Friday of this week and on Tuesday of the following week.

Thursday, January 29: Miami, Florida

Friday, January 30: Orlando, Florida

Tuesday, February 3: Knoxville, Tennessee (c/o Galin Martin)

I will return from Florida on Sunday night, and will be in the office on Monday, and again on Wednesday.

- : -

January 30, 1959

file

Dear Harold:

The enclosed are the cards to go in the file drawer I started for the violence survey. You'll note that I've marked at the top of each one the heading, which does not correspond to the revised draft of the survey, but does fit the headings in the files. (In short, the file is broken down into many more classifications, which should make any cross-checking easier.)

Since Les probably is still digging in, I think if you'd give the cards to John Constable, he can stick them in the right place. (I really would like to make sure we hold on to these, for on each card I have marked the source in detail and if we do get any kickback, we at least can find out how any error came about.)

--Margaret

JC - Will you handle this please with the case Margaret suggests. Thanks HH

FILE COPY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

February 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF

FROM: FBR

:

As you know, I have just returned from Little Rock. While there I learned that the new school Board is moving to oust the three top school administrators at Central High - the principal and two assistant principals for boys and girls. The assistant principal for boys who testified in the Federal Court hearing that discipline was not being maintained in school as it should be is the real target of the ouster movement. He is interested in publishing a book telling all the facts about the Little Rock situation. As you probably know, Virgil Blossom is writing a book which will be published by Harper's in the spring. If it is comparable to the statements made by Mr. Blossom it will be a cover-up of many important factors in the situation.

Assistant principal for boys, Mr. J. O. Powell, has begun writing a manuscript and has completed several chapters. He needs our help in finding a publisher. It is my belief that this would be a real service, not so much to Mr. Powell, but to Little Rock and other communities in hard core states which face school desegregation some time in the future.

It is my hope that Adam Yarmolinsky might be advised. Mr. Powell's address is:

Mr. J. O. Powell
700 North Buchanan Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

- : -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

March 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: MA

FROM: FBR

:

Quarterly checks should be sent to the following state organizations and in the following amounts:

Florida	$875.00
Georgia	950.00
Kentucky	500.00
North Carolina	1,000.00
South Carolina	950.00
Tennessee	875.00
Virginia	1,000.00

Please hold payment to the following state councils:

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas

No checks should be made out at this time for any of these councils.

- : -

4/7/59

Mr. Fleming,

Please extend this invitation to all interested persons at Southern Regional Council and if there are others in the Wesley Building that in your opinion you think might be interested, please ask your secretary to call me and give me the names. Thank you

(Da. 4-0246) (Mrs. E. R. Stamps, Say to Mrs. Cochrane Butler St. YMCA)

Marguerite Osborne
Ja. 2 - 5895

Ad $2.50

Dear Mrs. Mundy:

There will be _____ persons attending the Hungry Club Luncheon on Wednesday, April 22nd representing _____
(Name of business, organization, etc.)

Signed: _____

Address: _____

Reservations - $1.00 per person

MEMORANDUM

To: The Staff

From: M. Flowers

Attached you will notice the announcement from the Atlanta Secretarial League regarding its observance of National Secretaries Week, April 22 at the Butler Street YMCA - Hungry Club Session. I should like to make reservations for all interested persons on our staff, so please put your name below if you should like to attend.

In past years, this function has proven to be both beneficial and impressive. I'm sure your dollar will be well spent.

NAME

1. (Montez Albright has already indicated her interest in attending.)
2. Bernice C. Cook
3. John Constable
4. Lucie Cummings
5. Ruth Alexander
6. Lucien Sanderfur
7. M. Flowers

Ja. 2-6/21 W.H. 17.95 12.35

40.h. 13.95 8.88 Wallace

E. Warner
Bill Thompson

Atlanta Secretarial League

ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

"We Strive for Perfection"

April 7, 1959

Southern Regional Council
c/o Mr. Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

On Wednesday, April 22, the Atlanta Secretarial League in observance of National Secretaries Week, is having its Annual Luncheon and Citation of the Secretary of the Year at the Hungry Club of the Butler Street Y.M.C.A.

This year, the League is sponsoring a series of events during this week most of which will be held in the evenings. We are writing you and all other employers of secretarial and clerical help, to ask you for your cooperation because we believe it is in the best interest of both employer and secretary that we make the most of this week which is set aside for the secretaries all over the country. Specifically, on Wednesday, beginning with the Hungry Club at 12:15 (April 22nd) we have scheduled a series of other activities provided you and other employers would allow us that afternoon off. We believe that while we will not be at our desks, nevertheless, it will be in the interest of you and other employers if we have this time because we will be using it to improve ourselves and to improve the calibre of work which we will do for you and other employers.

Therefore, at its last regular meeting, the Atlanta Secretarial League decided to poll all employers and to request permission for all members of the Atlanta Secretarial League and all others who will attend their meeting on Wednesday, April 22nd, be allowed the time off from 12:00 Noon for the reasons that we have stated above. You will be interested to know that we have arranged for a display of office machines and equipment and also have arranged for representatives of the companies to demonstrate these machines and this equipment, much of which will be on display at the Butler Street YMCA, where a good share of the day's activities will be held on April 22nd.

Won't you, therefore, favorably consider this request as a professional one so that we may be exposed to new ideas and more modern skills and techniques.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine V. Dawson

(Mrs.) Katherine V. Dawson, President
ATLANTA SECRETARIAL LEAGUE

Ida E. Mundy

(Mrs.) Ida E. Mundy, Chairman
National Secretaries' Week Committee

Encl.

Please Post

Atl. Secretarial League

Firm Name 855 Hunter

ATTENTION ALL "BOSSES"!!
NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK - APRIL 19TH-25TH
PAY TRIBUTE TO YOUR SECRETARIES
FOR SPECIAL TREATS - PLEASE READ BELOW...

THE ATLANTA SECRETARIAL LEAGUE, IN OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL SECRETARIES DAY, IS SPONSORING THE HUNGRY CLUB ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22ND - 12:15 P. M. IN THE BOYS' BUILDING OF THE BUTLER STREET Y. M. C. A. - 22 BUTLER ST., NE

SPEAKER:

MR. L. D. MILTON, PRESIDENT
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY

AS A SPECIAL PART OF THIS PROGRAM ALSO WILL BE THE PRESENTATION OF THE ATLANTA "SECRETARY OF THE YEAR."

PLEASE RETURN THE ENCLOSED CARD INDICATING THE NUMBER THAT WILL BE IN YOUR PARTY IMMEDIATELY OR BEFORE MONDAY, APRIL 20TH.

ALSO

BUSINESS MACHINES FROM VARIOUS COMPANIES IN ATLANTA WILL BE ON DISPLAY IN THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE BUTLER STREET Y. M. C. A. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE LUNCHEON FORUM. THESE COMPANIES ARE:

1. Ivan-Allen Marshall
2. Royal-McBee Typewriter Company
3. Remington-Rand
4. International Business Machines
5. The Mimeograph Company

CAREER GIRLS' FASHIONS

A COMPLIMENT TO YOUR SECRETARY

FOR THE"BOSSES"—

IF YOU HAVE BEEN TRYING TO THINK OF A WAY TO COMPLIMENT YOUR SECRETARY ON THIS, HER DAY, YOU MAY DO SO BY TAKING A COMPLIMENTARY AD IN THE SOUVENIR PROGRAM WHICH WILL BE ON HAND AT THE LUNCHEON FORUM — COST OF COMPLIMENTARY ADS — $2.50. SIMPLY CONTACT MISS MARGUERITE OSBORNE — CHAIRMAN OF ADS COMMITTEE — JA. 2-5895 BEFORE APRIL 13TH.

THIS IS AN ANNUAL PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE ATLANTA SECRETARIAL LEAGUE DURING NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ATLANTA SECRETARIAL LEAGUE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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Recording Secretary.....Miss Marguerite Osborne
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Business Manager.....Mrs. Verna Brown
Reporter.....Mrs. Gladys Lee
Parliamentarian.....Mrs. Mary Saxton
Chaplain.....Mrs. Ida E. Mundy

Mrs. Maxine Bradley

Mrs. Ruth Ragsdale

June 29, 1959

Brooks Transfer & Storage Company
1224 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

Please consider this letter our authorization for your company to move the furniture and other effects of Mr. Paul Rilling from Richmond, Virginia, to Atlanta, Georgia.

We will be responsible for the full costs involved as mutually agreed upon between you and Mr. Rilling. Please bill the Council for these services.

Attached are brief instructions as to where the shipment is to be delivered in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
cc: Mr. Paul Rilling

Destination in Atlanta:

The resident of Mr. W. V. Denning
Route 1
Forest Park, Georgia

Phone: POplar 7-6333

On arrival in Atlanta, take Route #54 South from the city. Approximately one mile South of Atlanta city limit sign and directly opposite Williamson's Hardware Store turn onto dirt road. Follow road 2/10th mile to destination. In event of difficulty call above number for directions.

Oct. 19, 1959

JC:

Your Board stencil tray does not include the following persons:

Dr. Stephen J. Wright
President
Fisk University
Nashville

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 516
Gallatin, Tenn.

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Dir.
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dr. S. E. Duncan, Pres.
Livingston College
Salisbury, N. C.

Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston, Tex.

Miss Alice Cobb
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn.
(Note: When writing Miss Cobb, address her at Highlander Folk School.)

Miss Josephine Wilkins
c/o The Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Ga.
or:
387 South Milledge Ave.
Athens, Ga.

Dr. John A. Griffin
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE BOARD LIST:

Benjamin Muse
(Resigned to become staff member)

Dr. A. C. Miller

Gordon B. Hancock

Mrs. W. F. Bates
(Just resigned)

~~L.W.D.~~
AF - f.y.i.

December 15, 1959

The Committee to survey federal agencies in Atlanta will meet on Tuesday, December 22nd at 2:30 p. m. in the Conference Room of the Southern Regional Council, third floor, Wesley Memorial Bldg., 63 Auburn Avenue N. E. (parking lot next door).

We will have sample surveys and questionnaires to guide us in making up our own questionnaire for the survey. We will need volunteers to make the survey, and we can discuss at this meeting how to recruit them from the Greater Atlanta Council membership and also from the colleges.

Howard Zinn and Montez Albright, Co-chairmen
Dr. Richard Reser
Mr. Jesse Hill
Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast

Mr. Hubert Jackson, advisory member
Mr. John W. Stanley " "

Copy sent to Ben Muse

MEMORANDUM December 28, 1959

To: P. Anthony
P. Rilling
L. Dunbar
J. Constable
R. Alexander
B. Muse
M. Flowers

From: H. Fleming

All hands, pleaase note that David F. Freeman is now our man at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Harry Meserve having left the Fund for new duties as yet unknown.

Dave, it will be remembered, was the key man in our dealings with the Fund for the Republic, of which he was a vice-president. And he has helped us, out of friendship, with more than one other foundation. Dave is both tough-minded and well informed in our field; he may be expected to take a more detailed interest in our program than other philanthropoids -- and perhaps also to play a more vigorous part in stimulating new efforts in the South. At least, these things were true of him in the Fund for the Republic days.

Mildred and John, please see that Freeman's name is substituted for Meserve's on all appropriate mailing lists. Freeman is probably already receiving all our routine mailings; if so, it is necessary only to delete Meserve's name, at least until we find out where he has gone.

MEMORANDUM December 29, 1959

To: Les Dunbar
From: Paul Rilling

Re: LWD Memo of December 22

I doubt that SRC can do much in the way of drafting a program responding to crisis situations in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, etc. I don't think we have sufficient levers in these local situations, with the exception of Atlanta, to play much of a role in the drafting of local strategy or the preparation of specific materials for local use. I think our major contribution must continue to be our overall on-going program, with resource assistance to whatever groups or strategy emerges from local liberal and moderate leadership.

I do recommend the preparation of fairly extensive background reports on these cities after the fashion of those issued on Norfolk and Charlottesville in the past. Such reports could be useful to human relations agencies and perhaps to the press as well as to us. They could contain your breakdown of favorable and unfavorable factors.

File PR Reactions

December 22, 1959

TO: HCF
BM
PR

FROM: LWD

This is a vague and inconclusive query about our program over the next few months.

Quite probably we are to be confronted with crises in Atlanta and New Orleans, possibly in Dallas and Houston. It seems to me not too early to be planning what SRC can usefully do, to be forcasting what SRC will probably be asked to do, next Summer. In other words, would it not be wise for us to begin now - in discussions at lunch, in staff meetings, etc. - to try to visualize what the problems of next Summer will be, and to shape now programs to su suit?

As a move toward this, I have tried below to list favorable and unfavorable factors in the Atlanta situation. I by no means think it is a thorough comparison; perhaps we could discuss these, evaluate them, add others that do not occur to me as of this writing. The same sort of thing could be done for New Orleans. Would this give us the basis for charting our program? For example, if I were a leader of HOPE, this comparison would suggest to me that one thing to do would be to work inventively at creating a climate of opinion which would allow the governor, if he wishes, to get off the hook of his campaign promise that there would be no desegregation during his term: the stor of statement which Dr. McClain included in his broadcast sermon last Sunday seems to me a step toward that.

But what does this mean to SRC? I am not very clear.

Favorable Factors in Atlanta Situation as contrasted to Little Rock 1957, 1958; and Virginia 1958	Unfavorable Factors
1. Experience of Little Rock and Virginia	1. State administration (cf. Ark.) committed to closing
2. Confronted by tougher law	2. Stronger rural domination state politics
3. "Keep schools open" group already in existence; strong League of Women Voters	3. Deep South attitudes
4. Both Atlanta papers (in L.R. - 1 of 2; in Richmond - 0 or 2; in Norfolk - 1 of 2)	4. Opposing political factions composed of those more extreme in views - e. g. Griffin (cf. Va.)
5. City administration both pro (cf. Norfolk) and effective (cf. L.R.)	5. Both Atlanta papers committed generally to support Vandiver (cf. L. R.)
6. Able police force (cf. L. R.)	6. Coincidence of Presidential election ? ?
7. Coincidence of Presidential election ? ?	7. Nearer in time to Civil War centennial and emotions it may arouse

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

January 27, 1960

For Reading File

TO ALL STAFF MEMBERS:

I plan to be on leave the week of March 14-18.

If this raises problems I'm not aware of, please let me know. Otherwise, please make note of the dates I will be absent.

HF

February 4, 1960

Via Air Mail

National Health and Welfare Retirement
Association, Inc.
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council is undertaking a study of possible retirement programs for the Council's central office staff of fifteen persons.

Enclosed is a brief description of the Council's organization and program. In view of this information, would you please inform us of whether or not the Council may be eligible to participate in your retirement program.

In the event that we are or may be eligible would you please send us information on the type and costs of available retirement programs.

Since we are hopeful of an early meeting of the Committee, your prompt attention to this request will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA/hs

February 4, 1960

Via Air Mail

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association
of America
730 Third Avenue
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council is undertaking a study of possible retirement programs for the Council's central office staff of fifteen persons.

It has been suggested that possibly the Council qualifies as a participant in TIAA's programs.

Enclosed is a brief description of the Council's organization and program. In view of this information, would you please inform us of whether or not the Council may be eligible to participate in your retirement program.

Since we are hopeful of an early meeting of the Committee, your prompt attention to this request will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/sm
Enc.

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 10, 1960

To: Staff From: Leslie W. Dunbar

Subject: new book

LWD wishes to announce:

That we have purchased the University of Chicago Manual of Style and this will be THE authority for usage in all SRC research publications.

Anyone wanting to consult the manual may find it in my office.

Bully! HCF

[redacted]

MF ✓ (Good! It's like to consult)

File

* * * *
MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 29, 1960

To: Harold Fleming From: Leslie Dunbar

Subject: Future publications; Research

The letter from Kenneth Vines affords an occasion for looking ahead at our publication program. One of the reasons (there have, of course, been others) why I have not done anything much as yet on voting is through concern over crowded publications schedule and consequent heavy financial commitments. On this latter point I am not sure that we can assume that anything worthwhile done on voting will not require some research funds to supplement what is left in the Field Grant. You understand as well as I do how tentative are publication estimates, and I have, in indicating these below, leaned on the optimistic side; in other words it is likely that these things will be coming out maybe a little later than I have shown. Nevertheless, it suggests that at least the possibilities are as follows:

March - Stallings report, with other L-report on academic achievement*

The Collins' speech

The Reif pamphlet on Norfolk

April - Next Steps

The Spearman-Meyer newspaper analysis

The Tarplee speech

May - nothing

June - The Donald-Dewey pamphlet

The analysis of educational differences in Georgia

The Directory of Convention facilities

July - The Johnson pamphlet on Negro Crime

July - continued,

The McMillan pamphlet on Little Rock police

August -The business men's guide

The annual background report on school desegregation

I doubt that we can do anything on voting very good, If we try to rush it, I think it would be wise to delay work until there has been time for a period of reaction to whatever Congress does next month. What I would like to propose as the perhaps most useful thing we could do would be a survey analysis of the legal devices employed to hold down Negro registration; in other words, not try to measure the influence of apathy, nor the influence of intimidation or reprisals, nor try to measure the extent of Negro registration (presumably CCR will do this later, and their figures will command more authority than any we might get together).

If you approve, I would like to write to Vines to ascertain whether he would have any time this summer to work with us, and his interest in doing this. At the same time, I would like to keep the principal responsibility for this task here.

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 3/17/60

To: HCF

From: PA

Subject:

Arthur Morse called on the 16th to say that the TV program will be done. State and city officials are cooperating. First filming on Monday, 21st, at the Commissions hearings in Moultrie. (Morse will be met by Senator Greer.) Thereafter, hearings in Atlanta will be filmed on Wednesday. Morse will be free on Thursday and thereafter and hopes to get with you.

****

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 28, 1960

To: HCF From: MA

Subject:

Judge Elbert P. Tuttle called and wanted us to send him a copy of SRC's statement on the pupil placement laws, and asked that you be told he had called. (I sent it)

Dr. Ross Clinchy is in town and called; said he would call again in a few days. When you talk with him, would you mind asking if he would like to meet with the Greater Atlanta Council Survey Committee? Dr. Cothran will be out of town March 30-April 3, but any other time will do. Or, if he does not have time except within that period, we can meet without Dr. Cothran.

March 28, 1960

LWD M. Flowers

Harold has asked that you get whatever info. you have on Nicholls' book "Southern Tradition" to Harry Fleischman (e.g. when it will be out, etc.). A copy has just arrived this morning for Mr. Dabbs which I plan to send on to him. I thought you might like to take a look at it before I send it on. When you have finished, please h ave Phil mail it.

Fleischman also wants Vandiver's quote on the "Appeal for Human Rights" also.

****

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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

(read please)

LWDV
HFV

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 4/21/60

To: HCF From: JC

Subject:

Louise Young called today. Said she had been talking with George E. Barrett of Nashville Community Relations Conference concerning business element. Mr. Barrett proposed that SRC or someone draw up a small pamphlet especially designed for the Chamber of Commerce people concerning their special interest in this problem.

It was his idea that a basic type of pamphlet be drawn up showing experiences of individual localities with possibly a preface added for individual cities pointing up local angles. By this he meant a preface on the Nashville angle for distribution there, and maybe one for say Richmond for distribution there. The latter seems most awkward.

I am sending Mr. Barrett single copies of materials along this line.

Miss Young said for you to think it over and she'd appreciate you calling Mr. Barrett next week and discussing it with him. His number is ALpine 48801

Miss Young also said they are looking forward to your visit to speak to the Conference.

John says what Barrett wants is "broad business problem & race relations" not just sit-in problem. In other words, our old idea for a businessmen's guide. I would suggest (if this is so) that you tell Barrett we have it in print now; the local angle preface is, however, next to impossible. If, however, it is something different, I think we cannot take it on.

CONFIDENTIAL

To: HCF April 28, 1960

From: LWD

I suggest that we give first consideration to the following counties, as subjects of voting studies:

a. Sumter and/or Mitchell counties - Georgia
b. Bossier and Webster parishes - Louisiana; also Ouachita
c. Florence and Orangeburg counties - South Carolina
d. Pittsylvania county - Virginia
e. Gadsden county - Florida

In selecting* these counties, I have observed several criteria:

1. A Negro population at least 25% of the total population

2. A ratio of Negro voters to total voters not over 1/5 the ratio of Negroes to total population; e. g. if Negroes are 30% of the population, Negro voters would have to be 6% or less of total registration.

Discussion: This is a purely arbitrary criterion and has no justification except to limit the number of counties dealt with. I have departed from it at the urging of other considerations (see South Carolina). On the other hand, by adhering to it some counties are included which have relatively high numbers of Negro registrants. Sumter County (Ga.) had, e. g., 483 Negro voters in 1958, and Florance County (S. C.) had 1,863.

There are, I think, persuasive reasons for including a county such as Sumter or Florence. If the Department of Justice can't win the Terrell County case, the presumption would be that it can't win any. If it does win that case, it probably will not need another equally clear cut case in order to establish a precedent. If the protection of the Civil Rights Act is to be limited to the horrendous situation, it will be of small benefit. It ought, at least, to be extended to the almost-horrendous situations, such as Sumter. Furthermore, if attacks are confined to the no-vote or nearly no-vote counties, we could very well get the voting equivalent of token desegregation.

3.

* Selection made from Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Virginia--the states for which we had most complete data at last survey. Substantially the same approach can be adopted for the other states, except Tennessee.

3. Larger counties were preferred over smaller counties.

Discussion: This criterion is rooted in an assumed realism. Once firm precedents are established, it profits little to use scarce funds and lawyers for the prosecution of cases in, say, Union (Fla.), Baker (Ga.), or Tensas (La.). When the case is over and won only a handful of people have been rescued--worth doing, if other goals are not more pressing. I don't know myself how to construe the language of the new Act; but my wager would be that a Southern judge is most likely to limit any finding of a "pattern" to the narrowest geographical unit possible.

Consequently, I have preferred large to small counties. Indeed, I think one might go well beyond my criteria and investigate closely the possibility of discrimination in such populous counties as, e. g., Jefferson (Ala.) where there are 11,000 Negro voters: Negroes are 9% of the electorate and 37% of the population.

4. Counties with positive social and economic factors were preferred. Factors used were: median school year completed (census 1950); median school year completed by Negroes; median family income; median family income of Negroes. On the tables which follow, the counties meeting critera one and two are listed, and the state medians are noted. These counties would be expected to fall below the medians, and for the most part they do. Instances where they do not are indicated in the margin, as are a few other interesting cases.

Discussion: Almost without exception, the socially and economically backward rural counties are losing population. They are stagnant backwaters of the South, and a good proportion of them will undoubtedly remain incorrigible for a long while. Every county noted at the beginning of this memorandum has gained population since 1950, except Pittsylvania.

With schooling and education at or above state medians, the likelihood is enhanced that qualified voters exceed the number registered; that apathy or ignorance is not the principal cause of non-voting; that good informants and witnesses are available; that Negroes have somewhat more economic security than in other places. The presence of a Negro college contributes to all these possibilities. (Interestingly, considering the plethora of Negro colleges, had I not forced Orangeburg into these lists there would have been only one county--Bamberg (S. C.)--with a Negro college.

Selections

a. Sumter (county seat, Americus) is the largest in population of the Georgia counties. It is in the 3rd Congressional District, adjacent

to Terrell County, which is itself adjacent to Randolph. Peach County, which Brazeal studied, is in the same District. Thus a comprehensive record on the 3rd District is accumulating. Is this an advantage in the establishment of "patterns" ? If so, Sumter would be my recommendation (the 3rd District also includes these other counties from the list: Chattahoochee, Clay, Harris, Lee, Macon, Marion, Pulaski, Quitman, Stewart, Taylor, Webster). If not, if more attention to the 3rd would be a superfluity, I would suggest Mitchell, which is in the 2nd District, is adjacent to Baker, which is itself adjacent to Early, which Brazeal has studied.

b. Bossier and Webster parishes are adjacent to each other in the 4th Congressional District; Bossier lies across the river from Shreveport. With the exception of Caddo (Shreveport), every parish in the 4th is on the list: Claiborne, DeSoto, Red River, Bienville. Bossier is above state medians in two of four categories, and Webster in all four. So is Ouachita; is more work here superfluous ?

c. Florence and Orangeburg were included in the list because no other counties of South Carolina seemed particularly interesting, after McCormick had already been studied. Florence is, anyhow, close to the criteria. But Orangeburg is the county which is especially worth study, because of the opportunity of depicting voting conditions in a college locale.

d. There is no county in Virginia of special interest. If a Virginia study is desired, Pittsylvania would seem best to me, because of its size and because it surrounds the independent city of Danville, and because three other counties on the list are with it in the 5th Congressional District.

e. Gadsden, besides being the largest of the Florida group, and besides having the intriguing quality of lying next door to Tallahassee, is interesting because it was singled out by the CCR as a place where Negroes were afraid to register. Since then, Negroes have begun to register: 335 as of April 8, according to the UPI. This may substantiate the county's rebuttal of the CCR: Negroes didn't vote because of apathy. At any rate, a study of what has happened and is happening in Gadsden would be most interesting.

GEORGIA

a - median school year - 7.8
c - median income - $1,644.

b.- median school year, Negroes - 4.9
d - median income, Negroes - $909.

County	Population	% Negro	Registration % Negro	Notes
Baker	5,200	64	0	
Bleckley	9,100	30	1	
Burke	22,100	69	10	
Calhoun	7,600	67	7	
Charlton	4,800	29	2	b - 4.1, c - $1,606, d - n.k.
Chattahoochee	1,200	50	3	
Clay	5,200	69	9	
Early	17,000	55	5	a - 6.4 b - 3.8 c - $891. d - $613.
Effingham	9,000	37	7	a - 7.2 b - 3.7
Fayette	8,000	68	1	
Harris	11,400	56	6	
Hart	14,100	25	5	a - 7.7, b - 5.3, d - $451.
Jefferson	18,500	58	6	a - 6.6, b - 4.2, c - $857. d - $528.
Lee	6,200	68	2	
Lincoln	6,300	49	1 *	
Macon	13,500	65	6	
Marion	6,400	63	4	b - 5.2
McDuffie	12,200	44	9	
Miller	8,600	28	1 *	
Mitchell	22,700	50	5	a - 6.6 c - $1,060. b - 3.9 d - $ 707.

* plus

Georgia, continued:

County	Population	% Negro	Registration % Negro	Notes	
Oglethorpe	8,600	44	6		
Pulaski	8,400	46	8		
Quitman	2,800	64	6		
Seminole	7,700	38	1	d - $922.	
Stewart	8,600	73	6		
Sumter	24,600	52	9	a - 7.6 b - 4.2	c - $1,050. d - 605.
Talbot	7,600	71	13		
Taylor	8,300	49	10		
Telfair	12,400	34	2	d - 5.0	
Terrell	13,200	64	2		
Toombs	18,100	29	3	a - 7.2 b - 4.4	c - $1,091. d - 658.
Treutlen	6,000	32	1		
Twiggs	8,000	61	12		
Warren	8,000	64	9		
Webster	3,800	66	0		
Wilkes	10,900	53	8		
Worth	18,700	51	5	a - 6.3 b - 3.6	c - $830. d - 536.

FLORIDA

a - median school year - 9.6
b - median school year, Negro - 5.8
c - median income $1,950.
d - median income, Negro - $1,144.

Flagler	5, 300	28	1
Gadsden	50,100	57	1
Union	10,600	33	0
Jefferson	9,500	61	12

LOUISIANA

a - median school year - 7.6
c - median income - $1,810.
b - median school year, Negroes - 4.6
d - median income, Negroes - $1,023.

County	Population	% Negro	Registration % Negro	Notes	
Bienville	20,905	52	1	d - 4.8	
Bossier	50,376	33	5	a - 8.9 b - 4.1	c - $1,744. d - 1,064.
Caldwell	11,338	29	2	bb - 5.3	d - 1,071.
Claiborne	27,325	53	2	a - 7.6	b - 4.5
Concordia	16,968	59	8		
DeSoto	27,434	58	8		
East Carroll	18,681	61	0		
Franklin	34,146	39	6		
Madison	20,156	67	0		
Morehouse	38,276	50	4		
Ouachita	87,967	34	3	a - 8.5 b - 5.0	c - $2,052. d - 1,132.
Plaquemines	17,714	38	1	c - $2,197.	
Red River	13,460.	52	1		
Richland	31,261	43	4		
St. Helena	9,958	55	8		
St. James	18,006	51	?		
Tensas	15,009	65	0		
Webster	41,189	37	1	a - 8.1 b - 4.7	c - $1,920. d - 1,132.
West Feliciana	11,405	73	0		

SOUTH CAROLINA

a - median school year - 7.6 b - median school year, Negroes - 4.8
c - median income - $1,647. d - median income, Negroes - $790.

County	Population	% Negro	Registration % Negro	Notes	
Abbeville	24,167	34	2	a-7.6 b-4.6	c - $1,630. d - 530.
Allendale	13,211	72	6		
Bamberg	19,733	59	11		
Barnwell	20,074	60	10		
Calhoun	16,490	73	4		
Chester	36,716	43	7	c - $1,847.	
Clarendon	37,376	72	9		
Culleton	31,684	55	11		
Dorchester	25,514	56	7		
Edgefield	18,950	62	8	b - 4.8	
Florence	90,885	46	10	a - 7.6 b - 4.4	c - $1,448. d - 813.
Hampton	20,258	57	7		
McCormick	10,859	64	0		
Marlboro	35,204	53	5		
Newberry	34,392	38	6	a - 7.9 b - 4.9	c - $1,757. d - 850.
Orangeburg	78,513	65	18	a - 7.1 b - 4.8	c - $878. d - 544.
Saluda	17,679	44	5	a - 7.9	b - 4.8
Williamsburg	51,222	69	4		

VIRGINIA

a - median school year - 8.5 b - median school year, Negroes - 6.1
c - median income - $2,172. d - median income, Negroes - $1,233.

County	Population	% Negro	Registration % Negro	Notes	
Charlotte	15,431	39	8		
Fauquier	24,401	25	4		
Halifax	43,418	44	9		
Henry	36,825	26	5	c - $2,228.	d - $1,532.
Mecklenburg	33,810	49	11		
Pittsylvania	60,674	36	7	a - 6.8 b - 4.7	c - $1,887. d - 1, 107.

****

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JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 5, 1960

To: HCF From: MA

Subject: telephone call - long distance

Mr. Wentworth Codjoe, Philadelphia, Pa., telephoned station-to-station wanting you. He will write you, telling you that he wanted you to speak to the Student Council of Swarthmore College (rally on the sit-ins) on May 17th. I checked with Mildred and found that you would be out of town, but here 18 and 19 - in ~~New York~~ Cincinnati (possibly) 20-21, and told him that, and suggested he write you.....that perhaps you could suggest someone else. Or they may change the date, if this is possible.

****

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 5, 1960

To: STAFF From: H. FLEMING

Subject:

During the summer months all of the areas with which we are in contact from Washington North and West will be on Daylight Saving Time; with office hours comparable to 8 to 4 local time. There are already some indications that long distance calls, information requests, and other business will start earlier than they do during the winter. Especially for these reasons, I hope that we can make a special effort to begin our own normal operation each day at 9:00 A.M.

PA ✓
PR ✓
SM ✓
MF ✓
RHA — I'd rather come at 8 and leave at 4.
MA — ✓ I'll try.
LEC ✓
BC ✓
LWD ✓
JC ✓
MM ✓
EW ✓
WF ✓
MET ✓
RETURN TO MF

****

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 5/16/60

To: MF From: HCF

Subject: Resolution on Tax-Exemption

You'll remember that the Exec Cttee instructed us to get Joe Haas to prepare a suitable resolution for the annual meeting in the light of our IRS letter. I'll write Haas.

Please set up a tickler for Nov. 10 to send the resolution, as passed, to the IRS and to the state councils for their guidance.

5/20/60

JC, BC, LEC et.al. MF

NEW BOARD MEMBER

Bishop John E. Hines has now accepted membership onthe Council. He should be addressed as follows:

The Reverend John E. Hines
Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Texas
520 San Jacinto Street
Houston 2, Texas

5/24/60

JC, BC, LEC et. al. MF

I may or may not have given you the address of the Governor's Commission on Race Relations in Florida. It is: Governor's Commission on Race Relations
State of Florida
State Office Building, Rm. 313
800 Twigg Street
Tampa, Florida
(Saul Silverman and William Rose can be reached ~~from~~ At this office)

Also: The latest information is that Harry Boytee should be written to at the following address:

237 Cottage Place
Charlotte, North Carolina

****

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 5/24/60

To: HCF From: MF

Subject:

The American Jewish Congress has complied with your request to send additional copies of "Federal Civil Rights Act of 1960". They sent 40 copies of which I have sent 38 up to LWD's dept.

Dept 5/27/60

MF - 1 copy each shd be sent to state groups + remainder kept for later needs.

HCF

****

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 25, 1960

To: HCF From: MA

Subject: telephone call

Mr. Scanlon, of the Ford Foundation, is in town today and Thursday. He will call you some time in the morning.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

5/26

MF--

Please send Josephine Wilkins, NYC, the following:

5 Board lists
5 Audits
10 Director's Report of Oct. '59
5 SRC Reports Changing South
1 White House Conf. Speech of HCF
1 HCF's Reporter article
X

Sent 5/26/60 HCF

EMING

May 27, 1960

MF--

Please send the following materials (airmail, I guess) with my card to:
Mr. David Webster, Panorama, BBC Television Studios, Lime Grove, London, W 12, England.

Cong. Record Reprint on SRC
Protest Report
NYT magazine piece
Last issue of Southern School News

Sent 5/30/60

HCD

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

Done 5/27/60

5/27,60

MF--

If I haven't asked you to alreadyk please send 5 copies of the April New South to Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy.

HCF

****

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 30, 1960

To: HCF From: MA

Subject: appointment, Tuesday

A very nice young man, college student and home on vacation, wants to see you Tuesday if possible. He came by today, and I gave him some materials, and he went on down to see if he could interview Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He will telephone in the morning.

* * * *

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 30, 1960

To: LWD, JC, FW

From: MF

Subject:

LWD: For your information (a copy of both Harold's and Webb's ltrs. have been sent to Ben Muse)

JC: Harold wants Mr. Webb switched from the L-List to the "All-Purpose" mailing list. He also wants you to send him any recent issues of NEW SOUTH in which he might be interested - put on New South List as well.

FW - return for Webb's letter for set in file

* * * *

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HF ✓
EW

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date June 2, 1960

To: Office files From: LWD

Subject: telephone conversation, Dan Bowers, sit-ins report

Copy sent Pearl Hunter 6/3/60

HAMPTON.
Woolworth began serving Negroes four or five days ago, using a rather odd strategy. Some weeks back Woolworth removed all the stools from the lunch counter. The manager now has bought some new stools, wholesale, and is offering them for sale, retail. The stools are conveniently parked in front of the lunch counter and while they are waiting for customers, people (including Negroes) are sitting on them.

This, Dan says, is the outcome of some quiet negotiations between Woolworth and students.

HAMPTON: Although the Mayor of Hampton has refused to appoint an interracial committee, he has made an open invitation to the citizenry to form its own Human Relations Committee and the local Human Relations Council is proceding to set up a biracial committee of church people to deal with the sit-ins.

WILLIAMSBURG. Woolworth has voluntarily desegregated within the past week. There have been no demonstrations. Negroes are now taking advantage of the desegregation.

This, says Dan, was the result of negotiations between the store and the local Human Relations people, most of whom are from the college. Dan also said that Howard Johnson has voluntarily desegregated, but when I questioned him about it he was not sure whether this was the case or whether service this past week was only a repetition of the occasional service which Howard Johnson has given for a couple of years. (This refers to the town of Williamsburg and not Colonial Williamsburg.)

ALEXANDRIA. This week the Mayor has appointed a biracial committee. No publicity has been given to this act.

SUFFOLK. Dan has just talked with the manager of Woolworth, who tells him the business at his lunch counter is back to normal though Negroes are staying away--apparently on principle.

June 2, 1960

HCF, JC, PA LWD

publications

1. We have on hand something less than 1,400 copies of the Green and Gauerke pamphlet. Do you advise that we order more (the original order was 5,000). Higgins-McArthur still has the type and McKenzie has quoted me the following prices for re-runs:

1,000 - $395.
3,000 - 650.
5,000 - 895.

If there should be a re-run, we might consider inviting the authors to add a preface indicating any new thought they might have; this of course would add to the cost.

2. Our stock of L-1 is out. I see no need for re-running it for a specific L-report purposes. Do you think it has any other usefulness? We get a number of information requests for background about the Council and have been using L-1 to fill them; we could of course use the Congressional Record reprint or Changing South.

If you think L-1 should be re-run, do you have any changes you would suggest other than changes of the officers' names?

****

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✓SM - please note
PA ✓
LWD
HF

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 6/3/60

To: HCF ✓ From: JC

Subject: Mrs. C. W. Coffey

Mrs. C. W. Coffey of New Orleans telephoned. Asked for Paul Rilling, but agreed to talk with me.

She and others are forming a new school group in New Orleans. It seems, according to her, that the SOS group is ineffective with the mass of moderates bedause of some ultra-liberals in the group.

She had gotten Paul Rilling's name from the SOS people and had seen some of our ~~first~~ literature. The new group is holding an organizational meeting next Wednesday and she wanted some materials. I sent her the things she requested plus some additional material I thought might be of use.

I also called Betty Harris at HOPE and asked her to send Mrs. Coffey anything she had that might be of help.

Mrs. Coffey ~~said~~ said the situation is very bad. The PTA and a subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce both have been successfully squelched, she said.

6/6/60

JC MF

The following person should be put on your list to receive any additional materials on the student sit-ins. I'm sending him today one copy each of the Morland and Price reports.

Mr. J. K. Helfrich
S. H. Kress & Company
114 - 5th Avenue
New York, New York

June 9, 1960

CHP LWD

Kentucky CLU interim report

I have read the interim report of the Kentucky State College situation done by Louis Kesselman for the Kentucky Civil Liberties Union. Although in a number of respects this report does not seem to me convincing, that is not my affair. What does bother me, however, is Kesselman's statement on page 3, "early in the year, student interest in the sit-ins being promoted by Negro students in the South, largely under the leadership of the Congress of Racial Equality, began to mount." We have been trying to report the sit-ins accurately, both as to facts and as to means, and it is a matter of concern that the role of CORE not be inflated beyond its actual dimension. I see no evidence that the sit-ins have been "largely under the leadership" of CORE, even if, in some few localities such as ~~Lexington~~ Frankfort, CORE may have been princibly responsible. I assume you have seen Kesselman's report. If you feel like it, you might question him about this. in the hope that he will consider this point again before writing his final report.

****

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Interoffice memos

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 6/10/60

To: HCF

From: JC

Subject: DESEGREGATION: SIX YEARS [redacted] AND SPEARMAN PAMPHLET

News releases for these two pamphlets are on your desk. Lu has ~~instructx~~ instructions as to getting them out once she is told the release date when you and Les decide on appropriate times. I expect to be at Penn Community Center about a week, but will not return to office until June 27. The remainder of the time, we hope to spend in a trip up the east coast to bum around Cape Hatteras and the N. C. isles.

****

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 6/10/60

To: HCF, PA

From: JC

Subject: UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

All of our materials go to USIA, in Washington. We have not addressed them to any particular person, but we easily could.

June 14, 1960

JC, BC, et. al. MF

Change of address for Harris Wofford

We have been writing Harris Wofford at Notre Dame Univ. but as of June 4, he is to be written as follows:

Mr. Harris Wofford
Office of Senator John F. Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

JUNE 14, 1960

BC, WF MF

Please send 14 copies of the Student Protest Movement special report (bill only for postage).

Also include in package one copy of the new School Desegregation pamphlet.

Send this to: Miss Nora R. Booth, Director
International Conference and Seminars
American Friends Service Committee
20South12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

June 22, 1960

WF MF

Please send to Miss Ursula Parrish the following materials:

Congressional Record Reprint
School Desegregation: The First Six Years
Collins Pamphlet
Press Pamphlet
HCF's New York Times Article
June NEW SOUTH
Also Margaret Price and Morland Reports

Label attached

NOTE: CH previously asked that she be sent the student sit-in materials and the March New South (these were sent)

June 23, 1960

Mr. Harvey Walters
Executive Secretary
Georgia Press Association
24 Ivy Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harvey:

Enclosed is a copy of a new publication written for SRC by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer.

It occurred to Sylvan that the Press Associations -- or some of them -- might be interested in the publication as a basis for discussion at conferences, and so on.

Would you advise me quite candidly on this idea and pass along any other suggestions you might have for useful distribution? I will be most grateful.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

June 23, 1960

LWD HCF

GEORGE WOLFE

I passed on to you, the other day, a copy of a memo from George Wolfe, the social work consultant who is exploring the possibilities of a study of discrimination in welfare programs. Wolfe was here in the office day-before-yesterday. He feels that further exploration is needed in order to decide what is possible and desirable by way of such a study. Subject to your agreement, I tentatively concluded the following:

(1) We will ask him, by letter, to continue his explorations and at the end to advise us in writing of his findings and recommendations. It is understood that he may recommend one or several different approaches in this area.

(2) It is understood that there is no commitment on his part or ours, to undertake any study under SRC auspices.

(3) He will require no remuneration for his exploratory efforts. However, SRC would be willing to put up a modest amount (up to several hundred dollars) for the limited travel and clerical expenses involved.

(4) Wolfe can pursue this study in September, and he anticipates that he can complete the exploration within two to three months of part-time work.

(5) If this is agreeable, I am to write Wolfe a letter to this effect. He will reply in August when his schedule for the fall is set and he knows specifically how much time he can give to the effort.

June 23, 1960

WF MF

Fill,

Please send 50 copies of School Desegregation: The First Six Years to Miss Mary Alice Baldinger. Label attached.

thanx.

June 28, 1960

WF MF

Fill:

Attached is a label addressed to Mr. Ray O'Neil of the New York Times. Please mail him (via air mail) a copy of our press pamphlet.

THANX

* * * *

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JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

File

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
[illegible] 2-8764

A Council for [illegible]

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date June 28, 1960

To: ~~MP~~ —7 WF From: HCF

Subject: ~~Dear~~ Dr. T. W. Merriam, 95 Dartmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Please send him a packet containing:

School Desegregation
Sit-in Reports (orig., Price, Norland)
Green-Gauerke
Last two New Souths
Collins pamphlet
Changing South
Agony of the Southern Minister
The Tragic Fellowship

June 28, 1960

WF MF

Fill:

Attached is a label to Marvin Wall - Southern Education Reporting service. Please send him 12 copies of the press pamphlet

6/29/60

Fill,

Please package the attached 20 copies of "The Economic Effect of School Closing" and send them to Reverend Clyde C. Frazier, New Orleans, La. (Label attached.)

Thanx, MF

June 29, 1960

FILL:

Please send to Mr. P. B. Young ten (10) copies of our Racial Crisis and the Press.

A label is attached.

Thanx, MF

6/29/60

Fill,

Please send fifty (50) copies of Mr. Dabbs's "The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners" to Mr. George K. Hunton. Label attached.

June 20, 1960

Fill,

Pleas send the folbowing to Mr. Robert S. Valder, National Federation of Catholic College Student. Label attached:

May and June - NEW SOUTH
"School Desegregation: The First Six Years"
Student Protest Movement Special Report
Voting Study - The Negro and the Ballot

July 1, 1960

WF & JC MF

Fill,

Attached is a label addressed to Mr. Edwin Randall, Friendly World Broadcasting. Please send him a packet ~~[illegible]~~ containing the following things:

ALL SIT-IN MATERIALS

L-REPORT ON WASHINGTON SCHOOLS

JC: Please put Mr. Edwin T. Randall, Friendly World Broadcasting, 122 North Providence Road, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, on your ALL-PURPOSE MAILING LIST.

July 1, 1960

NF NF

Attached is a label to Mr. Alan Reitman, ACLU. Please send him the following materials:

1 copy each of the Price, Morland reports.

1 copy of the Student Protest Report

30 copies of "School Desegregation..."

NO BILL

July 6, 1960

WF MF

(under cover of Thurs Professor)

Attached is a label for Mr. Louis Joughin, AAUP. Please send him thirty (30) copies of "School Desegregation: The First Six Years."

HARVEY WALTERS, Secretary-Manager

Georgia Press Association

Telephone JA. 4-7751
24 IVY STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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CHARLES N. MARTIN, JR.
Atlanta's Suburban Reporter
East Point, Ga.

Vice-President
JAMES BLAIR
Americus Times-Recorder
Americus, Ga.

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The Dalton Citizen and News
Dalton, Ga.

Eighth
JACK WILLIAMS, JR.
Waycross Journal-Herald
Waycross, Ga.

Ninth
JAMES WALDRIP
Dawson County News
Dawsonville, Ga.

Tenth
FRANK HASH
The McDuffie Progress
Thomson, Ga.

Immediate Past President
HOMER RANKIN
Daily Tifton Gazette
Tifton, Ga.

MP
Pls do
H

July 7,1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your good letter of June 23, which arrived in my absence.

First let me thank you for sending along a copy of the booklet, "Racial Crisis And The Press," by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer.

I have not yet had time to read the booklet. I scaned it very hurriedly this morning and will let the membership of GPA know that the booklet is available. How much do they cost?

If you would like to have your secretary call my secretary, we can give you the names and addresses of other Press Association Managers in the area. You can then send sample copies of the booklet to these other Press Managers for review and possible comment.

When I have had time to read the book, I will certainly be glad to give you any other ideas that I have.

With good wishes.

Cordially,

Harvey

Harvey Walters,
Secretary-Manager

HW:sn

P.S. I have meetings in L.A. this month & in Oklahoma next month, and wish I had more time to do all that I'd like to do.

file

Harold,

These are the names of Press Association Managers which Mr. Walters secretary supplied us with:

Review copy
7-25-60
mga

Mr. Jones W. Giles
Secretary
Alabama Press Association
P. O. Box 1948
University, Alabama

Mr. Ray Cooper
Manager
Arkansas Press Association
218 Stephens Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. John Paul Jones
Manager
Florida Press Association
337 Stadium
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

Mr. Bruce R. McCoy
Manager
Louisiana Press Association
P. O. Box 9027
University Station
Baton Rouge 3, La.

Mr. Victor R. Portmann
Secretary-Manager
Kentucky Press Association
University School of Journalism
Lexington, Kentucky

Mr. Glenn McNeil
Secretary-Manager
Tennessee Press Association
P. O. Box 8123
Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Edwin O. Meyer
Manager
Virginia Press Association
Virginia Building
Richmond 19, Va.

July 11, 1960

JC, BC, LEC MF

Mr. Irving Gitlin has moved from CBS to become associated with NBC. Please make the necessary changes on your lists.

NBC's address is:

National Broadcasting Company
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, New York

July 14, 1960

WF MF

Attached is a label to Prof. Robert McKay c/o Univ. of Texas, Austin. Please send him all the Sit-in materials which we have done and a copy of School Desegregation: The First Six Years.

Thanx

July 14, 1960

FOURTH FLOOR STAFF MF

Mr. J. J. Brewbaker whose official connection with SRC is Consultant, Southern Leadership Project, can be corresponded with at the following address:

545 Mayflower Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Telephone: MAdison 7-1032

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 7/15/60

To: MF From: HCF

Subject: LWD's Speech

Please send one copy ~~[illegible]~~ to:

~~[illegible]~~

Dr. Myron B. Towns
1101 39th St North
Nashville, Tenn.

And 2 copies to Grace Hamilton

Done 7/15/60 WS

July 19, 1960

WF MF

Attached is a label for Dr. T. W. Merriam, 95 Dartmouth Street, Springfield, Mass. Please send him the following materials:

Congressional Record Reprint

HCF New York Times article - reprint

SRC Reports the Changing Times

Collins pamphlet

Press pamphlet

School Desegregation...The First Six Years

Latest New South

All the Sit-in materials

THANX

July 19, 1960

WF, JC MF

Fill:

Attached is a label to Sister Marie Augusta, SND,
Sociology Department
Emmanuel College
400 The Fenway
Boston, Massachusetts

Please send her the following materials:

L-Reports 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,13,15,16,17
Changing South, SRC Reports the
Collins Pamphlet
March, June/New South
Moreland, Price Reports
HCF's NEW YORK TIMES reprint
Voting Study
Green-Gauerke pamphlet
School Desegregation: The First 6 yrs.
Carmichael and Hansen reports

JC:

Please add Sister Marie Augusta to your All-purpose list.

July 19, 1960

JC MF

Mr. Hulbert, for whom I worked before coming to the Council, asked me to see that he gets our materials. He works for USIA in East Pakistan. Put him on our all-purpose list and send it to:

Mr. James A. Hulbert
U. S. I. A.
American Consulate General
Dacca, East Pakistan

THANX

August 8, 1960

To: Jeff

from: MF

Please mail <u>today</u> the following materials to Dr. Earl Brewer, Emory University (label attached):

1 copy last voting study

1 copy sit-in report and Sunday's release

1 copy "School Desegregation: First Six Years"

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date August 18, 1960

To: _____ From: _____

Subject: Materials mailed to Miss Caroline Bird,
60 Gramercy Park, Apt. 4A, New York 10.

Settling a Sit-in, Westfeldt
Organizing to Save Public Schools
Crisis in Norfolk, Reif
Economic Effect of School Closing, Montgomery
The South and the Nation, Collins
Desegregation in the Norfolk Public Schools, Brewbaker
"L" Reports #2, #4
An Appeal for Human Rights
A Report on School Desegregation for 1960-61
Lunch-Counter Desegregation in Texas - Morland
Toward a Solution of the Sit-in Controversy, Price

August 18, 1960

WF mf

Please send a copy of the original Student Protest Movement special report to Dr. Rosey E. Pool. Label attached.

thanx

August 18, 1960

WF mf

Please send the following materials to Dr. Frances Bonner, Salisbury Cove, Maine - label attached:

Dabbs, The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners.

Westfeldt, Settling a Sit-In

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date August 29, 1960

To: STAFF From: PA

Subject:

Painting has begun at the new office space -- and other finishing touches have been started.

At the architect's suggestion, we would like to request that none visit the new space until the job is completed.

At this point we would like:

(1) have the staff see the full effect of the decorating plans

(2) avoide any requests for change of color or other arrangements until the plans can be seen as a unit.

We think you will be very pleased at the finished job.

HCF ✓
RHA ✓
MA ✓
MCP ✓
LEC ✓
BCC ✓
JC ✓
MM ✓
WA
P ✓
MET

MEMORANDUM

August 31, 1960

To: Paul Rilling
L. W. Dunbar
Paul Anthony
Benjamin Muse
J. J. Brewbaker

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

As some of you know, we have had useful cooperation from Edwin Randall in the Louisiana crisis.

Ed would like very much to have our advice and suggestions about ways in which his radio service can be geared in to program needs in the South as we see them. For example, he would like to have known further in advance about the mounting crisis in New Orleans and ways in which radio material could have been used over a period of months in helping the educational job.

I am enclosing a memo that describes briefly the way in which Ed's program works. You will note that many of his listings have nothing to do with race relations, but deal with international problems and the like. This diversity is essential to his getting good race relations material used by Souther n stations.

I hope that all of you can bear Ed's program in mind as we carry on our work in the region. This is an easy way, without expense to us, to have some influence on public opinion.

Aug. 31, 1960

WF MF

Please send the original Student Protest Movement report to:

Mr. Norman Francis
Xavier University

Label attached.

Aug. 31, 1960

WF MF

Please send:

Desegregation, The First Six Years
Student Protest Movement Special Report
Harold Fleming's N. Y. Times article
John Popham's N. Y. Times article of 1957

to: Miss Mary Dunn
Savannah, Georgia

label attached.

September 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send the following materials to Mr. N'Diaye:

If the Schools are Closed
Collins Pamphlet
~~[illegible]~~
The Negro and the Ballot
Morland and Price Reports on sit-ins
Special Report on the Student Protest Movement

Thanx

MEMO: September ~~34~~ 13, 1960

To: WF From: MF

Please send four (4) copies each of the following to Miss Jane Lee Eddy (label attached):

Background Report on School Desegregation - 1960

August 7 News Release on Lunch-Counter Desegregation

MEMORANDUM September 13, 1960

To: PR, LWD, Mrs. Tilly, PA
From: MF

Just a reminder that program reports are now due.

September 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM

To: WF

From: MF

nPlease send the following materials to Mr. Nottidge:

Summary of Segregation Laws

Background report on School Desegregation

Morland and Price Reports on sit-ins

If the Schools are Closed

Collins Pamphlet

Negro Voter and the Ballot

~~Green-Gewerke Pamphlet~~

Cash 9/13/60 RHA

Note: $5.00 for postage has been given to RHA for mailing costs.

MEMORANDUM September 19, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Phil, please send 100 copies of the Paschall reprint to Dr. E. Clinton Gardner, Emory Univ. (Label attached)

DC says we can't do these 400 copies MF

ALSO:

Send 20 copies each of "A Report on School Desegregation for 1960-61" and "School Desegregation: the First Six Years" to Dr. Aaron Brown, Phelps-Stokes Fund, (label attached). (NOTE: RUSH THIS ORDER FOR A CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR Sept. ~~26th~~ 25th.)

Hold note

September 26, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send 100 copies of Settling-A-Sit-in to Mr. Holgate Young. (Label attached.)

thanx

****

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
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PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Auburn 3-4764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date September 29, 1960

To: PR, PA, LWD, JC, DT, BM, JH From: HCF

Subject: Executive Committee Meeting of 9/27/60

In the executive session, I was asked to remind all staff members that, when any of us are travelling, we should so far as possible advise SRC board members in the area and be in touch with them. Of course, it's not always possible to do this in advance, or to pay each board member a visit when on a field trip; but a telephone call is an easy way to discharge the responsibility.

This, by the way, is a pet idea of Father Sigur's; he likes to have SRC staffers visit him and his institution. Many of our members would not be so eager for a visit, but a telephone call would be good internal relations.

September 30, 1960

MEMO:

To: W. F.

From: M. F.

Phil,

please send all our sit-in materials to Mrs. Welborn. (Label attached)

MEMORANDUM Nov. 1, 1960

TO: LEC, BC, JC?

FROM: MF

Attached is a list of staff persons connected with the National Student YWCA. They should all be put on the ALL-PURPOSE mailing list.

BERNICE: check to see if they are getting New South. If not, please add them to that list also.

THANX

MEMORANDUM Nov. 22, 1960

To: WF

From: MF

Please send the following materials to ~~AAA~~

~~AAAAAA~~

Mr. George Grier, Brookings Institution in

Washington: (label attached)

Jane Reif pamphlet on NORFOLK
Westfeldt pamphlets "Settling a Sit-in"
and the earlier one
Winston-Salem pamphlet
McMillan pamphlet "Racial Violence and the
Law....
Moreland report on Sit-ins
Price report on Sit-ins
L report #20

thanx

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

MF--

Please send the items listed, with my card on top, to Mr. George Grier, Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. :

Jane Reif ~~xxxx~~ pamphlet
Westfeldt pamphlets ("Settling a Sit-in" & the earlier one)
Winston-Salem pamphlet
McMillan pamphlet
Moreland report
Price report
L-20

(Also put him in address file)

MEMORANDUM November 22, 1960

TO: Staff

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: USE OF CONFERENCE ROOM.

Recently there have been several instances in which the conference room has been "reserved" by two groups at the same time. Since the use of the room by staff and outside groups is increasing, we need one person to handle this and avoid conflicts. Mildred has been selected.

Anyone desiring the room should reserve it through Mildred, who will always give priority to staff. Persons not on the staff should be told to contact Mildred and it should be emphasized to outsiders that the room does have to be reserved before we can guarantee its use.

For staff use, we also have HCF's office whenever he is out of town. Frequently, groups of six or eight could make better use of that office than the Conference Room.

MEMORANDUM Nov. 22, 1960

TO: STAFF

FROM: MF

Jack Patterson with Newsweek has a new address and telephone number. It is listed below:

1375 Peachtree Street ~~~~~~
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Phone: 875-0523

MEMORANDUM November 28, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please mail to Miss Eleanor B. Sturgis
at Current Magazine the following:

1 copy of: Racial Violence and
Law Enforcement

Thanx

MEMO November 29, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send the following to Miss Victoria Martinek: (Label attached)

1 copy: "Racial Crisis and the Press"

thanx

MEMO November 29, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send the following to Mr. Bernard Weisberg, of Chicago: (Label attached)

1 copy: "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement"

thanx

MEMO November 29, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send the following to Mr. Harold W. Solomon at Yale Univ. Law School: (Label attached.)

1 copy: "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement"

thanx

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

November 30, 1960

LWD
JC

At the annual meeting of the Virginia Council, Dave Scull diffidently reminded me that his press (The Turnpike Press, Annandale, Va.) would be delighted to bid on any jobs we might be able to handle through the mails. He spoke particularly of offset.

While much of our printing couldn't be done this way, we should give him a crack at such things as can. He and his partner Ralph Rose are servants of the cause and, as he put it, they run a good, integrated union shop.

HCF

December 1, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Phil,

please send one copy each (1) of Mr. Dabbs' book THE ROAD HOME to Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Kennedy - all at A. U.

(Babels attached)

thanx

Return to
WCF for
reply

MEMORANDUM December 8, 1960

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send 20 copies of L-21 to

Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Field Foundation

(Label attached.)

thanx

January 3, 1961

TO: THE STAFF

The U.S.-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, of which Mr. Frank Loescher is Executive Director, has a new address as follows:

101 South 39th Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Telephone: EVERGREEN 2-7830

TO: BC and LEC

(Check to see if you've got him on New South and the All-Purpose List)

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 5, 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE STAFF

FROM: M. F.

Please note the new address for the Aaron E. Norman Fund, as of January 1 this became effective:

42 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

On Bernice's and Luel's lists this may be listed in the name of Mr. Frank Weil, who is the treasurer of the Fund.

MA ✓
LWD ✓
LEC ✓
BC ✓
RHA
JC ✓
JM I don't claim to know them

MEMORANDUM JANUARY 5, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

PLEASE DO A MAILING OF THE GEO. MCMILLAN PAMPHLET TO THE INTERAGENCY GROUP.

THANX

January 9, 1961

Phil,

Please send two (2) copies of the original Pollitt manuscript to Nat Griswold. Label attached.

thanx mf

January 9, 1961

Phil,

Please send six (6) copies of L-22 (The Fowler Commission Report) to Mr. Quinn in Cal. (Label attached)

thanx, MF

January 9, 1961

Phil,

Please send one copy of "Racial Crisid and the Press"

to Mr. Denny. Label attached.

thanx mf

MEMORANDUM January 9, 1961

To: W. F.

From: M. F.

Please send two (2) copies of the McMillan pamphlet, "Racial Violence and Law...." to Mr. LaCouture. (Label attached.)

Thanx

Jan. 11, 1961

Phil,

Please send regular mail - six (6) copies of the original Pollitt manuscript to Mr. Harris Wofford. (Label attached.)

thanx - mf

Jan. 11, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF.

Phil,

Please send one (1) copy of the original Pollitt memo to Mr. Pettigrew of Harvard. Label attached.

thanx

Jan. 12, 1961

Phil,

Please send two copies each (2) of "School Desegregation, First Six Years and Racial Violence and Law Enforcement to Mr. Harris Wofford - AIR MAIL.

thanx

(label attached).

MF

1/12/61

MF--

Please send airmail to Harris Wofford two copies each of: ~~xxxxxx~~ School Deseg, the First Six Years, and Racial Violence and Law Enforcement.

HCF

Sent 1/12/61 MF

January 13, 1961

phil,

Please send in addition to the one copy enclosed with Max Hahn's letter, 14 more copies separately. (label attached.)

thanx, mf

Jan. 13, 1961

Phil,

Please send five (5) copies of the Presidential document to Berl Bernhard - CRC

(label attached.)

thanx, mf.

Jan. 23, 1961

Phil:

Harris Wofford is eating these reports! Send him today (regular mail) 10 additional copies.

MF

January 23, 1961

To: JC

From: HCF

Please hold this until we hear from Ben and be prepared to go ahead if he appoves.

MEMORANDUM JAN. 24, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Phil,

please send twelve (12) copies of Racial Violence and Law Enforcement to Mr. Perlmutter.

(Label attached.)

thanx

MEMORANDUM January 24, 1961

TO: JC, LEC, BC

FROM: MF

P&aaaa

JC: Harold asks that you send our school desegregation materials to

Rev. Robert D. Chambless
Trinity Christian Church
1702 Denley Drive at Vermont
Dallas, 16, Tex.

LEC: Put this same person on our all-purpose mailing list.

BC: Put this same person on New South and bill accordingly.

January 26, 1961

TO: HCF

FROM: LWD

I have been intending for sometime to write you a memo about the Council's appearance from where I sit, but I probably will not soon be more successful than lately in finding time. I have decided to set down, in lieu of a coherent memo, some disconnected notes (which cover about all I have in mind).

1. I continue to be concerned about the make-up of the Council's Board. As a staff, we may not especially desire a more active Board. The Council's public likeness, however, is in part set by the Board membership, and I think it is now a handicap and likely to become a heavier one. The problem is not so much that the Board detracts from the Council's work as it is that it adds so little. There are a handful who are publicly active, or active in counsel, or prominent liberal leaders in their homes; a good half or more, however, give us nothing. I believe there are two principal defects.

a. Under-representation of the newer Negro leadership. I know of people in Atlanta who would add strength: e.g. Carl Holman, Hollowell, Whitney Young (if he returns). There must be others like them in dozens of southern locales. The Board now, especially in its Negro membership, looks too much like a council of elders.

b. Too many whites who are not representative of the presently active liberal forces. Take Atlanta, for example (where, incidentally, we have a disproportionately large segment of Board membership: 11, with 5 of them on the Executive Committee). With a couple exceptions, these are not persons now at the forefront of liberal causes in the city, nor commonly thought of as being.

At the rate of 5 new members a year, by the time Board membership has embraced some more representative people from today's battles, they are likely to be yesterday's heroes themselves. I believe that we could well move faster, for a year or two at least; furthermore, I see no reason why we should not increase Board membership to, say 90 or 100 if that would be the simplest way of getting new blood into it.

2. Fast moving events require that we should be thinking now about the Council's future. I suggested to you once that we might ask ourselves what role the Council will have when the rest of the South (possibly excepting 1 or 2 states) is where Virginia and North Carolina are now. This happy situation may arrive sooner than a year ago we would have believed.

3. On the other hand, there is a very good chance that some of the stormiest of all days lie ahead. Reading the Times-Picayune since Summer, I have about concluded that the Louisiana state government has been captured by the Citizens Council. The CC is certainly no weaker in Mississippi; in Alabama there is the miserable hope of a return of Folsom: if he doesn't make it, the CC will remain strong and perhaps get stronger there. South Carolina will, I suspect, have a larger Citizens Council when it needs one. Some time ago we planned an approach to national business leaders with interests in the South; the project bogged down at my desk, and of that I am fully aware. I would, nevertheless, suggest that you and Ben actively re-consider it, from the standpoint of concentrating on these 4 states. I say "you and Ben" because my role could best be a supporting one. Furthermore, you and Ben might consider shifting the emphasis of RBF work away from the states which are moving, and toward the bitterly recalcitrant ones.

4. We have talked several times about the fortunes of the sit-ins. I think there is an opportunity here for a really important program, one which might have far-reaching effects. What I have in mind--though not very concretely or precisely--is this.

Are there localities where the pattern has been:

> sit-ins ~~and~~ plus mobilization of the Negro community (opinion politically, economically) ~~plus~~desegregation of the counters plus continued mobilization and further success?

Knoxville seems to me to be fitting this pattern; there may be one or two other places as well.

What I want to suggest is that we (not just me) take out, as it were, a patent on this pattern and promote it. Not, of course, by "activist" methods. But by analyzing it, imaginatively, carefully, and with some depth (my job); by making our state groups and other agencies understand it (Paul R's job); by helping white leadership in cities over the South to be unafraid of it (Ben's job).

The key ideas are (a) protest is not enough; (b) there is a responsibility on the part of both Negroes and white realists to make "gradualism" finally work by maintaining a climate of steady change.

5. My own ~~part~~ post continues to have its satisfactions and its discomforts. The latter are chiefly made up of things undone or inefficiently done. The length of time which the Johnson & Steamer manuscripts have been on my desk; the breakdown of the effort to reach national business leaders; the failure to get anything done on voting, even though there is some money left in the project; and more.

There is work which I can neither delegate nor find time to do. I don't think this suggest an enlargement of staff. I do think it is an aspect of the problem of using the staff budget we now have more rationally. This we have discussed so many times. Perhaps some day we shall have to face the problem forthrightly.

file - Sec
gen

PA - see #1, just to
let you know that
really did favor
your more to express
the Board

MHB - file

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Willard Hotel

Tue morning

Jan. 30, 1961

Phil,

Please send one copy each of the "Federal Executive..." to Arnold Feldman and Paul Cooke. (Labels attached for both)

thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM January 30, 1961

To: JC

From: MF

John,

Harold left this note in regard to the attached correspondence:

"Would you like to write Dr. Hill for a copy of his speech and, if it's publishable, ask him for permission to reprint? The Lowance Clinic is at 46 - 5th Street, Atlanta."

January 32, 1961

MEMO TO WF:

FROM: MF:

Please send to Mr. Thomas W. Young

25 copies of L-22 report. Label is attached.

thanx

MEMORANDUM February 2, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Phile,

Please send The Federal Executive... to the following persons in the amounts specified:

Mr. John Alexander Columbia University	1 copy
Mr. Herbert Hill N.A.A.C.P.	1 copy
Mr. J. Oscar Lee National Council of Churches	1 copies
Miss Victoria Holmes New York	5 copies
Mrs. O'Donnell C. R. C.	10 copies

(labels attached)

thanx

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia
• TRinity 5-7081

Printers & Lithographers

MF - Pls send him "The Bd. Exec" + add to gen. mailing list.
Done 2/3/61

RIVERSIDE 9-2200 Mailing list

J. MARTIN ENGLAND

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES
BENEFIT BOARD OF THE
AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

H.

MEMORANDUM February 3, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send in the NOON MAIL six (6) copies of The Federal Executive... to Mr. St. John Barrett in Washington. (Label attached.)

thanx

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 2/6/61

To: HCF& STAFF ✓ From: JC

Subject: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee met at Butler Street YMCA, February 3-5, 1961.

The main item coming out of the meeting was the Committee's decision to try to inspire a back-to-jail movement, without bail, to revitalize the student movement and in sympathy with nine Negroes who are serving a 30-day sentence in Rock Hill, S.C., due to sitting-in at lunch-counters. Four students, Diane Nash, Charles Girard, Charles Jones, and Ruby Doris Smith, representing Nashville, Richmond, Charlotte, and Atlanta, went to Charlotte Sunday, Feb. 5, to prepare to go to Rock Hill, S. C., Monday to sit in at lunch counters. If arrested, they planned to stay in jail. A news release was to come from the SNCC office in Atlanta following the arrests. Claude Sitton, NY TIMES, was to go to Rock Hill Monday to cover story if it broke.

The Committee itself is still somewhat shakily organized but the group did authorize hiring Diane Nash as field representative. I believe, as did several of the SNCC advisers, that this will greatly aid the Committee in doing some really constructive work. Edward King will remain as office secretary, at least temporarily.

In other action, the group approved of a proposal by Al Haber, President of Students for Democratic Action, to hold a conference during the Easter weekend in an attempt to set up a similar coordinating committee in the North for students in colleges and universities there. SNCC voted to send one or two representatives to the planning session for the conference. The Northern group would work in extending civil rights in all phases of Northern life. Its purpose was tentatively outlined as gathering and dissemination of literature in regards to civil rights in the North and to coordinate the work of existing student groups in the North.

AREA REPORTS--IN BRIEF

TENNESSEE-Lane College students at Jackson continue to push for lunch counter desegregation following quick bus desegregation in the city. A number of students were arrested during the Election day project forxxxx "parading without a permit," but Lane students and their faculty adviser, who also attended theSNCC meeting, said the city was not pushing the cases against the students. The mayor had promised desegregation of lunch counters if the students would not move on to anything else, but they refused to give this assurance. The latest thing there is that the Chamber of Commerce has asked for negotiations and the possibilities are much brighter for desegregation.

In Nashville, the focal point now is theater stand-ins and restaurant sit-ins and picketing.

TEXAS-University of Texas students have for several months ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ conducted stand-ins and boycotts at two xxxx theaters near the campus. They hope to have a big demonstration February 12 with participating pickets all over the nation.

VIRGINIA--On February 10-12 a conference of state students will hold a conference at Union Theological Seminary and at Virginia Union University in hopes of forming a state coordinating committee. On February 18, AFSC and NSA will hold a joint meeting in xxx Prince Edward County for college students from all over Virginia. Paul Rilling, Ella Baker, and Lillian Smith will be among participants. Theater stand-ins have been conducted in Hampton. Stand-ins were planned in Richmond but managers called for negotiations which now are going on.

KENTUCKY--Stand-ins at Lexington and Covington at theaters and at bowling alleys and restaurants in Covington.

NORTH CAROLINA--Stand-ins in Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, High Point, and Chapel Hill.

SOUTH CAROLINA--Students arrested for sit-ins in Orangeburg and Rock Hill. Orangeburg students came out of jail, but Rock Hill students serving 30 days at work camp. The latter was what inspired the motion for SNCC representatives and other students to return or go to jail.

MEMORANDUM Feb. 7, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Fill,

Please send one copy of "The Federal Executive..."

to Mr. Edward Rutledge of the State Commission Against Discrimination - State of New York (Label attached.)

thanx, mf

MEMO February 7, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Fill,

Please send one (1) copy of "The Federal Executive..." to Mrs. David Roberts, III, Birmingham, Ala. with HCF's card. (IT IS REQUESTED THAT THIS BE SENT IN ONE OF THESE PLAIN WHITE ENVELOPS.) (Label attached.)

thanx, mf

Please send a copy of the Federal Executive, with my card, in a plain envelope to

Mrs. David Roberts III
119 Elm Street
Crestline Heights
Birmingham 13, Ala.

Sent as directed
WS
2/17/61

MEMO February 8, 1961

TO: WF & LEC

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send the following materials to Mr.Cong. Walter H. Moeller: (Label attached).

School Desegregation: The First Six Years

HCF's NEW YORK TIMES Reprint

Georgia's Divided Education

Race and Law Enforcement

Lou,

Please put the following person on our all-purpose mailing list:

The Hon. Walter H. Moeller
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

MEMO Feb. 8, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send the following materials to Mr. Weingarten of Weingarten Public Relations - NY.:

School Desegregation,,.

Last Voting Study

HCF's NYT reprint

L-reports # 16,17,18,21 & 22

(Label attached.)

thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM February 14, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Please send one copy (with HCF card) && of the Mary Ellen Goodman Report to:

Mr. Aimee M. Isgrig
Commission on Human Relations
State of Illinois

(label attached.)

thanx, mf

When we get out a special report by Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, send a copy to the following:

Goodman study

STATE OF ILLINOIS

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AIMEE M. ISGRIG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

160 N. LA SALLE ST.
CHICAGO 1
FINANCIAL 6-2000

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

MF--

Please send The Fed Exec with my card to the following:

Miss Lillian Smith

Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Glustrom

Miss E. A. Harrison
1080 Sherman Street
Apt. 411
Denver 3, Colorado

HCF

Sent
2/15/61
mt

MEMORANDUM February 15, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Fill,

please send via parcel post twenty (20) copies of "The Federal Executive..." to Mr. ~~Dada~~ Don Blaiman of AFL-CIO. (Label attached.)

thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM Feb. 15, 1961

Fill,

Please send "The Federal Executive..." to the following persons: (Labels attached.)

Miss Lillian Smith

Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Glustrom

Miss E. A. Harrison

thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM February 17, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Fill,

Please send 35 copies of the news release on "The Federal Executive..." to Dr. Celestine L. Smith (YWCA) (label attached).

MEMORANDUM February 20, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Fill,

Please send one (1) copy of "The Federal Executive..." with the attached card, to Mr. David Brody, Mammouth, Ore.

thanx, mf

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

Dr. David Brody
810 E. Main
Monmouth, Ore.

copy of Fed
Exec w/ attached
card

MEMORANDUM Feb. 20, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send twelve (12) copies of RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TO Lieutenant P. P. Woodson, Dept. of Pub. Safety, Richmond. (Label attached.)

thanks, mf

MEMORANDUM Feb. 23, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send "The Federal Executive..." to the following persons in the quantities specified:

Mr. Marvin P. Hogan
Dept. of Justice Library (2 copies)

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service (3 copies)

Mr. Haskell Lazere
AJCongress - Miami (1 copy)

(labels attached.) thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM Feb. 24, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send the following materials to Miss Seidl in Valhalla, N. Y.:

The Student Protest Movement

Morland/Price reports

Westfeldt's "Settling a Sit-in"

MEMORANDUM February 28, 1961

TO: JC

FROM: HCF

John,

I suggest we go ahead with this if MAWright is willing.

(re: Roberts Bailey's ltrs - Gainesville Ga., Grace Church)

March 13, 1961

Fill,

Please enclose with this ltr. two (2) copies of "The Federal Executive..." (Label addressed and attached - Dr. Chas. H. Thompson, Journal of Negro Education, Howard Univ.)

MEMORANDUM March &&& 13, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please package and send one hundred (100) copies of "The Federal Executive..." to Mr. David A. Sawyer Council on Human Relations, Washington. (Label attached)

NOTE: A bill is included for 75 copies.

MEMORANDUM March 20, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send "The Federal Executive..." to Mrs. Wilma
vanDusselldorp in Roswell, Ga.
(label attached).

Also: Send L-Reports 1, 2, 4, 11, 18, 19, 20 and 21
The attached Helen Hill Miller reprint
and the Little Rock piece taken from the
Nashville Tennessean to Art Levin

(Label attached)

MEMORANDUM March 21, 1961

TO: WF
FROM: MF

Fill,

Please rush a copy of "The Federal Executive..." to the following person:

Mr. Lewis Giles, Jr.
Public Relations Consultants
Washington, D. C.

(Label attached)

thanx, mf

LEWIS GILES & ASSOCIATES • PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANTS
2207 FOURTEENTH STREET, N. W. COLUMBIA 5-5150

NOTE

Mr. Harold Flemming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta

March 15, 1961

We would like to have a copy of the report which the Council submitted to President Kennedy on the problems of Negroes and the power of the federal executive.

It will be very much appreciated if you will rush the report to us by return mail.

Giles

Lewis Giles, Jr.

MEMORANDUM March 24, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Fill,

Please send one hundred (100) copies of "Notable Addresses - This I Believe" by Haywood N. Hill, MD, to Mrs. Nelson Fuson, 2011 Grant Avenue, Nashville.

(Label attached.)

thanx, mf

MF:

Please send 100 copies of the Notable Address series (last one) to:

Mrs. Nelson Fuson
2011 Grant Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee.

MEMORANDUM March 27, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send twelve (12) copies of "This I Believe" to Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Field Foundation.

thanx, mf

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 28, 1961

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: ALL STAFF

FROM: LWD

There are more changes on L-23 (desegregated higher education); please check with MM before sending out copies.

MEMORANDUM March 30, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please endlose one (1) copy of the Federal Executive... with this ltr.

Mr. Richard C. deVilliers

Label attahhed.

thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM April 4, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send 20 copies of "THIS I BELIEVE" to Mrs. Edward W. Macy at the National Urban League in New York. (Label attached.)

thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM April 4, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send two (2) copies of THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE...
to Miss Velma Crank in Washington. Label attached.

thanx, mf

MEMORANDUM April 26, 1961

To: Professional Staff

From: MF

Les has asked that ~~schedules for any~~ travel schedules be submitted so that he will be aware of where each staff member is and when.

NOTE: I have a schedule for PRilling through May 8, 1961. Paul, if you have engagements beyond that date I would appreciate knowing about them.

thanks

MEMORANDUM April 26, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Please mail two (2) copies of Ben Muse's book to Cornelius Tarplee. (Label attached.)

thanx

****
MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 5/9/61

To: ~~Professional Staff~~ PR ✓ From: PA

Subject:

During 1961 our telephone bills have been:

January	$ 598.95
February	507.71
March	427.29
April	569.14
Total to date:	$2,150.09

Although we can afford them if necessary, these costs are high. We do not mean to suggest that program effectiveness should be curtailed. But, where calls can be shortened, or where an air mail letter (or even a telegram) would suffice, it would be helpful.

(copies to CHP
JH
BM)

JC ✓

M. E. I. – (not guilty)

Same memo to Paul Rilling

May 9, 1961

LWD PA

John Hope Expenses and Consultant Service Program

As I understand it, the agreement which we meant to make with John Hope was as follows: As of March 1, 1961 there remained for use by John and the CSP a total of $2,000. These funds could be used by John as he saw fit, by himself or with the use of other consultants, and with any breakdown he might choose as to fees and travel expenses.

Expenses since that time are:

Hope - consultant fees, 8 days - March	$ 320.00
Hopth, Young, et.al. - Louisville	225.00
Hope - travel and communication - March	146.47
- travel - April	123.53
- travel - May	133.93
	$1,007.86
Balance of	$ 992.14

Note that the above accounting does not include communication or consultant fees for April. Therefore, when John's expenses for April are submitted, the above balance will probably be considerably reduced.

5/9/61

LWD PA

NEW SOUTH COSTS

1. In a change from 11 to 6 issues - <u>with the same size magazine</u> - as at present, a savings of approximately $3,250 would be possible; $600 in postage and $2,750 in printing.

2. In a change from 11 to 6 issues - with each issue having twice as many pages as at present - savings would not be significant over current costs. Postage costs would be reduced by about $125 per year and printing costs for handling and covers would drop slightly. (Confirmed by John McKenzie). These figures are not large enough to warrant changing the amount budgeted.

3. If the magazine is made larger several things should be considered. For instance, it was once suggested that we produce a magazine patterned somewhat after <u>Changing Times</u>, the Kiplinger Magazine; quite an effective format in relation to printing costs. We might also want to consider whether or not we would continue to fold the magazine and to use envelopes for mailing, though if we double the pages of the present magazine it still can be handled as at present.

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date June 14, 1961

To: LWD & PR ✓ From: JC

Subject: MEMO ON STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) met in Louisville, June 9-11, 1961, to discuss program. General impressions are that the students are still having difficulty in organizing into a tight-knit group (although they moved toward this), having difficulty in securing competent staff, and came close to direct tie-ins with one or two adult organizations. Although they did resist direct tie-ins with any adult group, they did approve an indirect relationship with one adult group (details in report below).

Students from various Southern states (not all states represented) presented various reports on student and other desegregation activity in the state. Most of this has been available through newspapers with the exception of the report from Mississippi. A brief recounting of the Mississippi report would be of interest.

Nathaniel Green, of Louisville, a student at Rust College in Holly Springs, Mississippi, said the students there are

interested in the student movement and the general civil rights program. Green said Rust students had tried repeatedly to establish contacts with SNCC and other groups through the mail but the letters apparently have not reached their destinations. An FBI agent has investigated this matter, but no report as to the outcome has been received. The Rust students are boycotting the Negro section of a white-owned theater in Holly Springs; and according to Green, Negroes made up the largest percentage of the theater's business. Green said the Rust students had some contacts with white students in Mississippi. When Freedom Riders were discussed, Green said many Negro Mississippians were anxious to join in Freedom Ride Activity.

SNCC FALL CONFERENCE--The students voted to hold the fall conference (the first held in Atlanta in October, 1960) in Nashville on October 6, 7, 8 or October 13, 14, 15. The group voted to try to organize SNCC into a tighter-knit organization at the fall conference. The Committee will make specific recommendations as to what the guidelines for the organization should be.

Workshops, similar to ones held last year, will again be held. These include non-violent philosophy, employment, organization, voter registration, public facilities, etc.

The main theme of the fall conference will be on the fall action project of employment. The group will concentrate, according to present plans, on the telephone company. Attempts will be made, through letters and personal interviews this summer, to persuade

the telephone company to hire Negroes as linemen, operators, etc. A proposal will be put before the fall conference which will call for telephone patrons to have telephones removed on given day or call operator requesting employment for Negroes or call operator for any information on given day.

Details of the fall conference were to be worked out by Committee composed of Lonnie King, Estelle Wyckoff, Connie Curry, Marion Barry, Ella Baker and Charles McDew.

SUMMER RECREATION PROGRAM--This dealt with recreation facilities of a public nature and the Committee voted to send out request that localities proceed to try to desegregate these facilities through both legal action, or court suits, and direct action, or sit-ins, etc.

MISSISSIPPI PROJECT--This concerned a pilot project in Cleveland, Mississippi, where students would work in voter registration. A contact in Cleveland has been made with Amzie Moore, who would help coordinate the project. Due to recruitment and other problems, SNCC was undecided if they could cooperate this summer. It was suggested that names from protest localities be sent to SNCC. These would be persons who might be interested in working in voter registration in Cleveland. Maintenance money would have to be raised for the personnel. The end result was this was left in an indefinite state with Miss Ella Baker and the Atlanta Advisory Group of SNCC to work out details should names be forthcoming.

BUS COMPANY EMPLOYMENT--Action on this project was tabled.

STAFF--Edward B. King, administrative secretary, resigned effective at the time of employment of new secretary. A field secretary, Charles Sherrod of Virginia, was employed. This is a real problem for SNCC as its staff has been weak. I am of the opinion that the addition of Sherrod will not greatly remedy the staff problem with the exception that there will be an additional person and additional work will be possible. However, I do not believe that Sherrod is very much more capable than King.

Also, under staff, Ann Braden of Southern Conference Educational Fund presented a proposal from SCEF in which SCEF would hire a white student to work with white students at white colleges to present the student program. SCEF proposed that SNCC hire and supervise the person with SCEF paying the bill. SNCC first agreed to it; but after off-the-record conferences with other observers, rescinded the action. They agreed to consider accepting a grant from SCEF which would be administered entirely by the students. Ann Braden was to take the matter up with her board. Attached is SCEF proposal.

FREEDOM RIDE--SNCC voted continued support for Freedom Rides and agreed to clarify its role in the Freedom Ride Coordinating Committee, which is operated under the auspices of Southern Christian Leader= ship Conference, Nashville student group, SNCC, and CORE.

NEXT SNCC MEETING--The group voted to meet in Baltimore July 14, 15, 16, with a youth lobby concerning Freedom Rides scheduled for Washington on July 17. The idea will be to draw as many students as possible to Washington to attempt to talk with their congressmen.

Attempts also would be made to talk with other liberal conferences. The idea of a breakfast where some liberal congressmen and some students would meet to talk over the situation is being considered.

OTHER BUSINESS--Tim Jenkins tried unsuccessfully to get the students to concentrate on voter registration and, instead of the SNCC fall conference, scheduled a joint meeting with the NAACP Youth Councils concerning voter registration. SNCC voted to continue plans for its own fall conference built around employment and table the question of another fall conference in cooperation with the NAACP and concerning voting until its Baltimore meeting. It was understood that the NAACP would probably underwrite such a conference.

In other financial matters, Tim Jenkins told the group that Harry Belafonte is interested and arrangements are being made for six SNCC representatives to meet with Belafonte and discuss the student program. If Belafonte is impressed, he has indicated he might be able to divert about $50,000 to SNCC.

CONCLUSIONS--While SNCC is still greatly disorganized, it has real potential. I think it is important for someone from the Council to continue attending the meetings, not only for our own information but to offer any advice we might deem helpful. It would also be helpful, in my opinion, if SNCC were invited to join the Southern Interagency Group.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

Proposal for a Student Project

BACKGROUND: One of the most significant developments in the history of the South is the student movement against segregation that has arisen within the past year. It has become clear that this is not just a temporary provincial episode. Rather it is a manifestation of a deep-rooted movement that will grow in strength and power and continue to have repercussions effecting not just our Southern region but our nation and the world. Underneath the student movement are ideas which are a part of man's most precious heritage, the ideas of freedom, equality, brotherhood, and democracy. Students in the South have determined that these ideas must be translated into everyday life, and neither jail nor other forms of intimidation will deter them. Because of the high moral level on which their struggle is pitched, the movement actually transcends the issue of segregation and becomes a broad movement for new kinds of relationships among all men.

In the beginning, the current Southern student movement was made up almost entirely of Negroes. Gradually, however, through the past year, at least some white students have begun to join with the Negro students in their struggle---have joined them in a public way, on the picketlines, in sit-ins, and some cases in the jails. Generally it may be said that wherever white student bodies have had access to information about what is really going on among the Negro students, wherever they have been close enough to catch the great moral spirit that permeates the movement, the interest among white students has been great and at least a few have wanted to join actively in the movement.

Throughout its existence, the aim of the Southern Conference Educational Fund has been to stimulate white Southerners to join with Negro Southerners to work for integration. We feel that it is of crucial importance that the movement against segregation not be carried on by the Negroes alone but that it be an interracial effort. Thus, in line with our over-all objective, it is of great concern to us that the current student movement against segregation become more and more interracial. We realize that for the foreseeable future the number of white students who will be ready to join actively in the movement may be numerically a small minority of the total Southern white student population. But we feel that it will be a significant minority and that even this minority changes the whole nature of the struggle---for then it becomes what the Negro students often say they want this movement to be: "not a movement of Negroes against white people, but a movement of people against injustice."

THE PROJECT: In order to help increase the number of white participants in the movement, SCEF proposes to select at least one person and make it possible for that person to work full-time contacting Southern white students and seeking to interest them in the integration movement.

PERSONNEL: The person selected for this work should be either a student or a graduate student willing and able to take a year off from school, or a recant college graduate. He or she should have the ability to speak, write and communicate effectively. Preferably the person should be one who has had personal experience in the student protest movement. Academically, a major in the social sciences would be desirable, but obviously in this kind of thing experience is more valuable than academic training. We have been thinking in terms of a white student, but this is not necessarily indicated.

FINANCES: SCEF would subsidize the person selected for a year's work. (At the end of a year's time, the project would be evaluated and if it has worked out as well as we hope it will, an effort would be made to continue it.) By subsidy, it is meant that SCEF would pay travel and other expenses of the person, plus enough for him or her to live on and meet other personal needs. The exact amount of the subsidy is indefinite at this point, since it would have to be worked out with the person selected, depending on his or her needs. Obviously, however, a job of this kind would not be a high-paying one, and the persons who apply for it would be those attracted by the challenge of the work and not by monetary appeal.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROJECT TO SCEF AND TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS: SCEF is not a membership organization (rather it is an educational agency run by a board) and it is not a student organization. Therefore, the person selected for this project would not be organizing people for SCEF and would not be a regular member of the SCEF staff. The project would be an independent one subsidized and underwritten by SCEF and the person doing the job would operate independently of SCEF. To spell this out in more detail: the SCEF board has already voted approval of the idea of the project. When a suitable candidate is found, the person would be expected to prepare in writing an outline of work for the year (not necessarily in detail, for it is recognized that this would have to be flexible, but the general approach of the work, etc.). This would be submitted to a committee of the SCEF board for approval. Once this general outline of the work is approved, the person would be expected to be capable of operating independently within the framework of the approved plan. There should, of course, be periodic progress reports.

In planning this project, SCEF has worked closely with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which is the Southwide agency which coordinates the student integration movement. SNCC has given its full approval to the project and is advising SCEF on the working out of details. It would, therefore, be expected that the person selected for the job would work closely with SNCC and with its adult advisers, and if agreeable with SNCC, we would suggest that the person work as an integral part of the SNCC staff. SNCC is being consulted on selection of a candidate, and final selection will be subject to their approval.

It would also be expected that the person selected would cooperate with other student organizations working in the civil rights field: student religious groups, NSA, NSCF, NAACP Youth Councils, CORE youth groups, National Student YMCA, AFSC, etc.

Any organization that results from the work among white students would naturally be channeled into the wxisting student organizations.

One point should be made clear on the matter of relationships: SCEF's decision to set this project up as an independent operation rather than a staff project reflects no desire to be secretive about its part in it. The reason for the independent status is that we are not a student organization and would thus have no place to "put" students who might be stimulated by the work; nor do we want to appear to anyone to be attempting to set up a new student organization in "competition" with the excellent ones that already exist. Also, it is our impression from our contacts with today's students that they can work more effectively if they are somewhat independent of adult groups. But none of this means that there would be anything sub-rosa about the fact that SCEF is underwriting the project; SCEF does not operate in this manner. (Incidentally, the subsidy to independent projects is a method we have found to work out well in various local projects we have subsidized, such as voter registration projects.)

METHODS OF WORK ON THE PROJECT: The detail on this we would leave to the initiative of the person selected, to be outlined in his or her plan of work, since it is assumed that this person would have experience in student leadership. However, it should be said that our general idea of this project is that it is an educational one---but education geared toward action. In our approach to this project, we are not so much concerned with great numbers of white and Negro students getting together and getting to know each other; we think that is important, but we think other organizations are working at this objective. What we are concerned with is that "significant minority" of white students who potentially will join the Negro students in action. We want to increase their number, and we think the proper person working at this job can do this.

On the other hand, we do not see the job of the person selected as necessarily being the actual organization of white students on to picket lines and in sit-ins, etc. We base all our work on the belief that if people are provided with complete information and some inspiration (and with the knowledge that they are not alone) at least some of them will from resources within themselves move on their own into action---and in the ways best suited to the locality in which they live. We conceive of this student project as being carried out in that spirit. We believe that the student selected for the job, especially if he or she has had personal experience in the integration movement, will be able to bring to other students information and inspiration that will make them want to find their own ways to be active too.

We feel that one objective of the student selected for the job, if he or she is white, should be to arrange for groups of white students to meet and hear and talk with Negro student leaders of the integration movement (SNCC leaders, for example), as such contacts will of themselves provide inspiration for action.

One scope of the project: the student worker could work all over the South, visiting many campuses, or he or she could concentrate in just a few states---or even one state as a pilot project.

We leave this question open and invite recommendations from candidates for the job.

TIME: Since it is late in the year, it is likely that the project cannot get underway until the fall term of 1961. It is doubtful that too much can be done during the summer. Renewal and expansion of the project the following year would be contingent on results achieved.

APPLICATIONS: Persons interested in applying for the subsidy for this project should write to:

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, Suite 404
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

#

(To be routed in order numb

Date

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FO

JF ~~HCP~~ ✓

PA ✓

MA ✓

LWD

MM ✓

EW ✓

SM ✓

PR ✓

JC ✓

LEC ✓

MET ✓

BC

RHA ✓

~~PP~~ DM ✓

WF ✓

~~MF~~ Judy ✓

GH ✓

FILE

INTEROFFICE MEMO June 22, 1961

TO: STAFF

FROM: LWD

After Friday, June 23, there is to be no cooking in the office, other than boiling of water.

I regret having to issue this rule. Cooking is, however, a violation of our lease. Moreover, it is not in accord with good office practice.

****

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 5-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 3, 1961

To: Staff From: LWD

Subject:

Mr. Richard Gregg will be here on Wednesday, July 5, and all staff members are invited to meet with him.

Mr. Gregg, who has lived and followed Gandhi, is the author of The Power of Non-Violence. I thought there would be benefit for the staff in this opportunity to discuss informally with him the principles of non-violence philosophy.

Mr. Gregg will arrive at 12:20 and we shall keep him for about two hours. Lunch will be served by SRC.

Please let Sarah know, today if possible and not later than 10:00 am Wednesday, whether you will attend, so that she can order the right number of lunches.

SM
JR.
Elizabeth Waters — will not be here.
GH.
LW
BC
RHA
MM
PR
MS

****

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 5, 1961

To: Staff From: LWD

Subject:

The Council has traditionally been easy going about the matter of employee absence from the office. Everybody wants this to continue. It is not Mrs. Alexander's responsibility to find out from the individual members of the staff when they are taking leave. It is our responsibility to notify her promptly and in advance, if possible.

Each member of the staff has an obligation to let Ruth know when he or she takes any day or portion of a day of annual leave or sick leave.

It is the responsibility of every supervisor on the staff to see that this is done by those who work with him or her.

SM
PA
MA ✓
MM
S.H. ✓
JF ✓
BCC
EJ ✓
J.A.R. ✓
MPB ✓
DM ✓

ML
CHA
PR
WF
Jean ✓

July 6, 1961

RHA LWD

Salary Increases

Effective July 1, 1961, the annual salaries of the following persons are to be raised:

Montez Albright - from $3,800 - $4,000

Elizabeth Waters - from $2,900 - $3,100

During the past few months these two persons have virtually carried the Research Department. Unusual demands have been made on them (in addition to all else,, Mrs. Albright has acted for days at a time as my secretary); normal supervision has been withdrawn and yet they have handled their work loads smoothly. These raises are in recognition of their fine, dedicated service.

SEA FOAM BOND

July 21, 1961

RHA LWD

Expenses

Please issue a check for $30 to the Atlanta Urban League and mark the envelope: Attention, Robt. A Thompson. This is to be charged as reimbursement of expenses incurred in behalf of a foreign visitor.

Will you please write to Mrs. Helen Hill Miller, Stern Family Fund(1299 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.), itemizing expenses as follows, for which the Fund will reimburse us:

1. Air line tickets and hotel room bills for Anthony and me to Knoxville June 22 (I think).
2. Air line tickets for Rilling and me to New Orleans this week.
3. Hotel bill for Rilling and me in New Orleans the night of July 18.

Staff memo

August 9, 1961

Staff LWD

1 Because of the great load of reading matter which comes into the office and because of the interest which we all have in improving our research files, I am asking that these of you who can, take on the task of reading newspapers. After considering the work loads and schedules, it seemed to me that the following 5 should be able to help by reading and marking regularly a newspaper or magazine:

Paul Anthony
Janet Feagans
William Fillmore
Marge Manderson
Les Dunbar

I hope therefore that when the representative of the research staff approaches these people, they will cooperate or continue to cooperate.

2 While Jim Moss is away, whenever staff members need assistance in using research files, or need information pulled together, they should present their requests to Marg. Boozer. I hope, however, that at SRC there will be no tendency to settle into channels when members of the staff need assistance from research, they ought to go about getting it in a natural, easy way. When, however, your needs are difficult or will require a fair bit of work to satisfy, please take them up with Marg. Boozer

Initial:

Ocotbber 4, 1961

M.L. and J.M. LWD

You might keep in mind that people who write for us or allow us to reprint their things do appreciate being advised about the requests we get for their writings. For example, I am sending Dan Thompson copies of several letters I have received commending his piece, or asking for quantity orders.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

October 4, 1961

FROM: JAM
TO: STAFF
RE: CLIPPING AND BACKING PROCESS

In an effort to more effectively utilize the services of the research assistants, and also in an effort to keep more up-to-date in our clipping and filing process, we will try, for one month, a new system of filing all ~~xxx~~ clips WITHOUT BACKING.

D (this takes courage!)

JM
PR
NM
JF ✓
W.J.
Zm
BC
MM

SRC: Inter-office memos

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

October 5, 1961

TO: LWD

FROM: JAM

RE: JOHNSON, NEGRO CRIME STUDY

I talked with Elmer Johnson by telephone on October 4th. He seemed very cordial; anticipated some of my remarks. He indicated that he was in the process of writing a textbook on criminology and felt that his manuscript was much too stilted. Before he had a chance to say that he would be willing to scrap it, I suggested that we might together talk over some possible changes in the manuscript and make every effort to move it towards publication. He has offered to meet with me on either Tuesday or Thursday of next week during my trip to North Carolina. I am sure that we will be able to work through this stalemate as a result of that conversation.

JAM

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date October 30, 1961

To: Staff From: LWD

Subject: State Council on Human Relations membership

I would like to commend to all of you the value of membership in a state Council on Human Relations. A number of you are, I know, members of the Georgia Council or have continued your membership in the Council of the state where you formerly lived. I hope all of you who are not members in a Council will give serious thought to joining one.

LWD:mbb

P.A. in the O.K. rgb

November 17, 1961

To: Fillmore

From: Muriel

Please check to see whether you have the following name on any of our mailing lists:

Dr. Gordon Hancock
Post Office Box 6056
Richmond, Virginia

And let met knows

on New South list
at Virginia Union University
also in Category #8
with above address

November 22, 1961

The Staff LWD

Office Hours

I find it necessary to remind you that hours of work at SRC begin at 9:00 A.M. and continue until 5:00 P.M.

I realize that some of you occasionally, and some of you frequently, work in off-hours, and that you are entitled, therefore, to some time off during the regular working days. I would prefer that we go on as in the past, with time off left to your individual discretion and sense of responsibility. Unless punctuality improves, this will not be possible.

LWD:mbb

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date Dec. 27, 1961

To: W. FILMORE From: M. BERGER

Subject: Research List

Please check to see whether you have the following name on your research mailing list, and if not please place it on the list:

Lee W. Wagner
2 Hedwig Court
Houston 24, Texas

Yes, S.F. 1/18/62

W.W. Not in N.Y.

January 18, 1962

WF MMB

Change address.

Please change address of the
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice,
as per letter attached, to the following address:

Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference on
Interracial Justice
Suite 2
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Feb. 21, 1962

Fill,

Please send the following persons copies of the CHATTANOOGA REPORT:

3 copies to John Feild

3 copies to Congressman Roosevelt

1 copy to Robert Troutman

(labels attached)

thanx, mmj

file
5 cyes

March 5, 1962

Bernice Cook

MMJohnson

Bernice,

Would you check your mailing lists to see which one(s) Mr. & Mrs. Frederick R. Jeffrey* appear on. If they are on more than New South, please remove them so that they will receive none of our mailings except NEW SOUTH.

thanx

* Address:
Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

March 5, 1962

Mr. Frederick R. Jeffrey
Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Jeffrey:

It is my understanding that during some of the difficult days of the Council you and Mrs. Jeffrey were generous friends and we continue to be grateful. We have continued to keep you informed about our activities because we value your friendship. Although the Council is far from being unneedful of contributions, we have not intended our mailings to you and Mrs. Jeffrey to be anything other than expressions of our appreciation for your past support and, I am sure, your unbroken interest.

I would like, therefore, to keep sending New South to you. From time to time, it carries a notice of our other publications, and if you wish to see any of them I hope you will let us know.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

FREDERICK R. JEFFREY

Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut
February 28, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mrs. Jeffrey and I have been receiving the Bulletin and other printed matter of the Southern Regional Council for many years, and recently you were good enough to send your Annual Report.

It is now so long ago that we contributed to the Council and the chances that we can do so again being quite remote in view of our many other obligations, that it appears to us the Council should preserve its resources and discontinue sending material to us. We read some of the Council's activities in the newspapers and assure you that our interest in what you do would not be diminished by such a step.

Sincerely,

F. R. Jeffrey

3/5/62

Miggie Rilling MM Johnson

Interoffice communications between Central Office and Voter Education Office.

Miggie,

I've talked with Les about the exchange of daily file materials between your office and ours. It is his feeling that we are one office and reading file materials should circulate between the two offices accordingly. Therefore, would you make a white copy of all correspondence and place it in the basket on my file cabinet at the end of each day so that on Monday the correspondence can be included in the reading file?

Also, when Wiley replies to letters for Les, could the green copy and the original be returned to me for filing?

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

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MFJ

MEMO

TO STAFF

FROM RHA

The auditor has requested several changes in our payment procedures and I would like to request your cooperation in them. They are:

1) Requests for any checks written on the SRC checking account must be made on a standard office form--copy attached. Any supporting documents should be attached to this Request for Payment form. All requests for checks must be o. k.'d by LWD or PA.

2) All requests for payment by any form--such as our regular travel expense form--must also be o. k.'d by either LWD or PA.

3) Office supplies are normally purchased only by the office purchasing agent, currently RHA. If for any reason it is appropriate for someone else to purchase supplies or small equipment, permission should be secured in advance.

4) It is especially important that all of our financial transactions be described in full in writing and bear supporting documents wherever possible.

March 6, 1962

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: _____
(name)

_____
(address)

_____
(city and state)

Reason for payment: _____

_____

_____

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

_____

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date _____ 19____

Requested by: _____

Approved _____

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Staff File

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 7, 1962

To: Staff From: MMJ

Subject:

In case anyone wants to know, Harry Boyte is now employed by the American Friends Service Committee. His address is:

Harry Boyte
American Friends Service Committee
Miller Building
S. Main and Madison
Farmville, Virginia

MM ✓
PR ✓
JFL
PA

3/27/62

BC MMJ

Please see if the following person is on our press list. If not, please see that he is put on:

Mr. Simeon Booker
Jet Magazine
1826 "G" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

thanx, mmj

To be routed in order numbered

Date April 3, 1962

PLEASE CHECK, DATE, & FORWARD

LWD
PA
RHA
JAM
JL
BP
PR
MM
ML
JF
[redacted]
JB
DM
MET
NM
[redacted]
BC
[redacted]
mm j
FILE

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
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JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
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MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date April 3, 1962

To: THE STAFF From: LWDunbar

Subject: OFFICE HOURS

My recent observation indicates that it might be helpful to circulate again the attached memorandum.

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date November 22, 1961

PLEASE CHECK, DATE, & FORWARD

LWD
PA
MA — sick leave
PR
ML
MM
RHA
[redacted]
DM
NM
JB
MB
WF
[redacted]
BC
JAM
JF
MBB

FILE

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date November 22, 1961

To: The Staff From: LWD

Subject: Office Hours

I find it necessary to remind you that hours of work at SRC begin at 9:00 A.M. and continue until 5:00 P.M.

I realize that some of you occasionally, and some of you frequently, work in off-hours, and that you are entitled, therefore, to some time off during the regular working days. I would prefer that we go on as in the past, with time off left to your individual discretion and sense of responsibility. Unless punctuality improves, this will not be possible.

LWD:mbb

Staff memo - gen

April 5, 1962

BC MMJ

Bernice,

Harris Wofford will be getting 1,000 copies of Executive Support of Civil Rights. PA says that we will begin mailing him several hundred at a time (e.g., 250) until 1000 are sent to him. I wrote him yesterday that the first package would be mailed today - of course, this will be contingent on receiving additional copies from the printer today.

He should be addressed as follows:

Mr. Harris Wofford
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

thanx, mmj

LWD - fyi
file

April 9, 1962

JM LWD

JANET SMITH'S ACTIVITIES IN RESEARCH

Jim,

In my conversation with Janet I described the job as consisting of three primary duties:

(1) Supervising and helping with filing;

(2) Reading and absorbing a lot of material so that she will become a resource person about facts and bibliography;

(3) Keeping the note books

I think it would be well to keep the emphasis on these points and not to emphasize, at this time, any editorial writing or research functions.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 1, 1962

To: SRC STAFF From: RHA

Subject: Postage

The Southern Regional Council does not pay for staff personal correspondence, but is willing to sell postage to staff personnel when it is convenient to RHA.

Please do not take postage from the safe ~~when there is no when~~ or use the postage meter. The personnel in charge of these services will accommodate you and you can pay RHA.

This has not been the case in the past.

L.K. ✓ JL
MM ✓
MM
BP ✓
MWJ
PA
RB ✓
DM PA ✓

Oliver Holmes
[illegible]
[illegible]
Dallas

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Ga.

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1962

To: PRilling
NLong
MKrilly
JMess
WBranton
BHuse

From: LMDunbar

The Executive Committee meets May 30th and I would like to resume the practice which we formerly followed in sending to the Members reports of program activities. This both cuts down on the amount of oral reporting that must be done at the meeting and makes possible more thoughtful questions from committee Members.

May I please, therefore, have from each of you a short, concise statement of the activities of your programs since January 1, 1962? This should include activities completed, in progress, and definitely commited; please do not report on plans and ideas unless definitely decided.

One or two pages will be enough.

I shall need these reports by MAY 16th.

Fla. Council

June 14, 1962

PRilling PAnthony

Telephone conversation with Bill Williams, FCHR

Bill Williams called this morning. He has accepted a job in Illinois, beginning July 1, $8,000 salary.

Discussed with him Florida Council finances and his salary. All FCHR obligations have been met and no debts will be outstanding when he leaves. He has not been paid since mid-April, is due approximately $1,400 less allowances for less than full-time work this month. Told him we would concern ourselves about this on return of PR and LWD.

-:-

cc: LWDunbar

Memos

~~VEP~~

June 14, 1962

WBranton PAnthony

Telephone conversation with Bob Thompson, Atl. Urban League

Bob Thompson called this morning to discuss a program Jim Forman had brought to him. Why Forman had gone to Bob is not clear.

Forman wanted to go to Little Rock with a group of students to work on the problem arising from the Citizen's Council sending Negroes North. It also was not clear to me what unique service these students could offer that could not be offered by those already in Little Rock.

SRC came into the picture Because Forman and Thompson had decided that the ideal way to finance this program would be for the VEP to grant money to the students to do registration work. They would work "50 - 75% of their time on voter registration and the rest on the problem."

Forman will talk with Branton about this tomorrow (Friday).

For the record, I think we should note this rather disturbing interpretation of the Voter Project, the use of its funds, and the method by which SNCC, in this instance, chose an area for registration work.

-:-

cc: LWDunbar

TR
PA
JM

June 14, 1962

PRilling PAnthony

SPECIAL BULLETIN!

Lucius Pitts called Dick Shapiro this morning. Miles College students, in groups of two, will, today, begin walking through downtown Birmingham in old clothes ~~[illegible]~~ with signs "I'm wearing old clothes for freedom - what about you?" There will be no picketing or demonstrations other than this. If any trouble occurs it will kick off a mass demonstration of some kind.

-:-

Wed - 3 arrested
Sat - about 100 walked
4 arrested
trial set for 6/20

June 21, 1962

BP LWD

Barbara,

Please put the following person on our RESEARCH list?

Mr. Staige D. Blackford, Editor
Louisiana State University Press
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

thank you

July 3, 1962

LWDunbar GBarrett

Telephone conversation with Don Slaiman, AFL-CIO, Washington.

I talked with Don today and went over the list of labor unions we're contacting. He's to contact a couple and I will make some contacts.

Don is a little upset about a reprint in New South on a study done on employment by the Florida Council; he will call you about a it. I have not read the reprint, but will talk with you about it before you talk to Slaiman.

Slaiman and I discussed the possibility of his coming down here when Emory Via is here to discuss the labor program. He will be free from July 15-27. The procedure to follow is that you write Boris Shiskin to ask that Don be allowed to come down.

-:-

GB/mmj

July 12, 1962

PAnthony LWDunbar

Painting

What are the prospects for some touch-up painting around here?

- : -

July 12, 1962

BP,

I have sent, today, a copy of the MAY/NEW SOUTH to Mr. Harold Kramer, American Jewish Congress, 111 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Room 206, Miami, Fla.

Mr. Kramer says that he has not been receiving our New South mailings; would you, therefore, see that he gets on the list? PAnthony ~~also~~ suggests putting him on the regular list also.

MMJ

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GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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PA
MT/file

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 18, 1962

To: LWDunbar From: GBarrett

Subject: Telephone conversation with Mr. Shad Polier

As you know, Mr. Polier called shortly before you left and said his son is leaving New York tonight at 7:00 p.m. Jonathon wants his room back at Morehouse College (Mildred telephoned Mr. Nix to see that his room be held and also telephoned Mr. Oliver Holmes, GCHR, to tell him of Jonathon's whereabouts). Mr. Polier emphasized several times that the reason his son came home was a perfectly valid, personal reason which he thought his son handled in a very mature manner. The only thing he (Jonathon) was unhappy about was that on his trip to Albany he did not get to talk to the Rabbi long enough.

Mr. Polier and his wife both send their regards to you. He further emphasized that Jonathon is most happy with the useful experience at SRC and the GCHR this summer and that his trip home had absolutely nothing to do with the work in which he is involved here.

He wants you to call him collect, upon your return to the office on Friday, at MU. 7-3577.

Call please
be thinking of
something for
Jonathon to do
now here

file
Staff memos -

August 3, 1962

PA & ML

LWDunbar

NEW SOUTH

When will New South be put up for bids?

August 24, 1962

MEMORANDUM

To: Ruth House Alexander From: Leslie W. Dunbar

Please establish a budget item for the months August through December, 1962, entitled "Incidental Expenses in Connection with Foreign Visitors." The amount should be $250.00.

Please charge against this amount every expenditure incurred after August 1. Please do not charge against it items incurred earlier but billed or paid for after August 1.

Margaret Long may requisition against this amount without prior initialling up to $10.00. Requisitions over $10.00 should, as in the past, be initialled by me or Paul Anthony.

LWD:jl
cc: Margaret Long

To be routed in order numbered

Date October 10, 1962

PLEASE CHECK, DATE, & FORWARD

LWD ✓
PA ✓
RHA ✓
VEP ✓
SB ✓
BP ✓
PR ✓
MM ✓
ML ✓
MG ✓
JS ✓
JB ✓
MET ✓
NM ✓
BC ✓
JT ✓
MA
RB ✓
FILE

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
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MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 10/10/62

To: Staff From: JB

Subject: SNCC

This is to inform the office that SNCC has moved to 6 Raymond Street. This is a street just off Hunter (you turn to the right if coming from in town) in the general vicinity of the Parmesan House and Abernathy's church. It is easily found because at the corner of Hunter and Raymond there ~~ixxxt~~ are two signs for "Nukie Baby Cleaner's" and "Marx the Tailor". The new phone number is: 525-1094

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date November 29, 1962

To: Leslie Dunbar
Wiley Branton

From: Barbara Patterson

Subject: VEP information

The general run of information requests which research receives reflects an awareness of VEP-SRC and an increasing demand upon us for the word from the horse's mouth re voting figures and thoughts about new Negro political leadership. The attached letter and its ilk and mailings of Margaret Price's two very dated booklets are about all we have had to offer and I wonder if we could not, in a quiet way, produce more ... more is expected of us. For example, just some mimeographed precinct figures pre-and-post-1962. Whatever you decide, I do need some guide-lines for answering information requests.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

November 29, 1962

Miss Judith A. Schenk
235 Lincoln Avenue
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Schenk:

We have not overlooked your query of over a week ago but the press of information requests recently has put us a bit behind schedule.

Under separate cover we are sending you some copies of news clippings relating to the part of the Negro vote in recent southern elections. These results are spotty and inconclusive and reflect, generally, the findings to date of our Voter Education Project: i.e., that it is still too early to assemble and make any very meaningful interpretation of voter registration. We are at work correlating this information locally wherever we can and hope in six months or more to make public some findings. At present, about all we can offer is the modest estimate of 40,000 new Negro registered voters attributable to programs we have supported since May, 1962.

As for your question about Negro leadership politically, this, too, we must beg pending further facts. It would seem only candid to say that in some areas where there is sophisticated leadership coupled with longterm political ambition, significant new power structures are emerging. As background, we would recommend Louis Lomax' The Negro Revolt and the Council's study, "The Negro and the Ballot," which we have included in the packet. It might be of some comfort to you to learn that to my own personal knowledge two very able political scientists are struggling with your subject in doctoral dissertations.

I trust that if we can be of further assistance to you in specific areas you will not hesitate to be in touch with us.

Sincerely,

Barbara Patterson

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Secretary, Research

BP:s

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Jan. 24, 1963

Bernice MMJ

Change of ~~NE~~ Board List Stencil for McNeill Smith

Please have a new stencil for McNeill Smith ~~&Board&List&&~~

(Board List, etc., etc.) to read as follows:

Mr. McNeill Smith
700 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

PS: Bernice, He's no longer chairman of the N. C. Advisory Committee of the Commission on Civil Rights as your stencil now reads - see attached label.

Jan. 24, 1963

Bernice Mildred

Change of Stencil in Board of Directors tray

Please have a new stencil made for Mrs. Moise Cahn of New Orleans, La. The present stencil misspells Mrs. Cahn's first name. (See attached label)

Jan. 24, 1963

Bernice Mildred

Bernice,

Please have new stencil made for Mr. Thomas to read as follows:

Mr. Lee B. Thomas, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Vermont American Corporation
500 E. Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Also:

A new stencil should be made for Rev. McCollom as follows:

The Rev. M. D. McCollom
[illegible]
P. O. Box 423
Walterboro, South Carolina

HARTON A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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PA ✓
SB ✓

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date ~~January~~ Feb. 11, 1963

To: LWD ✓ From: MMJ

Subject:

MJ-file

A Mr. Workman telephoned the office early Friday morning to find out "who is in charge of this Southern Regional Council." He further asked if we (the Council) is connected with the Atlanta Constitution or Atlanta Journal in any way.

Before answering any questions for him, I requested that he identify himself -- he told me his name was C. C. Workman and that he is employed by IBM, 1371 Peachtree Street Atlanta.

Since no one else was in the office at the time of his call, I offered to help him if I could. I then told him who our Executive Director is but that you were out of town.

He then repeated the above questions, at which time I replied briefly what is contained in the attached letter. I suggested ~~&~~ sending him some of our publications along with a description of what SRC is. He was grateful for the ~~&&&&~~ offer so I sent him the following:

NEW SOUTH
October and November, 1962

Employment Studies:
Atlanta, Houston, and Chattanooga

"One Hundred Years Later"

"Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Aims"

"South of the Future"

Later during the day I learned from Staige B. that this same man had called the Atlanta ~~Const~~ ~~Constitution~~ Journal and blasted it [redacted] "Plans for Progress".

because he had thought Poindexter had interviewed him for a piece in the Journal instead of for SRC re.

February 8, 1963

Mr. C. C. Workman
International Business Machines
1371 Peachtree Street, N. E., Room 300
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Workman:

As follow-up to our telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing several of the Council's publications which I think you might find interesting. This sampling of material will give you some idea of the kind of publications we release. Also enclosed are "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Aims," and "The South of the Future;" a policy statement adopted by the Council in 1951. Both of these will serve to acquaint you with the principals on which the Council was founded and its methods of operation.

We have no connection with the Atlanta Journal or Atlanta Constitution, as you had thought, other than what we have with others of the news media; that is, to maintain a close working relationship for channelling, to the public, our research findings.

After talking with you this morning, I got the feeling that your call might have resulted from our recently released Special Report, "Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey," in which IBM was discussed.

Should this be the case, and should you wish to discuss the report or any other phase of SRC's work further, I am sure our Executive Director, Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, would welcome an opportunity to talk with you.

Feel free to call on us any time.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosures

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 14, 1963

To: LWD From: MA

Subject: activities in your absence

Les, this is a quick and informal report on some things we have been doing while you were away.

1. On the 12th we had a staff luncheon in the conference room, to observe Emancipation Day. Most of the Negro firms had closed their offices that day, and it seemed appropriate to have some kind of a celebration here. Paul thought it would be all right for the Council to provide the sandwiches, although I had originally meant to ask everyone to bring or send out for a sandwich and make the meeting voluntary, as far as participation went. I bought some cookies, and we got two bottles of wine as your contribution for the strenuous efforts of the 4th and 5th. We had, after the lunch and some general conversation about civil rights, some REAL COMMUNICATION among the staff as to how they personally felt about integration (generally, first, and finally here in the office). It really cleared the air and morale has shot up considerably. I believe from now on we can all discuss our little differences more frankly on a person-to-person basis. Everyone, one at a time, came to me and said how much they had enjoyed it and how helpful they thought it had been (with the exception of one person, Margey; she thought it would have been better to have let it go on in the hopes things would work out ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ in time). There is, in particular, a much better feeling on the part of everyone toward Maggie and Mary. I almost paniced when I found Dr. Coles would not be here, but it went along even better than I'd hoped, without him.

Les, I did this with the full awareness that had I asked you ahead of time you'd have said "no". But I'm glad I did it, and would have taken full responsibility had it not worked out. I had discussed it with Maggie and Paul before calling the meeting, and they both agreed that it was a good idea, although I think Paul had his fingers crossed!

2. It seemed to me that with you gone so long, it behooved us to get going on some things here that could be done while you were away. I thought if we couldn't, there was something wrong with us as a staff.

Usually, after a day or two of catching up on things, people just sit around answering the telephones and talking, except a few that go ahead on their own initiative.

So, I said we'd get out two L-reports (which Staige had been sitting on for more than a week) and we did. I think copies of both are among the stuff on your desk which you will be getting tomorrow.

3. I felt a little unethical about signing the checks, after making them out, but there was nothing else to do. Ruth is still very ill; I'm not at all sure she will be in next week. She worked, feeling very ill, (sometimes going home at noon) until she got the financial report in shape and then just collapsed with some kind of flu or virus. So I've been making out checks and trying to keep her office going at least part-way too. I guess its a good thing I'm a jack-of-all-trades though master of none!

I hope you are feeling better, but what you really need, I imagine, is about a month away from this office and civil rights. And you need an Associate Director so things can go along when you are not here, and so you won't have ALL the responsibility when you are here. And please don't misunderstand; I'm not a candidate for the job. I know my limitations!

Ward McCready, of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, called from Washington saying he will be in Atlanta Monday and Tuesday and hopes to see you. He will call the office Monday. I told him about the Executive Committee Tuesday and that you would not be able to see him that day.

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
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SECRETARY-TREASURER

PA ✓
SB ✓
MJ - file

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date Feb. 15, 1963

To: LWD From: MA

Subject: Georgia Advisory Committee meeting on Feb. 12

You had a letter from Sylvan Meyer inviting you to this meeting; I told him that you would be out of town and suggested Paul Anthony and Mrs. Frances Pauley. He said he'd already invited Frances, and that he particularly wanted someone from SRC, and would take either Paul or me.

Paul couldn't go (a rush of appointments, some foreign visitors) and he thought I should go. So I did. It was at 3:30 at AU, and was for the purpose of exploring the possibility of a state-wide fact-finding study on vocational education opportunities.

Sylvan had hoped to use graduate students from AU, but found these were not available; neither were professors, he was told. I have some notes on the meeting, but briefly they decided a fact-finding study was needed, and that it should be done. The question is, who will do it? The CRC supplies him with money for mailing and mimeographing; none for research or fact-finding. He thought he could get together about $500 from some friends. The Negro professors present (Bacote, Clifford & one or two others) thought the study was needed; so did Arnold, Thomas, and Collinson. All thought there needed to be someone in charge who knew something about such fact-finding, and someone to write it up. Mr. Thomas gave a long, detailed history of Georgia's Divided Education, but neglected to mention SRC's part in it.

Some interesting tid-bits mentioned in general conversation were: 1) Sylvan had a conference luncheon with the Governor, alone, and said the G. committed himself to helping desegregate some of the vocational schools over the state--if he could know about it ahead of time and prepare the way quietly. 2) Agnes Scott seems to be reneging on accepting Negro students this Fall. 3) Westminster refused to let a Negro professor and his daughter in to take the admission tests; they said if the child passed they would have to accept her, so they just aren't testing any Negroes.

See Interoffice Memo

February 22, 1963

MA cc: Staige Blackford LWDunbar

Distribution of ICMA Report

Will you and Staige please plan or carry out a distribution of the ICMA report and the CCR's report on Mississippi?

The ICMA report should go to the Board (I believe this has been done), State Council directors (I believe this also has been done). I am sending it to a few individuals. The only suggestion I have to offer you is that we send it to police chiefs around the South and that it go to ADL and AJCommittee regional directors. Any distribution plans we make to ADL should be checked in advance with Art Levin to avoid duplication. I would hope also that we could save for our own stock a couple hundred copies which I would suggest be given out over the next months only to individuals with a serious interest. We cannot get more copies.

The Civil Rights Commission asked me informally if we could not put the report on Mississippi before some good people. Suggestions you might think about are newspaper editors, preachers, liberal lawyers over the South.

February 22, 1963

BC lwd

Please send one (1) copy of every SRC publication in print (including L-Reports) in one package to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Attention: Mr. Carl Holman.

NEW ADDRESS: 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1963

MG MMJ

Please put the following persons on our COMPLIMENTARY NEW SOUTH mailing list for one (1) year. Les asked that you send each a note saying that this is being done at his suggestion.

Professor G. W. Foster
University of Wisconsin Law School
Madison, Wisconsin

Mr. Eli Ginzberg
Conservation of Human Resources
Columbia University
New York, New York

Mr. Daniel Pollitt
National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Silard
Rauh and Silard Law Offices
1625 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Vivian Henderson)
Fisk University) Present subscription expires Mar. 1963;
Nashville, Tennessee) give one year complimentary from Mar. '63.

Mr. John Feild
3517 Cummings Lane
Chevy Chase, Maryland

February 26, 1963

MA MMJ

Montez,

Les wants the following people added to our Research Lists: (I assume this would be Cat. 7)

Mr. Carl A. Auerbach
The Law School
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. John D& de J. Pemberton, Exec. Dir.
American Civil Liberties Union
q 156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Mr. Daniel Pollitt
National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Silard
Rauh and Silard Law Offices
1625 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. John G. Feild*
3517 Cummings Lane
Chevy Chase, Maryland

*Feild is now on our CAT. 10; Les wants him removed from that category and put on ~~Cat&&&~~ Cat. 7 (Contact-Research)

3/11/63

MG NMJ

Please see that the following person is put on

NEW SOUTH (permanently)

Miss Yoriko Nakajima
15. 1-Chome, Kotoen
Nishinomiya, Japan

To be routed in order numbered

Date _____

PLEASE CHECK, DATE, & FORWARD

LWD
PA
RHA
VEP
SB
[redacted]
[redacted]
MM
ML
MG
JS
[redacted]
MET
NM ok by me
BC
JT
MA
E.P.
FILE

Ret to: MMJ.

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 3-5764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 12, 1963

To: STAFF From: MMJ

Subject:

If any of you read the Feb. 21 issue of JET or the March 1 SNCC Newsletter describing the sad plight of the Negro families in Greenwood and Greenville, Mississippi who have attempted to register and vote, you may have been as touched by these accounts as I have been.

Sam Block of Greenwood and Charles Cobb of Greenville are asking for everything from cots to sleep on, to food and clothing to distribute to needy families. I'm not suggesting that we ship cots to Mississippi, but it has occurred to me that maybe (for any staff person who is interested), we could bring old clothing and canned goods to the office for shipping to Mississippi. Cobb says in the Newsletter: "...Giving out food and clothing has given the voter registration drive a big push." We, in our small way, could make the push bigger.

If you are interested, and want to contribute, bring what you have as soon as you can.

P. S. -- I'll be glad to be responsible for shipping costs.

3/12/63

MA MMJ

Montez,

Please put the following person on our Research List:

Professor Ray Marshall
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

March 12, 1962

STAFF MMJ

If any of you read the Feb. 21 issue of JET or the March 1 SNCC Newsletter describing the sad plight of the Negro families in Greenwood and Greenville, Mississippi who have attempted to register and vote, you may have been as touched by these accounts as I have been.

Sam Block of Greenwood and Charles Cobb of Greenville are asking for everything from cots to sleep on, to food and clothing to distribute to needy families. I'm not suggesting that we ship cots to Mississippi, but it has occurred to me that maybe (for any staff person who is interested), that we could bring old clothing and canned goods to the office for shipping to Mississippi. Cobb says in the Newsletter: "...Giving out food and clothing has given the voter registration drive a big push." We, in our small way, could make the push bigger.

If you are interested, and want to contribute, bring what you have as soon as you can.

P. S. -- I'll be glad to be responsible for shipping costs.

March 21, 1963

RHA (cc: PA, ML, WB) LWD

Attached is a letter of February 13 to me from Mr. Harrison regarding new requirements of the government for reporting expense accounts.

This is a very important matter, and everyone on the staff should be carefully and accurately informed of the requirements.

On the basis of Mr. Harrison's letter, and on the bassis of the manual "How to Handle Expense Accounts in 1962," will you please prepare a memo of instructions to the staff. This need not be prepared in full detail, but should be sufficiently detailed so that all of us will clearly understand what we must do.

You may wish first to prepare the memo in draft form and discuss it with ML, PA, WB, and me for issuing.

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 3-6764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 21, 1963

To: LWD From: MA

Subject: New South

In your reorganization plans for the office, I would like to make a recommendation for the future handling of New South subscriptions.

I think the WHOLE OPERATION should be handled by one person, that there will be fewer mistakes and less confusion if it is done this way. By this, I mean the making of cards, sending of bills, keeping of records of payments, making of stencil lists, discarding of stencils that need to be removed from the stencil file, adding of stencils that need to be added.

In this way, only ONE person would be responsible. I think there would be less margin for error, less duplication, less likelihood of old stencils not being removed when they should be.

This would also include writing people whose mail is returned, to find out new addresses (especially when they are paid up and have some subscription time left).

Besides the first billing, it would include sending a second letter (rather than a notice) as a reminder before discarding the stencil. This could be done by sending the first notice a month in advance, rather than the month of expiration.

April 2, 1963

BC MMJ

Bernice,

Please send TODAY ten (10) copies of our latest (March 31, 1963) news release to Mrs. Donald Ross Green, 1419 Corni Road, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

(attached is a label)

thanx, mmj

April 2, 1963

BC MMJ

Bernice,

Please send the following items to Mrs. Mina P. Shaughnessy in New York (Label attached)

1 copy each: Employment Studies for Atlanta, Houston, and Chattanooga

Plans for Progress Report

New South which carried the study on Miami, Florida

thanxm

May 14, 1963

BC MMJ

Bernice,

Please get the ~~following~~ following materials mailed TODAY to Mr. Tom Ottendad (label attached)

1 each:
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS
EXECUTIVE SUPPORT.....
Zinn's two ALBANY reports
Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey
South Carolina Farmers report

include in packet 1 ~~subscribe~~ subscription blank for NEW SOUTH.

thanx, mmj

May 14, 1963

BP MMJ

Barbara,

Would you please see that the following person is added to our PRESS LIST:

Mr. Tom Ottendad
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

I have, today, listed a few of our materials in a memo to BC to be sent to Mr. Ottendad.

thanx, mmj

May 20, 1963

THE STAFF

LWD

We do not yet have the details, but we've just learned that the Supreme Court has ruled in the sit-in cases. The decision says something to the effect that police cannot arrest sit-iners.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 5/22/63

To: NM From: BP

#18

Subject: New Mailing List Category - Business, Industry, Manufacturing & State Business Boosters

On the attached letters to the 11 states' industrial development commissions or whatever they call themselves, add the director of the person in authority who wrote the letter to SRC's mailing list. If no appropriate name is used, just add the name of the agency. For these persons or agencies, I suggest you start a new category of the mailing lists. To this we can add those companies listed in the state directories of industry whom we want to reach.

And - TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN - if in your personal contacts or reading you learn of a name in management in industry it would be good to have for the new category.

The first thing we will be sending this list is the HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW article on "Business - Next Target for Industry?"

To be routed in order numbered

Date _____

PLEASE CHECK, DATE, & FORWARD

~~LWD~~
~~PA~~
RHA ✓
~~VEP~~
~~OD~~
BP ✓
~~PR~~
MM ✓
ML ✓
~~MS~~
JS
~~JB~~ R. H. ✓
~~MET~~
NM ✓
~~DC~~
~~JT~~
~~MA~~
MMJ
FILE

NOTE: PLEASE NOTE YOUR DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR, CHECK AND RETURN TO MMJ

delegated by

May 28, 1963

Staff MMJ

Following is the schedule for those staff people who have volunteered to clean the coffee pot. Vacations will likely conflict during the period covered. However, if and/or when this happens it is hoped that staff volunteers can arrange to exchange dates with each other. It will be left to the individual involved to make his own adjustments.

RUTH H. ALEXANDER	-	June 3 -7 ✓
RUTH HOWARD	-	June 10-14 ✓
Monte Albright ~~[illegible]~~	-	~~June 17-21~~ ✓ please remind me
MILDRED JOHNSON	-	June 24-28
MAGGIE LONG	-	JULY 1-5
MARGE MANDERSON	-	July 8-12 ✓
NOBBIE MORGAN	-	July 15-19 — ok
BARBARA PATTERSON	-	July 22-26 ✓
RUTH H. ALEXANDER	-	July 29 - August 2

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 27, 1963

To: _____ From: MMJ

Subject: _____

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Continuation of good, delightful, enjoyable, brewed coffee requires a little work on the part of us, as a staff. Wonder if we can get together to see what can be worked out toward empting, at night before we go home, the coffee grounds. If each coffee drinker is willing to empty the grounds and wash the pot out with clean water for a week each there will be no problem and we can continue drinking good, delightful, enjoyable, brewed coffee. Don't everybody volunteer for the first week at the same time.

BP - yes (8) July 22-26
July 15-19
~~PC - yes~~ by MM
M.M. - yes (7)
MMJ - yes (4) June 27-28
MM - yes (6) July 8-12
RHA yes (1) June 3-7
~~E.O.C.P. - yes~~
MG yes (3) June 17-21
MJ - yes (5) July 1-5
RA yes. (2) June 10-14

5/30/63

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

Please see that the following is added to our PRESS LIST:

RADIO STATION WQXE
3165 Mathieson Drive N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

thanx, mmj

June 25, 1963

Mr. Berl I. Berhhard
Staff Director
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Fine

Dear Berl:

They are giving them bulk rates yet.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

June 25, 1963

NM, MG, BCC, MM MMJ
AND WHOMEVER ELSE IS CONCERNED
CHANGES OF ADDRESSES - SRC BOARD MEMBERS

The following changes have recently been received:

PREVIOUS ADDRESS	NEW ADDRESS
Rev. Caxton Doggett The Methodist Church Box 825 Winter Park, Florida	Rev. Caxton Doggett 504 South Lake Street Lakeland, Florida
Rabbi Charles Mantinband Temple Emanuel Box 423 ~~Longview~~ Longview, Texas	Rabbi Chas. Mantinband Temple Emanuel Box 1502 Longview, Texas

June 25, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

Please put Helen Bullard on our research lists. Her address is:

c/o Henry J. Toombs ~~Assharsh~~
Architectural Firm
70 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

File with SL memos

July 2, 1963

BC MMJ

Bernice,

Please send the following: To Miss Brooke Harris, New World Fd. (Label attached)

7 copies each: September 1962 New South (with Bob Coles's piece " Separate But Equal Lives"; and "Southern Children Under Desegregation," also by Coles.

Also send to Mr. Dabbs the following:

10 copies of November 1961 NEW SOUTH

50 copies of his speech at Little Rock, Ark, "The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners"

thanx, mmj

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

V J ✓ see 3
P A
S B
M J - file

File with folder V.J.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 12, 1963

To: LWD ✓ From: Vernon

Subject: Trip to, Race Relations Institute (Nashville) and NAACP Convention (Chicago) July 3 thru 5

Race Relations Institute:

I departed for Nashville around noon-time and was met at the Nashville airport by Kay Jones. We went directly to the Tennessee Council office where I met Council office personnel and was given a quick tour of the office.

After learning that Will Campbell was in the same building, I looked for him but failed to find him because of his absence from the city, (by design it would seem because of the presence of some National Council people at the Race Relations Institute).

I left with the Tennessee Council, several hundred copies of my analysis of the President's Bill. We journeyed then to the Race Relations Institute where afternoon workshops were in session. Unable to find Herman Long and Carl Holman, who was one of the morning speakers, in addition to Hobart Taylor, we sought out Ruth Arnold. Ruth, Kay, and myself spent a couple of hours discussing various council problems.

Kay is interested in my helping her in the East-Tennessee area sometime around the first of August. She wanted me to spend a week in the area working with her. I assured her of my cooperation but not for that long a time. I inquired of Kay if she had ever considered a male associate director to act in the same capacity as do Ozell Sutton and Oliver Holmes. She has thought about it but money poses a big problem.

She did not appear too enthusiastic about membership campaigns. Rather, she was more concerned with what to do about Councils which acted vigorously during racial crises, but are now virtually inactive. She solicited program suggestions for the re-activation of such councils

Ruth Arnold displayed real love for SNCC, contrasted by a kind of contempt for Wiley Branton. I somewhat subtly suggested that she was too vocal about both more especially the latter. Not only because I think she was wrong, but because I feel such talk is not healthy, even in the family.

I was impressed with Ruth's enthusiasm to do more than she apparently is doing with some emphasis on specialization, i. e., Manpower Training Programs.

Later I spent some time with Herman Long. Herman expressed real satisfaction with the success of the Institute. The enthusiasm was unusually high, probably as a result of events since Birmingham. We talked about many other things, too numerous to mention. He was, however, very pleased with the fact that the Council was represented by a staffer. He expressed equal pleasure with my having joined SRC staff.

Marion Wright gave one of the better speeches of the Institute. This fact was relayed not only by Herman, who was very high in his praise, but by numerous other persons in attendance. I am sorry I missed him because Dr. Kitagawa, who spoke on "Race in World Dimension," Wednesday evening, was rather boring to me. Also on Wednesday evening I had about a 10-minute chat with Steven Wright. I conveyed to him your best wishes and regards. He responded likewise.

After the evening meeting at the Institute I had the opportunity for additional conversation with Ruth and Kay, which proved very fruitful.

NAACP CONVENTION:

My train arrived in Chicago too late to witness either the parade or the outdoor meeting where Dailey and Jackson were booed and heckled. I did, however, get first-hand information as to what happened. It did appear that the demonstrations against Dailey were deliberately planned. This was evidenced by the fact that as Dailey and Wilkins led off the parade they were closely followed by a sign reading, " "Dailey, where are you leading us?" (They were heading incidentally to the East, which goes directly to Lake Michigan.) The Dailey hecklers consisted of a small and loud group that seemed to have taken most of the crowd by surprise. The Jackson demonstrators, though led initially by a small group, was joined in by the entire crowd. This is probably attributed to Jackson's standing reputation as a Dr. Tom, especially in view of his appeal for a 60-day moratorium on demonstrations.

This convention was undoubtedly the most enthusiastic and highly spirited convention I have ever seen anywhere. Observers say that it was one of the best NAACP Conventions in many years. The reason for this is apparently obvious. The youth had a somewhat jolting affect on the convention. They did such things as;

1. Petition the Board of Directors for more emphasis on the youth programs, substantiated by more money -- additional youth as full-time and part-time workers, etc.

2. Demonstrate against the Hotel Morrison because situated in the bar near the lobby were two black-faced figurines. The youth demanded the removal of same and blocked entrances to the coffee shop, bars, and other hotel facilities, until such a time that the management complied with their demands. Their demands were met.

2. They called for the formation of "Commando" groups -- similar to that in operation in Durham, N. C., to carry on direct action activities throughout the country.

4. They were most unappreciative of Meredith's statement-- calling them "burr-heads" - charging their leadership ranks with lack of discipline and leadership. They revealed their indignation rather forcefully.

Thanks to Barbara Patterson's excellent statistical summary of school desegregation in the South -- supplemented by my corny glue-coating, I went over kind of big in the workshop on "Stepping Up School Desegregation." But for Barbara's research I very probably would have flunked.

I had an opportunity to talk to many people that you know. Guys from UAW -- John T. Logue, Assistant to the Deputy Vice-President, Eastern Airlines, (he is coming to Atlanta to talk to me about hiring Negroes to be counter girls for Eastern). Connie Motely, Roy Wilkins, June Shagloff, John Morsell, W. C. Patton, Ed Odom, and a host of others, all of them sent their best wishes.

I think we ought to consider putting out several of our publications at conventions such as these, for those persons in attendance. There seem to have been such a tremendous need for the kind of information that SRC dispenses -- oftentimes, this information was not available nor was there anyone present who could come up with the answers. There was also a lack of knowledge as to where you get the answers to some of these questions.

see what we do

As an aside -- you might be interested to know that a friend took Shirley and me to Chicago's famous Playboy Club, where for a few minutes, I abandoned what little reserve I have, and my wife, to do the Twist with several of the "bunnies" featured at the Playboy Club.

Needless to say, this event made the Chicago Convention more worthwhile.

WES

July 23, 1963

BCC MMJ

Bernice,

Please send today to Mr. Dabbs the following: (labeh attached)

10 copies of Nov. New South (1962)

July 23, 1963

BCC MMJ

Bernice,

Please send to Margaret Price six (6) copies each of the following: (Label attached)

EA
Atlanta))
Chattanooga)) employment studies
Houston))

thanx, mmj

thanx, mmj

July 31, 1963

SB MMJ

Staige:

Les would like for you, as soon as possible, to give him a run-down of the press coverage on the Morland pamphlet. Specifically, he'd like a list of the newspapers which carried by-line, AP and UPI stories.

thanx, mmj

August 12, 1963

BCC MMJ

Bernice,

Please send 10 copies of the Bob Coles pamphlet to:

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
New World Foundation (Label attached)

also:

50 copies of the same to: Dr. Edward Ladd
Emory University
(Label attached)

thanx, mmj

September 3, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie:

Please add the following person to our "&F& "FCR" mailing list:

Miss Sarah R. Benson
Secretary
Anna H. and Elizabeth M. Chace Fund
1515 Cherry Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

thanx, mmj

Sept. 3, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

Please change Mr. Dillon's mailing address to the following:

Mr. Wilton Dillon*
African Affairs Section
National Academy of Sciences
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

*~~Research~~ Formerly with Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York

September 9, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

MEMOS! MEMOS! MEMOS!

I sent you a memo Sept 3, asking you to put Miss Sarah R. Benson (of the Anna H. and Elizabeth M. Chace Fund) on our "FCR" mailing list. A letter dated the same date came to us informing us that Miss Benson is no longer the Secretary of the Fund. Would you, therefore, remove her name and just send our materials to the Fund named above.

thanx, mmj

Sept. 12, 1963

RHA VJ

Please draft a check in the amount of $5,000 to the order of B. B. Blaylock and A. Kinnon for the burned churches in Southwest, Georgia. Said amount is the grant made through SRC by the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, October 25, 1962.

Please draft another check in the amount of $317.35 to the parties indicated above. This grant was made by The Community Church of Syosset, New York for the same purpose.

Sept. 12, 1963

NM MMJ

Please put the following persons on our Research mailing list:

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
E.E.O. Office
Building 305 "B"
Atlanta Army Depot
Forest Park, Georgia

Mr. E. Vincent Suitt
A.F.S.C. (CMD)
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. John M. Heneghan
Inspector of Naval Material
50 - 7th Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia (30329)

*These are Race Relations Specialists with the ARMY, AIRFORCE AND NAVY, respectively.

Sept. 12, 1963

NM & JS MMJ

Miss Florence C. Harris of the Nat'l. Board YWCA retired September 1. Her successor is:

Miss Ruth Lois Hill

Please make this change on your mailing lists.

Interoff. Memos

September 18, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

Just the other day I gave you ~~an~~ addresses for the three Race Relations Specialists for the Army, Air Force and Navy. Today we received a change in the address for the Army (Hugh Brimm) as follows:

Headquarters U. S. Army Materiel Command
Equal Employment Opportunity Office
Atlanta Army Depot, Building 305-B
Forest Park, Georgia

Please make this change on your lists.

MMJ

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE
BIRMINGHAM PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
2120 SEVENTH AVENUE, NORTH
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
AMXBI-IRS

16 September 1963

noted + Changed on Research Lists 9/18/63

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

This will advise you of the change in address for this activity. Your records should read as follows:

Headquarters, United States Army Materiel Command
Equal Employment Opportunity Office
Atlanta Army Depot, Building 305-B
Forest Park, Georgia 30050

Telephone: Area Code 404 366-5460
Extensions 8821 and 8822

If any questions arise related to the work of this office, please feel free to communicate with us immediately.

Sincerely,

Hugh A. Brimm

HUGH A. BRIMM
Chief, Equal Employment
Opportunity Office

File Staff Dev interoffice memos

September 20, 1963

RB

MMJ

Roland,

Please package up the following and send to Mr. John Gunther: (label attached)

L-Reports - 11, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43, 44

Our three (3) Synopses

Both Albany reports

Lunch Counter Desegregation: Corpus Christi, Galveston, San Antonio
Crisis in ~~Nodal~~ Norfolk
3 Employment Studies: Atlanta, Houston, Chattanooga
The Leroy Collins pamphlet
Morland pamphlet
Lunch Counter Desegregation: Winston-Salem
McMillan pamphlet
Westfelt pamphlet
Second Look at Atlanta
The Unequal Badge ~~(I don't think we have any more of these)~~
Henderson pamphlet
ICMA report
Federal Executive....
Executive Support for....
NEW South for April 1963

Thanx, mmj

Staff
Interoffice Memos

Sept. 20, 1963

RB MMJ

Roland,

Please send the following to Harold Fleming: (label attached)

Annual Report of the Director, 1961
June, 1963 NEW SOUTH
Morland and Coles pamphlets
100 Years Later pamphlet
ICMA Report

~~Send also to Ben Moss the following~~

~~Board List~~

Interof. Memos

Sept. 20, 1963

RB MMJ

Roland,

Please package up 4 copies of the Henderson pamphlet and send them to Mrs. Ralph Purcell (label attached).

Interoff Memo

Sept. 20, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

Please put the following person on our research mailing list - Category #7.

Mr. John J. Gunther
Executive Director
U. S. Conference of Mayors
1707 "H" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

To: SRC, VEP, et al

From: VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.

Subject: SHOWING OF FILM, "We'll Never Turn Back."

The SNCC film, "We'll Never Turn Back," will be shown Friday afternoon, at 3:30, in the SRC Conference Room.

All staff and other persons interested in seeing this film are invited.

This will be the one and only showing.

VEJ

NM ✓ JB ✓ RB ✓
EP ✓ JB
JH ✓ Liza ✓
RH ✓
M.E.T. ✓
jp ✓
LR ✓
MW ✓
MG ✓
RHA ✓
RB. X
BCC ✓

file
Staff - Inter-Office Memos.

September 26, 1963

BC MMJ

Bernice,

Please package up ~~400~~ 500 copies of L-44
and 100 copies of the Henderson pamphlet
and send to Heslip Lee (Virginia Council)

(label attached)

(I want to include a bill with this package -- do not mail it until I have had a chance to check with LWD on how to charge)

October 14, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie, dear:

In the attached batch of clips are some editorial comments on the Henderson pamphlet. LWD requests that they be copied, as well as any subsequent editorials on the pamphlet, and sent to Viv Henderson.

thanx,

SEA FOAM BOND

October 30, 1963

NM & JS MMJ

Nobbie:

Please see that the lady listed below is put on our mailing list (Category ~~$9¢~~ #9-1 -- Interagency).

Janet:

Please see that the lady listed below is put on COMPLIMENTARY NEW SOUTH --FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.

Miss Shirley B. Smith
Director
National Women's Committee for Civil Rights
1329 E. 13th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

thanks to you both - mmj

SEA FOAM BOND

Memo from **RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER**

Miss Shirley B. Smith
Director
Nat'l. Women's Ctte
for C. Rights
1329 E. 13th Ave.
W. D.C.

L & S.

(rep. compl)

(c Intrag. L

file - Staff - Sales office Memos

November 6, 1963

BCC MMJ

Bernice,

Would you or Roland please package up 100 copies of our SEPTEMBER NEW SOUTH and mail to Mr. George T. Guernsey. (label attached)

January 9, 1964

MRS. NEELD MMJ

MATERIALS FORWARDED AS PER REQUESTED BY MRS. NEELD TO HAVE ON DISPLAY WHEN MR. DABBS DELIVERS ADDRESS ON JANUARY 24. 10 Copies each.

Annealing in the South
Henderson's pamphlet
Morland's pamphlet
Coles' pamphlet
Direct Action
New South, (President's address issues)
L-Reports 44 & 46 Also No. 1
Plans for Progress
Albany

For Interoffice Memo
File

February 5, 1964

BC & FG MMJ

Please mail the following to Mr. Mansir Tydings:

(100 copies of October-November NEW SOUTH:
"Direct Action")

Mr. Mansir Tydings
101 City Hall
Louisville, Kentucky

thanx, mmj

This should go out today or as soon thereafter as possible.

(Please enclose the attached bill)

Date February 1964

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

- -

TO:

Mr. Mansir Tydings
101 City Hall
Louisville, Kentucky

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Date Shipped 2/6/64

Quan.	Title	Price
100	NEW SOUTH, Oct.-Nov.	.20 ea.
	Total:	$20.00

Total amount due-------- ~~$20.00~~

Free Staff-Interoffice Memos

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM March 16, 1964

To: SRC STAFF
VEP STAFF (Please initial and return to MMJ)

From: LWDunbar

This is just to remind you that Good Friday is not an office holiday. According to your vote last year, Good Friday has been discontinued as a holiday, and Memorial Day (May 30) replaces it.

Inasmuch as Memorial Day this year falls on Saturday, we shall take Friday, May 29 as a holiday.

BCC ✓ NM ✓ BP ✓ VES ✓ BB ✓
F.G ✓ SOB ✓ MZ ✓
MG ✓ jt WAB
MM ✓ JC
PW ✓ ✓
RH ✓ RHA
MA ✓ BW ✓
RHB
SDV ✓

file "Sec Staff - "Interoffice Memos"

MEMORANDUM March 25, 1964

~~SAB~~
To: PAnthony

From: LWDunbar

I have a letter from Fay Bennett in which, among other things, she requests being put on your mailing list to receive your Newsletter to State Councils. I see no objection, but leave the request entirely up to you.

PS for LWD - Miss Bennett is already receiving SRC materials through our Category #3-1 (Interagency)

File: Soc Stuff - "Interoffice Memos"

MEMORANDUM March 26, 1968

To: BC

From: MMJ

Bernice,

Please package up 15 copies of L-44 (on Charlotte) and mail to Harold Fleming. (Label attached.)

thanx

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

JOHN G. FEILD
DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

1707 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE 298-7535

ROBERT W. SPIKE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES
OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
RIVERSIDE 9-2200
(EXT. 2434)

File - See Staff "Telephone Memos"

MEMORANDUM

March 26, 1964

To: NM

From: MMJ

Nobbie dear (deer?)

Would you please put the following two persons on our Category #8-1 (~~Research~~ Contact--all purpose) mailing list? I thought you would!

Mr. John G. Feild
Director
Community Relations Service
United States Conference of Mayors
1707 "H" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Robert W. Spike
Executive Director
Commission on ~~Race~~ Religion and Race
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

I didn't include their telephone numbers for I don't think you'd need these anyway being that you're rather selective about who you telephone!

File "Staff. Interoffice Memos."

April 23, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: All SRC Employees

FROM: Sandra L. Walker

SUBJECT: DAILY FILES

Please comply with the following requests in order to keep our daily files up-to date:

1. Read the daily files as quickly as possible, and pass to the next person.

2. Do not put the wrong correspondence in the files as they are passed to you.

3. All correspondence should be dated for that week and brought to Mildred Johnson's daily file basket. If possible please keep this correspondence in order.

4. If you have any files dated from February to March of this year, please do not hesitate to bring them to my desk immediately!

Thank you

File
S.R.C. Staff ~~Memos~~
Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM April 28, 1964

TO: NM, JS, BC

FROM: MMJ

Please see that Mrs. Moise Cahn of New Orleans, a former Board Member, is removed from our mailing lists. You will recall that she passed away during this month.

ALSO:

You might make the following change of address for Father Sigur (SRC Board Member):

Old Address:

U.S.L. Station, Box 523
LaFayette, La.

New Address:

P. O. Box 2512
LaFayette, La.

Bernice,

If you should have some spare time (which I'm sure is rare) you might make ~~this~~ these changes in pen on those Board Lists which you have back there. I'll do the same for those which I have.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

May 7, 1964

MEMO TO: SRC & VEP STAFF
FROM : VEJ
RE : Executive Committee Meeting, Monday, May 11.

Inasmuch as the Executive Committee will be meeting in our new quarters for the first time on Monday, I think we have a special responsibility to see to it that everything is in SHIP-SHAPE.

Therefore, I am requesting each and every staff member to tidy up his or her desk, and the surrounding area before closing time on tomorrow, Friday, May 8. Thank you.

Rush!! Rush!!

NOTICE: PLEASE INITIAL AND PASS ON:

NM ✓
MM ✓
SLA
BCC ✓
RH ✓
jr ✓
sha ✓

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM May 7, 1964

To: The Staff (SRC & VEP)

From: LWD

I would like to recommend to all of you a reading of Charles Silberman's Crisis in Black and White.

SLH
MF
MP
MM
NM
PW
RHV
JAV
A.P.B
M AL
jpt
BP
SR
DS
RTB
WB
SS
BIW
DC

File: Staff - Interoffice Memoranda

MEMORANDUM June 4, 1964

To: MA; cc: RHA

From: Leslie W. Dunbar

I have drawn from stock two (2) copies of Ten Years of Prelude and sent them out as gifts. One to Mrs. Raymond Wheeler in Charlotte, and one to Mrs. Ralph Quick in Louisville. Both have been sent in acknowledgement of hospitality to us. My travel expenses on trips to Charlotte and Louisville were reduced by two nights lodging and several meals by this hospitality.

- : -

THEOPHILUS E. McKINNEY, JR.
Professor of Political Science

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE 13, LOUISIANA

MEMORANDUM June 15, 1964

To: NM

From: MMJ

Nobbie,

Please put the following person on our Category
&& #7 -Contact, Research mailing list.

I'm sending him today the following: Charlotte,
Louisville, Jacksonville reports,
current NEW SOUTH with sub. blank.

&& Professor Theophilus E. McKinney, Jr.
Professor of Political Science
Southern University
Baton Rouge 13, Louisiana

MEMORANDUM June 19, 1964

To: BC

From: MMJ

Bernice,

Please see that 30 copies each of CHARLOTTE AND LOUISVILLE are put in the Post Office this morning to Don Slaiman - Washington, D. C. (Label attached.)

thanks
MMJ

SLAIMAN COLLECTION

File Staff - Inter Office Memos.

MEMORANDUM July 8, 1964

To: NM & JS

From: MMJ

I know both of you are tired of changing ypur records on the Stern Family Fund, but we've just been sent a notice that the name of the Fund has been changed from "Edgar Stern Family Fund" to just ~~as~~ plain "Stern Family Fund". Please make this change on your records.

I've already given you their new address at 55 West 44th Street.

mmj

File - Staff - Interoffice Memos.

MEMORANDUM July 23, 1964

TO: NM

FROM: MMJ

We have just obtained from Gene Patterson's office the new list of U. S. Commission on Civil Rights **MEMBERS**. Please see that they are put on our mailing list Category #17*.

President John A. Hannah
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Professor Robert S. Rankin
1227 Vickers Avenue
Durham, North Carolina

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburg, C.S.C.
Notre Dame University
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dean Irwin A. Griswold
Harvard Law School
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Mrs. Frankie Muse Freeman
1209 N. Grand Blvd Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. Eugene Patterson, Editor
Atlanta Constitution
Journal-Constitution Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

*Nobbie, Les suggested changing the name of Cat. #17 perhaps to something like: "MEMBERS - U.S. & State Commissions on C. P

File Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM August 5, 1964

TO: NM, && BCC, et.al.

FROM: MMJ

You will remember that Mrs. E. M. Sparling, Route 5, Box 425, Hot Springs, Ark, was dropped from the Board in January -- as I recall, we pulled stencils for those persons dropped -- would you re-instate her to continue to receive our publications?

I have no notion as to what category she would fit into, maybe this should be left to your discretion.

thanx, mmj

-3-

✓ J ✓

P A (I would keep her on mailing list)

M ✓

M J - did she ask to stay on mailing list? (no)

L D

Route 5 Box 425
Hot Springs
Arkansas.

Dear Dr. Dunbar,
Thank you so much for your fine letter announcing the termination of my term as member of the Southern Regional Council. The Council has provided one of the finest experiences of my life in being able to attend meetings and hear discussions. It is time for others have this opportunity - rotation is a fine practice for those who cannot work closely with the Council. Our opportunities of course may come through our local communities and state.

Your article in the last issue of the New South was most interesting. This magazine always

contain such pertinent articles which are good to pass on to the "less convinced".

May the path of the civil rights law not be filled with too many stumbling blocks. Thank God for this new day.

Sincerely

Mary Sparling.

(Mrs. E. M. Sparling)

Dropped from Board in Jan. 1964

File: Inter-Office Memos

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MEMORANDUM

August 7, 1964

To: VJ, PA, PW, ML, RHA, LK, ES, BP, WB
MET

From: MMJ

As you all know, LWD will be away from the office on vacation for three (3) weeks, beginning Monday, August 10. He has expressed a desire not to talk with anyone unless it is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. Therefore, he has asked that the following procedure be adhered to during his absence:

LWD will call into the office about twice a week. He will call person-to-person to MJ who will talk with him only when a matter is so urgent that it cannot wait until his return, or only if the matter cannot be handled by another staff person. He has asked me to ask you to inform me in advance (each day) that you would like to talk with him, but only should you request to talk with him unless the matter about which you will talk is equally as urgent. If when he calls and MJ has been so informed, and if in her judgment the matter needs to be brought to LWD's attention, she will accept the call; otherwise the operator will be told that MJ is away from the office and the call will be ~~xxxx~~ canceled.

LWD is at home today, but will be leaving town tomorrow. Anyone who needs to be in touch with him before he gets out of town should call him at home today.

File
Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM September 1, 1964

To: BCC

From: MMJ

Bernice,

Please package up three copies of each and send to Mr. David Ramage (label attached).

3 copies - Henderson report

3 copies - Population Map (please be sure that the erratassheets are attached)

File: Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM October 1, 1964

To: NM, JS, BCC

From: MMJ

Please note:

Effective today Mr. Benjamin Muse again becomes a SRC BOARD MEMBER. Please see that a new stencil is made for him in this category.

SINCERELY YOURS - YOU SWEET
DARLINGS -- ALL OF YOU

mmj

Oh yeah!

You may also change the address of DR. JOHN GRIFFIN (SRC Board Member) to:

Community Relations Service*
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

*This is a temporary address for approximately 6 months, after which Dr. Griffin will return to set up residency in Atlanta -- this will be passed on to you in due time.

File Memo
Office

MEMORANDUM October 7, 1964

To: NM, JS et. al.,

From: MMJ

Change of address for Board Member John P. Nelson, Jr.:

OLD ADDRESS	NEW ADDRESS
702 Gravier Building 535 Gravier Street New Orleans, La.	328 Chartres STreet Suite 101 New Orleans, La. (70130)

Board Member H. Franklin Williams's new ~~title~~ title at the University of Miami, Coral Gables is:

"Dean of University College"

Please make these changes on your lists.

thanx, mmj

Williams

My title at the University of Miami is now

Dean of University College

MJ — please correct

10/7/64

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE ~~100~~ 101
328 CHARTRES ST
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
~~XXXXXXX~~
523-5893

Rec'd 10/5/64

MJ - please see this done 10/7/64

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
No. 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta
Georgia, 30303

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that my address has been changed from 702 Gravier Building, 535 Gravier Street, to:

328 Chartres Street
Suite 101
New Orleans
70130

Will you kindly note this in your records.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain

Very truly yours,

John P. Nelson, Jr.

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPNJr/PP

MEMORANDUM

October 12, 1964

To: SRC and VEP staffs

From: MMJohnson

The dates of the Annual Meeting are November 20-21 at the Biltmore Hotel (Friday and Saturday).

There are two (2) luncheons and the Annual Dinner which all of you can attend, if you wish. (As last year, staff will have to be staggered on Friday*.) Please indicate below which of the luncheons and/or Annual Dinner you will be attending. As for the Annual Dinner, please also indicate whether spouse or one other person will accompany you.

Friday Luncheon	Annual Dinner (Friday Night, 7:00pm Biltmore Hotel)	Saturday Luncheon

*Except for those persons who will already be at the Hotel working, it is suggested, but not mandatory, that most of you plan to attend the Saturday luncheon so as to avoid disruption of the office. As you know, Mr. John Wheeler will deliver his presidential address on Saturday, and many of you might prefer this luncheon in order to hear him.

Fwd: Staff Memo

MEMORANDUM October 14, 1964

To: NM, JS, BCC

From: MMJ

Please remove the name of Mr. Solomon Sklar (President, of the New-Land Foundation, New York) from our mailing list. Mr. Sklar is now deceased. Please make new stencil to read:

The New-Land Foundation
579 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

thanx, mmj

November 6, 1964

MEMO TO: NM, JS, AND BC

FROM : SLW

RE : R. D. Crockett

"

Will you please take Mr. Crockett off the Board list and put him on the ALL PURPOSE mailing list.

Mr. Crockett's new address is:

R. D. Crockett
800 Fourth Street, S. W.
Capitol Park, N710
Washington, D. C. 20024

Thank you.

November 17, 1964

MEMO TO: PA, VJ, AU, PW, ML, LE, and MET

FROM : LWM

For the remaining weeks of 1964 there is to be no further travel without my special authorization. Fortthose trips you have already discussed with me, please see me again.

You are also asked extremely sparing for the rest of 1964 in the use of long distance telephone calls.

Thank you.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

file

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JA 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 1/4/65

To: LWD From: LJE

Subject: Staff reaction to Cohen's letter

I checked with PA, PW, and BP on a possible updating of The Price We Pay. Our opinions:

1. There is little need for an updating of TPWP anytime soon. The original is barely six months old, if that. The message it carries is still topical; updating it would only compile more of the same.

2. Possibly there will never be a need to update TPWP as such; i.e., in its present format. A reissue would not have the same impact or usefulness that the original had, and still has. PA and BP, particularly, make the point that any future publication on the general subject of the economic costs of discrimination should be more specific--if you will, "more sophisticated"--than a compilation of news clips. Suggestions of possible topics: the cost of diverting local funds (and the loss of federal funds) into preserving segregation rather than in promoting quality education; the cost of discrimination to some particular area, e.g., Mississippi; perhaps even the economic costs of poverty--but, in any case, backing up the publication with data and evidence more solid than the more or less "hearsay quality" of news clips.

3. There appears to be no need to maintain a special file of materials concerned exclusively with the costs of discrimination. We already clip and file such material, and under headings which would enable us, with reasonable effort, to prepare a special file if and when the need arises.

file

Intoffice to VCT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Jackson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

January 20, 1965

TO : LWD

FROM: VEJ

RE : Daily Log

MONDAY - January 11, 1965

8:15 - Arrived at office

8:15-9:15 - Read Constitution - marked 4 editions of Washington Post.

9:15 - PA called in sick

thru - Returned Charles Wittenstein's AJC call of Friday, Jan. 8

Charlie wanted permission to thermofax portions of my Jan 1 speech to mail to several friends of his. Permission granted except for Cecil Alexander to whom I will send a personal copy.

* annual Emancipation Day address

Charles also wanted the World editorial.

He mentioned that he was a sponsor for the MLK, Jr. dinner.

Charles was delighted to report that Granger Hansell is also a sponsor. According to Charles, Hansell is power structure per se, and his firm represents the First National Bank.

Dictation

1) Gerald Walton, Dept. of English - Univ. of Miss. re information on campus enployment office services.

2) Sam Simmons } ----- Personal notes
3) Willard Douglas }
U.S. Comm on Civil Rights, both are

MEMO TO: LWD -- 2.
January 20, 1965

3) Cecil Alexander -- Speech & editorial

4) Charles Wittenstein -editorial

5) Norman T. Rae -- OEO - VISTA

Cleaned "IN" basket -- read VEP reading file

Ten-minute conference with LWD

Call from Fred Martin -- SCLC -- wants 10,000 reprints of St. Augustine -- I will check on costs.

Call from - Jean Levine for immediate appointment

Re: Employment for AFSC volunteer, Susan Baty -- staying at Quaker House.

Joe Tucker -- to report on NAACP interview and to discuss NAACP v. Atlanta poverty job.

Call from Leon Abramson, Chief Counsel, Labor and Education Committee for appointment Wednesday, 2:00 pm

Conference with LWD

Re:
1) Executive Committee Meeting
2) Blue Cross - Blue Shield
3) LeRoy Collins clips
4) D. C. trip for VEJ
5) Misc.

Call from - Barbara Whitaker re my efforts to get her employed with Savannah Poverty Program.

Call from - Oliver Holmes re trip to Statesboro to speak to CHR - wanted info on voter registration.

12:15 LUNCH with LWD - WAB

1:45 Call from - Judge A. T. Walden inviting me to come to his office to see him to talk Atlanta politics.

Call to -- Carl Holman (collect)

Office visit -- from Foster Spain - selling Multilith machines

Signed checks for Southern Voter Project

Office visit -- Salesman, C. Hills - The Tidwell Co.
Office supplies.

Read -- reading file -- SRC & VEP

3:30 Left office for Judge Walden's office.

TUESDAY - January 12, 1965

8:10 Arrived at office

a) Talked with Elmer Wilkins, SRC postman about job he wants in PO. I've been working with him for several months to assist him in getting transferred to a new department.

b) Finished reading file.

c) Marked Washington Post

8:55 a.m. d) Left office for NCCJ meeting

Served as discussion leader for NCCJ - Institute on Police Community Relations

a) Was invited by Don McEvoy to sit at head table (They needed color) . Had an interesting conversation with Police Chief Jenkins and also with George Goodwin. Both concerned about reapportionment and the large number of Fulton County representatives.

3:45 Returned to office.

Office visit -- from Jac Wasserman re rental of VEP space

Office visit -- from Maggie Long re New South promotion meeting

Office visit -- LWD - talked about conference -- bringing me up to date on day's events.

Rev. C. S. Hamilton -- Augusta, Ga. -- In town for meeting of Ga. Advisory committee of Civil Rights Commission talked about Agusta and job possibilities

Remained at office late to read BP's memo on Ga. Mental Health facilities prepared for the Atlanta Medical Association Auxiliary.

MEMO TO: LWD -- 4.
January 20, 1965

WEDNESDAY -- January 13, 1965

9:05 Arrived at office.

Prepared notices to The Executive Committee for February meeting.

Marked Washington Post

Asked Mattie to call Higgins McArthur re price listing

Office visit -- Susan Baty Antioch College - participating in work program.

a) Working with NASH Project

b) Plans to live with family NASH area

c) Plans to work as waitress at Paschal's

Call from -- Marion Glustrom re Community Council did not get letter and resumé from Wm. Allison who was recommended to them by me for their Program Planning Sepcialist opening.

Took Allison's letter and resumé to Community Council personally.

Conferred with Janet Shortt and Bernice Cook to get them to type stencils for mailing lists. Both were idle and just sitting at their desks. The lists are long enough to keep both busy for a day and half at least.

Call from -- Duane Beck thanking me for getting copy of Allison's resumé and letter to him. Beck plans to interview Allison soon.

Dictation

12:30 Lunch in office

Call from -- Tilman Cothran wanted help in finding Secretary -- Talked with Janet Shortt about job.

Visit from -- A. W. Wingfield, Negro salesman, Tidwell Co.

a) Spent good bit of time making calls in his behalf and giving him names of persons to call on.

Introduced him to RHA

Leon Abramson - Chief Counsel (Lab Mgmt) House Committee on Education and Labor - 2½ hour visit in LWD's office.

Abe Venable called to report on Houston County, Community Relations Service, "They are working on it."

MEMO TO: LWD -- 5.
January 20, 1965

THURSDAY - January 14, 1965

9:10 Arrived at office

Conferred with LWD re Vernon Eagle

Call from -- Ave Venable, CRS, want Air bases where Negro servicemen's children are segregated in bus service -- Selma.

Brief talk with Wiley and LWD

Call to -- Charles Weltner re appointment House Un-American Activities Comm.

Talked with LJE re call from Tilman Cothran information on Secretary whose resumé I sent all over town several months ago

a) called Maynard Jackson, Attorney

b) called Mrs. Burke

These calls made to assist Tilman Cothran

Call from -- John Herbers, New York Times , information on compliance with Title II

Office visit -- from (1) Florence Robin re printing bill.

(2) Lou Mitchell, CRC; (3) Chuck Morgan, ACLU

FRIDAY, January 15, 1965

9:40 Arrived at office

Marked Washington Post

Call from -- Rev. Mercer -- said he wanted to see me when he visited our offices for another meeting.

Office visit -- Rev. W. Mercer, Radcliff Presbyterian Church -- advice on NAACP local election. Should he run for president?

Checked on large supply delivery left downstairs

Signed payroll checks

Office visit -- Q. V. Williamson (local Negro business & civic leader) - visiting office for another meeting - stopped in to relate.

MEMO TO: LWD -6.
January 20, 1965

FRIDAY, January 15, (Continued)

12:30 LUNCH

Call from-David Goggin, 2844 W. Thompson Rd, N. E. , Atlanta wants info on Southern Consumers Coop to help form credit union in Linwood Park Area, especially for Negroes -- Coop, Training Programs

(Dick Reiser, Oglethorpe)
(Chicago& New York)

Office visit -- Pat Watters - reported on Mississippi trip.

Call from -- Lottie Watkins, local leader to relate

Office visit - Ruth Alexander

Dictation

Correspondence received ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ for info and action:, fr. LWD

Letters fr:
1) Nat Welch
2) Mrs. Gremley
3) I. Winston
4) V. Mason (received direct)
5) N. Rae)received direct)
6) G. Walton (received direct)
Acceptance letters fr Board members, etc.

Correspondence mailed out:

Letters to: Senators, Johnson and Ward
Mrs. Mason, C. Alexander, C. Whittenstein, D. E. Lane
Sam Simmons, W. Douglas, N. Rae, D. Atkinson, G. Walton
Mrs. Davis, Powers McLeod, Alpines Club, Senator Wesberry

Sent memo to all fd members
Re Executive Committee meeting

See Interoffice Memos

June 17, 1965

Nobbie,

Please put the following person on our L&R&Research list (category #7:

Mr. David Pearson
Bell & Stanton, Inc.
820 Merchandise Mart
Atlanta, Georgia

File Staff - Interoffice Memos

June 22, 1965

Bernice,

I got a long distance telephone call this morning from Mr. Robert L. Craghead of Crewe, Virginia who requested the following materials be put in the mail to him today. Would you oblige?

20 copies:

"Federal Programs to Promote Employment and Development in Rural Communities"

20 copies:

"Federal Anti-Poverty Program...."

(Label attached)

File - Staff "Interoffice Memos"

MEMORANDUM June 28, 1965

To: Bernice C. Cook

From: MM Johnson

Bernice,

Would you please package up 10 copies of our new publication, "Encounter" and send to Professor James Silver, along with Voting in Mississippi (CCR report), and Hearings Before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Vol. 1, "Voting" - Jackson, Miss.

Also, would you package up 12 copies of "Encounter" to be mailed to C. H. Parrish along with some other things which I'll tell you about tomorrow. C. H. will be leaving Friday of this week enroute to South Africa so these things should be mailed in ample time. Also send him 10 copies of SRC map with errata

Sent to C.H. Parrish

Discrimination in Fed. Courts
What Happened In South
Voting Analysis
Fed. Progs in the South
✓ Titles II + III of the C.R. Bill of 1964
✓ Equal Opport. In Farm Progs - CCR
✓ Civil Rights Act of 1964 - C.R. Under Fed. Progs
(Analy. of Title VI)
✓ Fed. Anti-Poverty Progs
The Closed Society - Silver

File - Staff Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM July 1, 1965

To: BBCook & MAnderson

From: MMJohnson

Please package up 30 copies of ENCOUNTER...

and mail to Mr. Frank Smith, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee. Request of LWDunbar
(label attached)

MPA: for your information and records.

File Staff Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM July 1, 1965

To: MAnderson

From: MMJohnson

Matties

For your record of distribution on ENCOUNTER:

10 copies mailed today to Mr. Vernon A. Eagle, New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

(at the request of LWDunbar)

MEMORANDUM July 1, 1965

To: BBCook

From: MMJohnson

Bernice,

Please package up and mail 10 copies of

Encounter With the Future to:

Vernon A. Eagle
New World Foundation

(label attached)

thanx

original ltr returned to Prof 9/6/65

File - Staff - Sales office Memos

MEMORANDUM July 6, 1965

To: BCC and MPA

From: MMJ

Bernice,

Please package up and mail to ~~Cahs~~ Charles Silberman of Fortune Magazine ten (10) copies of ENCOUNTER... (label attached)

Mattie:

For your information and records

file
Staff - Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM July 13, 1965

To: BCCook and MPAnderson

From: MMJohnson

Bernice,

Please package up and mail 10 copies of ENCOUNTER to the following: (label attached)

Mr. Raymond L. Bramucci
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
New York, New York
(at request of LWD)

Mattie:

For your information and records.

File - Staff
interoffice Memos
1965

MEMORANDUM July 14, 1965

to: NM and possibly JS.

From: MMJ

Somewhere along the line somebody was asked to mail ENCOUNTER to James Y. Holloway for LWD. It was returned for incorrect address. I have discovered in the process that the stencil tray for Category 8 has two stencils for him both of which bear his Laurinburg address. He is now located in Macon, Georgia at the following address:

1293 Carling Street

File
Sutter Office Memos

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAdson 2-8764

MEMORANDUM August 5, 1965

To: FRONT DESK

From: MMJohnson

Les will be away tomorrow (Friday, Aug. 6).

He may or may not get a ~~[illegible]~~ telephone call from a Mr. Leo Greenfield in New York. If he does, please give Mr. Greenfield the following information, and tell him that Leslie would want him to call him where he is.

Les can be reached at QUAIL ROOST CONFERENCE CENTER, Rougemont, North Carolina. Telephone: 477-2025, Area Code, 919.

If he does not reach him at the Center, Leslie will be registered at the JACK TAR HOTEL in Durham.

File Inter-office memos 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

SEPTEMBER 23, 1965

MEMO TO: BCC

FROM : NM

Please wrap for mailing, AIR MAIL SPECIAL

The attached "Programming for Civic Education" reports [15]

to David Hunter, labels attached.

Thanx

2nd order - 15 each

File Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM September 29, 1965

To: NM, JS, MM, et. al.

From: MMJ

Nat Welch's address should now be changed to the following:

2112 Castleway Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia (30329)

.... Nat Welch

Until Sept 11
Briarcliff Hotel RM 520

After Sept 11
2112 Castleway Dr NE
Atlanta, Ga. 30329

MS —
Note new welch
address & request all
appropriate changes

MEMORANDUM October 4, 1965

To: NM, JS, et. al.

Please add Les Dunbar to our VIP mailing list, and also to our NEW SOUTH mailing list.

File
Interoffice memos, 1965

Staff File Interoffice Memos

MEMORANDUM November 1, 1965

TO: BCC:

FROM: MMJ

Bernice,

Please send (AIR MAIL SPECIAL) today one (1) copy of our School Desegregation report to Miss Anna Holden, Office of Education, Washington (Label attached)

also: Send tomorrow (Nov. 2) 25 copies of the same report to Miss Holden

(label also attached)

Bernice,

When you can, please put 150 copies of Southern Justice in the mail to Ed Stanfield at the Alabama Council

(lable attached)

File
See "Interoffice Memos"

N. Morgan

MEMORANDUM December 14, 1965

To: NM et. al.

From: MMJ

Nobbie,

Paul wants the following organization to be on our mailing list:

Selma-Inter-Religious Project
810 - 29th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
The Rev. ~~Walter&Ll&~~ Francis X. Walter, Dir.

Sec Stoff

MEMORANDUM January 26, 1966

TO: EV, JS, JSmith

FROM: MMJ

We have just received notice of change of address for the National Institute of Labor Education (NILE). Please note:

from: 1755 Massachusetts Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

to: American University
1911 "F" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: 737-1366

SRC Staff

MEMORANDUM January 27, 1966

To: VEJordan

From: MMJ

Vernon,

I've just talked with Paul in Washington and he asked me to tell you to write a memorandum (and get it in the mail today) to Harold Fleming giving a brief summary of all the requests which you already have received and some of the local groups that are now ready to go, but which need money now. He says to be certain to include the South Carolina Voter Project and the Tennessee Proposal. In regard to Tennessee he says to emphasize that they need $50,000 but are willing to raise half of that amount in the Negro community.

February 8, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sam Adams

FROM: Ed Lewis

RE: Use of Zerox Machine

In reply to your memo of February 1, I believe you have missed the point of my general information memorandum. The reason we are limiting the use of the Zerox machine is to keep many different people without training from the Research Department. No one but Research personnel should be allowed to touch the copier and there is no reason why a twice daily time schedule cannot be implemented and adhered to. Naturally, **RUSH** requests can be handled at any time and I am sure it goes without saying that the machine is available for Research needs at all times.

MEMO Feb. 16, 1966

To: Nobbie Morgan &V Jordan
From: MMJ

Nobbie,

Paul has just learned by telephone that Marshall Fraidy and Joe Cumming, both of Newsweek will be in attendance at the Katzenbach luncheon.

File
Inter-office Memos

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

New South (Winter) - distribution

REGARDING

Memo from MMJ to ~~E&~~ Ed Lewis asking him to distribute Winter New South to certain persons in attendance at the Notre Dame Conference on Civil Rights, February 18-20, 1966. Also requested complimentary ~~copy~~ subscriptions to Wiley Branton and Vivian Henderson.

DATE

March 3, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

see: ~~[illegible]~~ Information and Research

File Interoffice Memos 1966

MEMORANDUM May 24, 1966

To: BCCook

From: MMJohnson

Bernice,

Would you please package up and send 50 copies of our new CONTINUING CRISIS to Barbara Moffett at the AFSC in ~~Phil~~ Philly? (label attached)

thanx, mmj

SRC - Staff Memos

TO: Dr. Johnson, Executive Director

From: ~~Research Staff~~ Ira De A. Reid, Director

Re: Research in progress and suggested research, January 25, 1945

The following statement will advise you on the current activities in research as of the above date.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS.

1. Study of Racial Separation in Transportation in Atlanta.

The research has been completed and the findings written up in manuscript form. ~~At~~ Following the direction of the committee appointed at the request of the Executive Committee to review the findings and make recommendations, an action memorandum has been drawn up, based on the findings of the study. Drafts of letters have been written to be submitted to traction company officials, the mayor and members of the City Council and members of the Georgia Public Service Commission. These letters contain facts pertinent in each situation and a request that the officials review the situation and take corrective action.

Further research in the field of segregation ~~is dependent~~ awaits the grant already requested by the SRC. ~~upon the approval of the Rosenwald Fund or some other financing agency and~~ will take the form outlined in the memorandum submitted to the Rosenwald Fund.

2. Reconversion Study.

The research has been completed and tables made from the data. ~~An analysis of the data contained in the tables is yet to be made.~~ An analysis of the data contained in the tables is currently being made.

3. Study of Jacksonville, Florida, Negro Community.

Tables have been constructed of certain educational, vital statistics, and housing data and an analysis made from the tables as a preliminary to the community survey. The survey is yet to be made.

4. Analysis of Public Welfare Statistics of Southern States.

Reports from the thirteen Southern states have been received, covering education, health, public welfare, and crime. The reports have been listed and a preliminary analysis madeof thosecovering public welfare in order to determine the sort of study which can be made. See the attached memorandum for the outline of such a study.

5. Analysis of Crime Statistics.

~~Records of homicides in Fulton County~~ Records in ~~the office of the Clerk~~ Fulton County Court House the ~~Criminal Court~~ have been consulted in order to determine what statistics on homicides are available; Names of offenders and disposition of cases may be obtained in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court. Race of the offenders may be obtained in the Fingerprinting Department by checking the card catalogue by name of the offender and number of the court case. Race of the victim may possibly be determined from records in the Solicitor's office. To date, no data has been gathered.

Suggested Research

It is suggested that a system of reporting by the Fellows of the Council be worked out so that data may be collected on such subjects as these:

1. Libraries in the South. The analysis should include such points as these: (a) Types of libraries--Carnegie, county, city, federal; (b) Budget; (c) Types of books and number of each type; (d) Volume of circulation--degree to which library is used; (e) Racial policies of libraries

2. Main streets of Southern towns and cities. This would be a narrative, human interest account of parallels between main streets in the white section of towns and cities and those in colored sections.

3. Function of United States Employment Service in the South. The analysis should include statistics by race on such points as these: (a) number of applicants for service; (b) number of job placements; (c) types of jobs in which placement was made; (d) vocational guidance service.

4. Mental Diseases in the South. The analysis should include statistics by race and by type of disease on ~~changes in number~~ such points as these: (a) Changes in number of cases of mental diseases over a period a period of years; (b) Facilities in each state for caring for mental patients, including both public and private hospitals and sanatoria, staff, equipment, ~~and budget; (c) Number of psychiatrists in each state;~~ (d) ~~Number of rejections for armed service because of mental disorders.~~

4. New legislation in each Southern state. This would be reported on weekly or monthly while state legislatures are in session. The reporting would include all legislation and proposed legislation pertinent to the work of the Council. It might include, also, action by state boards and commissions, as for instance, the Public Service Commission.

5. Women workers. in the South. Part of the data might be collected by Fellows, although a large portion of it would come from state and federal reports which might be made available to the Council. The analysis should include such points as these: with statistics by race, by psychiatrists

. . . .

(a) Changes in types of jobs open to women over a period of years; (b) Changes in number of women workers over a period of years; (c) Effect of the war on job ~~openings~~ opportunities for women; (d) Chief occupations in which women work .

7. Housing in the South. The analysis should include ~~shxxx~~ such points as these, with statistics by race: (a) Number of substandard houses in certain ~~key~~ cities and towns; (b) Number of ~~xxb~~ public housing units; (c) Rent requirements for public housing projects

Other areas in which research might be done by members of the Council Research Staff are those of housing and mental diseases. The attached memoranda outline the type of information which might be obtained and the sources of such information.

FILE COPY

MEMO to GSM from CHP

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The future of SRC would seem to center around Program, Organization and Financing with priority being given to these items in the order of their listing.

Two questions to be considered in connection with program are:

What is the unique role of SRC as presently constituted?

Is there any need for SRC? Or more precisely, Will there be a need for SRC after the period of the grant from FFR?

Perhaps it would be fitting to say that what is unique about SRC is not what it does but how it does it. Ours is an integrated approach. We have in the past combined in various degrees advocacy, professional service and research. For the most part the emphasis has been on advocacy. We have urged equality of opportunity and we now urge compliance with the law of the land. We will have fulfilled our unique mission, however, if we can 'sell' the integrated approach. We are in a better position than anyone else to promote this approach because we have been working at it longer than anyone else. Our future depends upon the extent to which we can incorporate this experience into a body of technical knowledge and thus make available to the South a much needed professional service. Our major function would be that of imparting to others the skills we have acquired. We are not staffed for research but we have a continuing function of disseminating the findings of other research workers. Under appropriate conditions our files should be available to responsible social scientists for research purposes.

Assuming the realization of the ideal of twelve financially secure, autonomous state organizations dedicated to the achievement of SRC goals, it is difficult to see the need for anything more than a skeletal regional organization to serve as a sort of clearing house that would facilitate communication among the affiliated groups. Even if this ideal is not reached, any movement toward it would involve a corresponding reduction of SRC staff and budget.

The prospect is not bright for financial support that would make the state organizations independent of help from outside their borders. It is unrealistic to expect memberships and individual contributions of small sums by many people to be nearly enough to keep state organizations going. Sizeable donations in "hard core" states will almost invariably turn out to be bribes to get us to turn aside from the school segregation controversy. Local financial support for the SRC program would appear to be in inverse relationship to Need. On the other hand, in a few states where the political atmosphere is more congenial to our purposes, effective state councils may be taken over and operated at public expense. This would be an extension into the South of the pattern of official recognition and backing of human relations programs. In any event SRC would have to look to outside foundation support for its continued existence.

If SRC demonstrated its ability to provide the unique professional service which will be in great demand throughout the South during the next few years, there should be no great difficulty in getting the necessary funds. This is the task before us.

FILE COPY

TO: G.S.M.

FROM: G.S.A.

RE: Reasons for continued existence of SRC after expiration of grant from the Fund for the Republic.

Reasons for continued existence

There are a number of reasons that could be advanced for the continued existence of SRC. First of all there seems to be a definite need for the Council in the supervision and coordination of activities of the several state affiliates. As it now stands SRC furnishes the hub of communications between the state councils. The need for effective communications in any organization cannot be overstressed. There is also a need for some central point where information can be disseminated and channelled to the different state organizations. There is also a definite need for research which can best be performed by SRC on the regional level.

It is my conviction that the state affiliates would function less efficiently without the present services that are being offered by the staff of SRC. These services mentioned above, I think, can best be performed by a central office rather than on a limited scale by the separate state affiliates.

Financial Support

However, in order for the central office to continue on its present level a very difficult financial problem presents itself. Ways and means for providing financial support for the program of the Council would have to be given serious consideration by the members and staff.

MEMORANDUM

TO: GSM

FROM: Dorothy Tilly

RE: FUTURE OF SRC

FILE COPY

The future of the Southern Regional Council as to finances seems dark -- but the future is bright with challenging opportunities and most definitely with direct responsibilities of SRC to help the South through the difficult days of adjusting itself to the inevitable enforcement of the Supreme Court decisions.

Never has there been more need of SRC than there will be in the next few years. To retrench would amount almost to betrayal of our section and of those organizations and individuals who have, through the years, sought direction from it.

Poor indeed will the South be without SRC with the field left to a Regional setup of the Citizen's Council.

I believe a Finance Committee, really feeling the seriousness of the situation in the South (the defiance of the supreme law of the land, the fear, intimidation, and terror engendered by the Citizen's Councils) and seeing in the situation the opportunities and challenges to the SRC could speak so convincingly they would secure the funds needed.

NEEDS:

(1) The State Councils will not be able to stand alone in another year or so without a coordinating and directing Central agency, therefore, the Central office needs to be strengthened by both staff and space.

(2) Yearly Conferences of several days for each of the following

Southwide groups. Leaders in field of Social Sciences, Church Women, heads of denominational Boards of Education.

(3) We should face the fact that our publications, for the most part, reach only those whose social conscience is already quickened. However, these will continue to need something like New South. There should be found someway to reach the masses so easily persuaded by the propoganda of such organizations as the Citizens' Council. Simple factual material tied up some way with their Bible Belt South, I believe could be just as effective as Talmadge "Statesman", etc. This too, calls for more finances, but if it can be done -- it will strengthen the appeal for funds. (Talmadge spent one half million on trying to extend the County unit system to general elections. The other side $13,000 and won.)

SRC - Staff Memos

✓

4/17

GSM--

Goodrich White called. He has custody of a Swedish visitor, a Dr. Lundberg, here courtesy the State Department. Wants Dr. Lundberg to visit SRC and see you if possible. I said 2 p.m. Friday would be a good time.

HCF

I will be on hand if you can't see him.

SPC Staff Memo

MEMORANDUM

TO:. Norma Huff

FROM: George Mitchell

I think we ought to bundle up a sort of final report to Mr. Clement, copies to Paul Williams and Gordon Hancock. I see you got far toward that in the report you read before the Board. If that could be reworked a bit -- it may not need any revision -- and have added to it for Clement's reports which reached us from all of those various people that would be a good thing to do.

SRC - Staff Memos

54

A Memorandum on the Study of Public Welfare Statistics in the Southern Region

In undertaking an analysis of the public welfare statistics of the Southern Region, general information should be gathered on the natural resources, the agricultural situation, and the character of business and industry in the several states comprising this region. For purposes of collation it would be helpful to collect information regarding certain general characteristics of the populations of the states in the region; viz., age, sex, racial composition, level of education, employment, income levels, per capita wealth.

The public welfare statistics should cover the following areas: general administration (personnel, etc.); social services (or types of assistance), such as general relief grants, old age benefits, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, unemployment programs, foster care; general medical services for crippled children and other persons; the total expenditure, by states, for public welfare; the average number of persons (adults and children) receiving assistance; the average grant per case when aid is given by the state. The areas of social protection and services for veterans should be included in the inquiry.

In all of the welfare services, attention should be given to the rules and regulations governing eligibility and grants to the recipients of benefits.

Data necessary for the development of the background of the study could be procured from the Census and other similar sources. Other materials for the inquiry should be taken from

the public welfare bulletins and reports of the states in the region. A critical examination of these bulletins and reports would produce cetain general patterns; tables and findings which could be used as bases for comparisons should be constructed. Analysis of the findings would also pose major problems and needs in public welfare in the various states, as well as it would present a basis for recommendations for states where public welfare services are inadequate.

SRC - Staff Memo

MEMO

TO: Staff of SRC

From: Mrs. McKoy

An effort is being made to keep the table in the front hallway of the office clear and neat at all times.

Please, therefore, place any materials brought out for filing in the file basket on top of the files. This is a tentative arrangement, but if it works well, it may be permanently followed.

Thank you for your cooperation.

SRC
~~Office Procedure~~
Staff Memos

M E M O

To: Staff
From: Carole Curry

For all checking of any kind - use alphabetical file for clearance. (This file contains cards for each individual who has a stencil, receiving any of our material)

Otherwise:

1. Subscribers join and have duplicate stencils.

2. Members who have moved to a different state pay dues and are entered as new members - subsequently receiving 2 copies of all publications.

3. Complimentary NS's may possibly be sent to individuals who are not members, but who receive NS through another service.

Rule for membership file - Blue membership cards must never be removed from file. No Never

No, never!
MET

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

SRC - Staff Memo - vault

cc: Dr. Mitchell

TO: The Staff

FROM: Agnes McKoy

RE: Office Routine

There has been no change in office hours. We still open at 8:30 and close at 4:30.

We have heretofore maintained a policy of extreme elasticity, permitting considerable lattitude in the matter of shifting hours to suit individual convenience, so long as time was made up by the individual. After a thorough trial, and with every good intention on the part of office employees, it has become clear that this policy is not working well. The privileges which it confers are being overworked and are producing a general laxity and a pattern of daily tardiness which are not conducive to efficient operation of the office.

The Secretary takes upon herself the entire onus of this situation, and expects, herself, to set a new pattern of office routine.

Office hours will, therefore, be scrupulously observed in the future, with special arrangements made beforehand if deviations should become necessary. There are two exceptions to the 8:30 to 4:30 pattern; Mrs. Saxon is due at 8:45, leaving at 4:45, and Connie is to come at 9:00 and work until 5:00 in order to take care of the mail. Any loss of time not due to annual or sick leave will, of course, continue to be made up by the individual, preferably the same day.

Lunch hours will be taken between the hours of 11:30 and 2:00 P. M. Please register your preference on the attached slip for the lunch hour you prefer. It is better for more than one person be on duty in the office at any given lunch hour, so that a fairly equal division of those going at 12:00 and 1:00 is desirable. For any deviation from the lunch hour that you elect, please make prior arrangement with the Secretary.

The reading of newspapers and periodicals during office hours is an integral part of the work of the officers and research staff, but it is not expected that other employees will do their reading on office time. We have a mass of work here to do which is a constant challenge to us all.

SRC - Office Procedure
Staff Memoranda

Memo

TO : OFFICE EMPLOYEES

FROM : AGNES MCKOY

Morning coffee is a privilege which is unofficially enjoyed at present by only a small group in the office.

Please, therefore, be careful of your time on this. Our work-day, and work-week, are so short that the aggregate time loss by even a few employees becomes relatively considerable, and may even occasion heart-burnings in the case of other employees.

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Draft of letter of agreement between the S.R.C. and affiliated state organizations

In order that the objectives of the SRC may be cooperatively served by the SRC and by state organizations affiliated with it, it is agreed :

1. That the affairs of affiliated state organizations shall be administered by an Executive Committee of no less than sixteen members, who shall represent the various sections of the state, and which shall include in its membership Negrp and white citizens, The membership of either racial group shall not exceed two thirds of the whole.

2. No substantial part of the program of the state organizations or the SRC shall be propaganga or other attempts to influence legislation.

3. All members of state organizations shall be subscribers to the publication of the SRC, and subscriptions [redacted] collected as a part of dues by the state organization and [redacted] remitted to the SRC monthly.

4. The executive committee of state organizations shall submit such financial and program reports as shall be required by the SRC

5. By-laws of state organizations shall be filed with and approved by the SRC prior to final adoption.

6. ~~Professional staff of state organizations~~ Employment of professional staff of state organizations shall be subject to the approval of the SRC ; salaries ~~shall~~ TO be paid by the SRC .

Date ---------

Staff

MEMO TO STAFF -

FROM: Research Office

The following books have recently been added to the SRC collection for your use. They may be borrowed through the Research Office.

MASTERS OF DECEIT
by J. Edgar Hoover

THE BILL OF RIGHTS
by Judge Learned Hand

WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED
Edited by Don Dhoemaker

EPITAPH FOR DIXIE
by Harry Ashmore

THE LONESOME ROAD
by Saunders Redding (JC's Office)

MEMO TO: EFV

FROM: MM

RE: YOUR REQUEST FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE ORIGINS OF THE VIRGINIA SCHOOL CASES

COPIES: FOR YOUR INFORMATION HCF, FBR, PA, JC

1. Newport News - "A petition calling for desegregation of the Newport News public schools was filed April 26, 1956 in Federal District Court in Norfolk by attorneys of Virginia State Conference of the NAACP, representing some 80 parents and children of Newport News." (Afro - 5/5/56)

The suit followed a request made July 14, 1955, in a petition signed by 590 parents asking for integration of the city school system for the 1955-56 term. The board by a 4-1 vote turned down the petition.

Atkins v. Newport News School Board

District court found pupil assignment law invalid "on its face," ordered desegregation plan by Augutst 15, 1957 to be effective in September. Segregation continued pending appeal to U. S. Supreme Court, which denied review October 21, 1957. (SSN Summary)

2. Norfolk - Beckett v. Norfolk School . District court found pupil assignment law invalid "on its face," ordered desegregation plan by August 15, 1957 to be effective in September. Segregation continued pending appeal to U. S. Supreme Court which denied review October 21, 1957. (SSN Summary)

Suit was filed May 10, 1956 by a large group of Negro school children and their parents. (Number unknown)

3. Charlottesville - Allen v. Charlottesville School Board. District Court ordered desegregation for fall, 1956; stayed execution pending appeal. Affirmed by Circuit Court. Appealed to Supreme Court, which denied review. (SSN Summary - 2/1/58)

"...Plantiffs are some 43 children of the Negro race who sue by their parents or guardians..." (Richmond T-D, 8/8/56)

4. Arlington County - Thompson v. Arlington County School Board. District Court ordered elementary school desegregation by January 31, 1957, stayed pending appeal. Circuit Court affirmed action. Appealed to U. S. Supreme Court which denied review. (SSN Summary)

Filed in Alexandria Federal Court May 17, 1956 by the NAACP, on behalf of 7 students, who are to be admitted to 4 white schools.

5. Prince Edward County

5. Prince Edward County - The Virginia case began in April, 1951, when students at Moton High School for Negroes went on strike, contending that their facilities were inadequate. County officials authorized a twenty-one classroom, two story, $840,000 replacement for Negro students.

Subsequently, Negroes filed a suit making a legal shift from the goal of equal facilities to a goal of integration. Because the new Moton High School had been built, whites were particularly resentful of the change. (New York Times)

The case began as an action by Hal Edward Allen for his four children. It is one of those in which the Supreme Court issued its 1954 decree.

P. S. We have subscribed to the Washington POST (6 months) and the Charlottesville DAILY PROGRESS (1 month) as you requested. The first POST came in today.

MEMO TO HCF

From: MM

Re: EVIDENCE OF IMPROVED ECONOMIC AND WELFARE STATUS OF NEGRO IN FLORIDA

1. It is possible that Mr. Kytle could use some of our clip file material not specifically reporting on Florida (such as James Mitchell's, READER'S DIGEST, "The Negro Moves Up," 1956 FORTUNE and BUSINESS WEEK articles) and I'll have them copied if you think they'll be helpful.

2. Information which can be secured in Florida (and concerning Florida exclusively) includes:

a. Mortality Rates - The Department of Commerce in Jacksonville will supply on request monthly reports of mortality and birth rates, with a racial breakdown.

b. Personal Income - The Department of Commerce publication, Supplement to Survey of Current Business, lists personal income and source of income, and is the latest information available. No racial division is made, however, but the source of income will be of some help (the type of occupation is evidently listed). The librarian at the Georgia office of the Commerce Department suggests that both income and mortality figures will be most helpful when compared to like figures from other states.

c. Education - U. S. Census of Population - Bulletin P-C10. (1950), Table 65, Page 171-173. The following sampling from this table indicates the increase in median years of school completed during the 20 years from 1925 to 1945, approximately.

Non-white Urban Female - 25 and over

Age Group	Median Years of School Completed
25 - 29	8.5
30 - 34	7.7
35 - 39	7.1
40 - 44	6.4

(increase from 6.4 to 8.5 school years in 20 year range.)

d. Housing - U. S. Census - Housing - Bulletin H-A10. (1950).
(1) Tables 2 and 3 - Page 10-5. Tables show that the percentage of non-white owner occupied dwelling units in the state increased from 26.1 in 1940 to 39.6 in 1950.

(2) Table 16 - Page 10-17.

(a) 1950 Median value of owner occupied dwelling units (non-white, urban): $2,873.00. (In Georgia the figure is only 2,193.)

(b) The same table indicates that 4,591 Urban and Rural Non-Farm owner-occupied dwelling units (non-white) were valued above $6,000.00.

3. I haven't been able to trace information on lowered crime rates, or on values of Negro owned business. The Florida state library could probably direct one to the former. Perhaps the latter information could be furnished by the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research?

Personal Income and Other Statistics (1958) - Florida University, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

The Truth About Florida, by Needham Christopher Hines. Florida Research Press. (1957)

Two books which might be helpful are listed in the Atlanta library's file catalogue but both are out (checked again today), so I don't know the exact nature of statistical data, or even whether they include racial breakdowns.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: PA
From: FBR

My itinerary has firmed up in the following manner:

Thursday and Friday morning, June 19-20:
UAW-FDR Camp, Port Huron, Michigan

Friday afternoon to Monday morning:
My brother's home (Tom), Wyandotte, Mich.
phone Avenue 4-7798

Monday, June 23-Thursday, July 3:
c/o Mrs. Edgar Guest
1768 Main St., W.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada phone Ja. 2-5135

July 3-6:
Incommunicado - N. W. City
Monday, July 7:
Richmond, Va. (May be reached Sunday evening c/o Scull or Beckwith, Annandale, Va.)
Tuesday, July 8:
Fisk University Institute
Wednesday, July 9:
Fisk University Institute
Thursday, July 10:
Passing through Atlanta en route to Savannah and Penn Community Center, Frogmore, S. C.
Friday, July 11:
Penn Community Center; also Saturday and Sunday morning
Sunday evening, July 13:
Return to Atlanta

File

PA ✓
S HCF ✓

MEMORANDUM

To: ~~JC~~ HCF

From: MM

Re: Indexing System

For your consideration,* (and direction to HCF if you think this is a satisfactory solution to the question of indexing in the Research Office):

For a number of reasons - primarily that the time such an operation would consume would not, in my opinion, be worth the increase in efficiency in locating materials - I do not favor indexing all "materials" (in addition to the books and pamphlets we presently are indexing). However, I do think an easy way of indexing certain publications can grow out of the "digest" reports we plan to publish (the first mimeographed "digest" was mailed out today, another will be completed in November - it looks as though about 90 pieces of literature will be covered in one year if we complete one ~~each~~ every two months).

I'd like to try clipping the digests, after they're mimeographed, and affixing each clip to a large index card (see those attached). This can be done in no time at all, and it will also be extremely easy to cross-index the cards.

There are a few bad features about this system (some duplication with our present indexing; not all magazine articles will be indexed; no "materials" will have been "digested"), but I think it's worth trying for a while anyway to see if its helpful.

In addition to the digest-clip cards, I'll make out cards on

* John thinks its O.K. — MM.

a few selected (the most important, the fullest) "materials" that will not have been printed up in the digests. The large index cards, then, will reflect only selected books, pamphlets, magazine articles, and materials.

For checking the material in and out, I believe the card system used in the C.O. files (an "out" card inserted in the file itself when something is removed)is the most satisfactory (it saves rechecking the index cards when something is returned), and we will plan to use it for all pamphlets and materials (not books and magazine articles), whether they're indexed or not.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: SRC Staff

From: JC and MVJV

Re: Exhibit for Annual Meeting

This memo is to aid in securing your further suggestions to make the SRC exhibit more meaningful. The exhibit will be organized around a general theme, "A Region in Change." Sub-sections of the exhibit will be on topics such as (1) uncovering the facts; (2) telling the story; (3) working with people.

We would like from you suggestions for the following: (1) the best phrasing for the over-all theme and the titles for the sub-sections; (2) appropriate materials (publications, newsclips, letters, mimeographed materials, photos, maps, etc.) for visually representing our work under the suggested topic headings; (3) ideas or program activities which need special attention and which may require special means to illustrate them; (4) a suitable statement, explanatory and more detailed than just a topical heading, as an introduction to each sub-section of the display.

A rough outline guiding the exhibit follows. Your refinements and suggestions would be appreciated. The outline can also serve as a focus in mulling over the suggestions requested above.

A REGION IN CHANGE

1. Uncovering of facts - research and at least one major example, such as the voting study.

2. Telling the story

   (a) through publication
   (b) work with mass media
   (c) program activities, e. g., speaking engagements
   (d) correspondence

(It may be useful to divide the interpretation story into three parts: (1) interpreting the region to itself, (2) to the nation, and (3) to the world, e. g., visitors program.

3. Working with people (preparation for change)

   (a) consultant services
   (b) materials which are more appropriately put here than under #1 or #2.
   (c) program activities - women, labor, other

Please pass your suggestions on to me right away.

JC

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: PA
From: FBR

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Tuesday, July 8:
Fisk University Institute
Wednesday, July 9:
Fisk University Institute
Thursday, July 10:
Passing through Atlanta en route to Savannah and Penn Community Center, Frogmore, S. C.
Friday, July 11:
Penn Community Center; also Saturday and Sunday morning
Sunday evening, July 13:
Return to Atlanta

HCF

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM:

From: FBR

For our information Paul Rilling leaves for New York the morning of Wednesday, July 16. He may be reached from Thursday evening, July 17 to Wednesday morning, July 23:

c/o American Foundation for
Political Education
336 East 43 Street
New York

Phone: Yucon 6-6720

FBR:ls

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF
PA
FER
RA
BC

From: EFV

Re: Itinerary

Week of July 21-25:

Kitty Hawk, N. C. - vacation

My contact in Kitty Hawk is through Bill Fletcher's Store. Ben Segal will be at Umphlett Cottage at Kitty Hawk, and I assume that Mr. Fletcher knows both Ben and the Umphlett Cottage.

I will call the office sometime during the week.

Week of July 28-August 1:

I will be in Virginia, first in the Norfolk-Newport News area, later in Richmond, and later still, in Washington, D. C. Mail arriving during the first week could be forwarded to me:

c/o Rev. Bernard S. Via
1600 Westwood Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Since Margaret will be in Richmond during the week of the 28th, and since my Virginia travel schedule is flexible, I would advise trying to reach me by person-to-person phone calls to the Richmond address. The phone number is ELgin 5-5721.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF

From: EFV

Do we know of the survey of racial attitudes run by Yale or Princeton group - at least one of them was done in Greensboro where about thirty leadership people had their role analyzed with correlations being made to factors such as how well-read and their formal education. This strikes a vaguely familiar note with me; but I was wondering if some report of this survey might not be useful to us. One of my labor contacts, Scott Hoyman, TWUA in Greensboro was one of the people interviewed and it is my understanding that he has a copy of the preliminary findings. If you feel that we should have a peek-see let me know and I'll try to arrange it.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

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FBR:ls

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: RA

From: EFV

Re: Check from Earl Crowder

The attached check for $50.00 made out to the Southern Regional Council was for tuition, room, and board at the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. Mr. Crowder left the Institute before we could get this matter handled properly. His fees due to Fisk were only $40.00, which I have paid by my own personal check. The $10.00 which he is due has also been paid by my personal check. Therefore, SRC owes me $50.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: HF

From: FBR

Through clever manipulation I figure I have saved the Council $20.75. Let me explain:

Detroit to Atlanta (round trip)	$88.00
Atlanta to Washington, to Nashville, to Atlanta	101.77
Atlanta to Savannah (round trip)	37.29
Total	$227.06

The UAW is paying $88.00; Penn Community Center, $37.29; and SRC would pay under the above schedule the $101.77. However, the total bill is $206.31 and subtracting $88.00 and $37.29 from this leaves $81.02 - pretty good, eh, dad? OK??

P. S.

I will be magnanimous and not even ask to split the difference... Happy vacation(!

Carbon copy to PA and RA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: BC

From EFV

Please put the following on the complimentary NEW SOUTH mailing list (authorized by EFV):

Mr. Dave Burgess
The American Embassy
New Delhi, India

I would suggest that the last issue and the voting study be sent to him immediately.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: FBR

From: EFV

I have sent the following materials to:

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Santangelo
1328 - B
South George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia

May issue of NEW SOUTH
Printed list of the Council members
Congressional reprint of Senatior Douglas' comments on SRC
A copy of the voting study

These people are anxious to be associated with any good moves in the Arlington area. You should inform them of the appropriate people with whom they should have contact.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Santangelo attended the University of North Carolina, and Mrs. Santangelo is a native of Chapel Hill.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: JC

From: EFV

Mr. Ted O. Thackery who used to be with the Compass in New York and editor of the New York Post is now with the Lakeland Ledger in Lakeland, Florida. His name probably should be put on the complementary NEW SOUTH list and also be included among your press contacts.

All of this presupposes that you do not have this name in your files at this point.

File under Staff Memo's

(An informal report to Ben Segal regarding general conditions in Southern labor movement relative to race, with some indication of program activities, by EFV.)

A general report is as follows: There are no dramatic changes on the part of labor movement regarding race relations. Discussion of problems by primary and secondary leadership continues and is not hushed up as it was two years ago. Programs for rank and file on race relations or desegregation are generally not in evidence. Two areas stand out. One is educational programs, especially those conducted by the state labor bodies, and joint political activity. There has been a slight resurgence of acceptance of the old argument that, after all, Negroes and union whites have many common political interests. This is one level where national AFL-CIO has been at work through COPE. An example is the effort, cooperation, and success of Earl Davis in the Memphis campaign for registration of voters. In Tennessee, all of the major cities except Chattanooga went substantially the way labor wanted on most candidates, with heavy "cooperative voting" between working neighborhoods and Negro neighborhoods.

The Southern Labor School is still the outstanding single event. This year every state but Texas, Georgia, and Arkansas was represented, and we went into all aspects of race relations and desegregation. Most of the guys are looking for new ground to stand on, how to support their best positions, and information useful with membership. Also, there is a new field of increased interest: what can we do to ease community tensions, preserve peace, and maintain public education. They realize that they have been backing off from the ordinary activities of bettering relations and are now seeking ways to take stands, especially where the risks are not so great, such as in opposing violence, bombings, etc. A few have already moved in this direction.

In Tennessee, aside from education programs run by the state body, they have also counseled with some top political figures that they feel a more forthright position will hold water politically and that they can support such a position -- this done on the quiet at this point.

In Arkansas, labor leadership is still getting in some licks deploring the demise of public education.

In Virginia, the top officers and executive committee have stood for "save our schools," supported the protest senatorial candidate who stood for public education. Julian Carpenter took the floor personally to oppose the Front Royal TWUA propositions for private schools, the use of union halls, and the assessment of members by check-off to support private schools. Also the state labor leaders were concerned about the fiasco in the subsidiary Bethlehem Steel plant in Richmond when the iron workers did in the USWA and changed it into an all white plant. This is a negative case on the part of the national AFL-CIO for failure to give any real action to remedy this injustice. In this case the national AFL-CIO was alerted and there were some stump stirrings.

But The iron workers won an election with Negro USWA members out on the street, and thereby we have a unionized O'Sullivan.

Virginia is also in quiet contact with the Virginia Council on Human Relations; they have of course worked actively with me. Virginia is continuing its educational programs.

In North Carolina there is some ambivalence but they have participated in education programs and they do have the Durham and other experience in politics. They have had to meet organized activity in the Charlotte area, especially from the USEA.

In South Carolina, we have just finished a weekend institute where the two courses were Southern Regional Problems and Southern Economic Problems. The first had its primary focus on race and the latter was nearly one-fourth related to the topic. It was a stiff dose, but it went down surprisingly well. Sinway Young, the President, is pushing this kind of information with surprising vigor. I think he believes it right and that there is no salvation for unions except to face the facts of life. Incidentally, I was more impressed with the participation of Negro leadership in these sessions than in any of the other educational programs in which I have had a part. A pleasant surprise for South Carolina.

In Alabama, good leadership. The WCC type who had been a Vice-president was recently defeated. He had run against Barney Weeks for President. Labor leadership compares favorably with church leadership in that state. Although there is a lot more church than labor. Birmingham is the single tightest, hottest spot of all the major Southern cities. It's still explosive, and one of the few places where the unions observe segregation with such rigidity as to look down on handshaking and any breaking of segregational bounds, even in union meetings. Some signs that things are easing up a bit are evident. One of the Alabama leaders, and this is quite confidential, participated in the off-the-record "Status Conference" on race relations thrown by Phelps Stokes at Capahosic.

One Southern labor leader was approached to serve on the Civil Rights Commission advisory committee for his state but turned it down because of lack of time to do the internal political groundwork which would make it feasible for him to accept. It indicates he was considered on the right track, and I know that he gave it serious attention.

In Louisiana, labor leadership has worked closely with Gravel who is the Democratic Committeeman who has backed up civil rights position of party. Also there have been extensive educational programs.

In Louisiana also you will remember Bussie's defense of his VP who was a member of the NAACP and who was attacked publicly by WCC elements as was the whole labor body. Vic took the bull by the horns in his reply.

In Texas, there have been education programs and a fair amount of support from Gonzales. And in Texas there is a move to set up a Civil Rights Committee in the State AFL-CIO. I have advised informally with the person responsible for recommending to the Executive Committee as to what course to follow.

Regionally, there is an increased interest in merit employment and a willingness to talk about it. There is a candid recognition in some quarters that equal pay for equal work means, where there is no equal work, very little. Little action at this point, however. Non-labor groups are at work in North Carolina and Kentucky. Very little initiative by the labor movement on merit employment except in having me make a pitch at their programs. Of course in

this area I serve a strong dose, no matter how palatable I make it.

Some unions continue relations with the KKK. For example, in Columbia the Carpenters still rent their hall to the Klan and have the KKK charter hanging in the hall. Also, some state groups have quietly seen to it that Negro locals received no invitation to the Southern Apprentice Training Conference (last held in Little Rock). This is a management-union endeavor. It is one of the few outside events that the Georgia boys participate in and I have been reliably told it was because that they knew their Negro delegates would not be in attendance.

Internationals are failing to a greater degree than the state bodies to face what needs to be done. This is an interesting shift from earlier days. Of course the state bodies have political and community interests that the internationals down here tend to lack. This may point to a clue for human relations agencies in terms of whom to work with and as to whom to work on.

Your general pitch (for human relations agencies) about understanding what a union is, is still good. I would add to it all of the self-interest factors that unions should have in racial justice, plus the moral considerations, so that responsible human relations groups will have some handles with which to proceed. Interpretation of the political nature of some union jobs and how actionists need to be aware of this in dealing with some labor leadership may be wise. This needs sympathetic treatment. The doctrinaire approach has little to commend it to these men on the firing line and they are not going to look with favor on advice or programs from people who look as if they mean to get them into trouble.

Few human relations agencies in the South, or national programs with arms in the South, have anything to do with labor. Even if the national office has a close relation to labor nationally, they know little about southern labor and make no contacts with it. You know that I have worked to bridge this gap. There is a lack of personnel, but it goes deeper in a lack of interest; there is an assumption that the union guy will be prejudiced against expresses sympathy for the labor movement even in its civil rights and liberties problems, or in the violation of union civil rights, etc.

As desegregation becomes inevitable, unless public education is destroyed, I think you can find large chunks of the labor movement in the South going for some sort of save our schools program. Not everywhere, as we have found out. Much more interpretive stuff along this line needs to be done. The self-interest aspect of merit employment, industrialization, and general community development (including education) needs a great deal more attention among labor groups. A campaign combating the old prejudices, revealing the nature of prejudice, disclosing the nature of race - one of the oldest tactics - is a current need. Information along this line went well at the Southern Labor School and elsewhere.

We have a few union people involved in the southern interagency movement - notably Earl Henderson as UAW in the South, and Nick Bonano, who really comes in as JLC representative. This is to the good, but is small pickings as to the need. It is one of the few contacts of overall importance which affords some view of the field of activity in the South. Of course, this kind of venture, as limited as it is, is no place for the uncommitted or a staffer who has no time to give to human relations problems.

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold Fleming
From: Fred Routh

Subj.: Trip to Nashville for Dallas effort.

We met in John Hope's home. Present were: John Hope, C.H. Parrish, Benita Valien, Will Campbell, and Fred Routh. We discussed what has been done in Dallas, what the present situation there is, and what should be the next steps for SRC.

We recognized that we had an obligation to the agency-staffers with whom CH Parrish and FBR met in October in Austin. This obligation consists of assisting them to become a functioning strategy committee. We also recognized that this group could not play an "action" role in Dallas but that it could work with local constituents there in implementing strategy. Therefore, it was decided that we should call a second meeting of the strategy committee, that it should meet in Dallas, and that certain key local people be added to the group. Generally, it was felt that top-status people should not be invited at this time since their presence might tend to stifle free discussion. We stressed the importance of bringing in new persons who knew the Dallas community, who had agency ties, and who might be identified as "thoughtful."

Present at the October meeting of the strategy committee were: Gus Falk, AJC-Dallas; "Hutch" Hutchins, AFSC-Austin; Harold Kilpatrick, Texas Council of Churches, Jerry Holleman, Texas state AFL-CIO; Lyman Jones, Texas Observer; Ed Kloppe, Texas Council on Human Relations; and CHP & FBR.

These people will be asked to meet again in Dallas. Thee meeting will take place in February. Mrs. Bonita Valien will go to Dallas several days prior to the meeting and will remain a day or two after the meeting. She will talk with local leadership before the meeting and get a more complete picture of the Dallas situation. She will serve as SRC's consultant but will assist Kloppe in his function of secretariat to the strategy committee.

We plan to ask the following "new" people to the next meeting (exact list subject to Mrs. Valien's pre-meeting talks with local leaders): Dean Cunningim, SMU's Perkins School of Theology; Attorney Durham, NAACP lawyer; Rev. E.C. Estelle, Negro leader (may be working with SCEF ?); Ted Friedman, ADL-Houston; Rev. Paul Simms, Negro leader and Disciples of Christ executive for "Negro" work; A. Macee Smith, Negro leader; and Rev. Foy Valentine, Texas Baptist Convention (Texas' AC Miller). A very few more may be added depending on what Mrs. Valien finds in her preliminary spade work.

NOTE: Some of the members of the power structure, who happen to be Jewish, felt that no minority-group person should take the lead of the desegregation forces. Negro leaders felt that some of the Key-people who would be included in such a category would be thought of merely as part of the white power structure...certainly that is how they are recognized in the Negro community. They are thought of as "white" not "Jews."

The next morning we met in Will Campbell's office and discussed proposals for a tentative agenda for the Dallas meeting of the enlarged strategy committee. It was decided that FBR should chair the meeting, and that Kloppe's Report on Dallas should be sent to participants in advance. Proposed Agenda items include: 1) Brief discription by Kloppe of his report; full discussion of the by the group; 2) Census of group re: what is being done, by whom, what more needs to be done, who can do it, what new resources are needed; 3) Outline of SRC's approach to strategy--CHP; 4) Analysis of needed steps in community participation in desegregation using experiences

from St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, and Louisville to document each step. This will be a sensitive job of presenting alternatives to the group, not of telling them "if you do A, B, C, D you will successfully desgregate your public school system."

Finally, the group will be asked what are the next steps for them; should they meet again, should a local strategy group be set up in Dallas, how can SRC be of further help in the area?

Expenses for Emory F. Via, Southern Regional Council,

in connection with ICWU Labor School at Lake Junaluska,

May 19th through May 24th.

Transportation @ .08¢ per mile
for roundtrip of 420 miles - - - - - - - $33.60

Meals - 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3.50
Total of Expenses - - - - - - - - - $37.10

Honorarium - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $100.00

_____
(signed)

_____
(date)

KAR—C
Staff memos

MEMORANDUM

TO: Harold C. Fleming
FROM: Frederick B. Routh

1. I am scheduling my vacation, if convenient to all concerned, Monday, June 24th through Friday, July 5. I, of course, will not be in town either on the week-end preceeding or the week-end following that vacation period.

2. On June 21 I am scheduled to sepak to the UAW-CIO in Port Heron, Michigan, hence I shall leave Atlanta the afternoon of Thursday, June 20.

3. This involves a considerable saving to me, since my way is being paid to Port Heron, and this is close by the Canadian border.

cc: Mrs. Ruth Alexander

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Harold Fleming

From: Fred Routh

Re: Five Point Program

1. Gainesville, Florida. Trip with Paul Rilling and Guy Wells to participate in community workshop, co-sponsored by University of Florida School of Education and Florida Council on Human Relations' local affiliate. Last year attended by 150 people.

2. Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. Field trip being planned to talk with leadership groups in both areas. In Nashville, to talk about "next steps" with our contacts who participate in the Nashville Conference. In Knoxville, to talk with our contacts about "first steps".

3. Miami, Florida. Trip (Easter holiday -- my expense) to talk with Joe Hall, Superintendent of Education. Relate him to Bill Williams and Seymour Smart. Also to give him some helpful materials and reestablish communication with him.

4. Arlington, Charlottesville, Hampton Roads, Norfolk, and Richmond, Virginia. Hopefully with Emory Via to ascertain a) what is being done to prepare communities for full desegregation and b) what supporting role SRC can play.

5. New Orleans, Louisiana. Trip to get strategy committee off the ground and headed toward renewed staffed activity in the New Orleans area. This community is under court order to desegregate -- appeals all but run out.

6. Dallas, Texas. Continue and strengthen liaison with Ed Kloppe and Gus Falk. If they agree, trip to hold off-the-record talks with power structure. Follow up on Valien's visit.

7. Interracial Facilities. Second memo to those agencies not yet heard from. Follow up with letter to facilities asking for size of accommodations, price, policies, etc.

8. Youth Conference. Continue relationship with NSA and YMCA through Ray Farabee and Paul Rilling in planning for Thanksgiving conference on "The College Student in the Changing South" -- a consideration of problems of racial tensions confronting the college campus.

9. Internship. More directed supervision of intern. Planning with intern for field visits to other agency offices to gain perspective of human relations field. Planning with intern for field trips to state organization Board or annual meetings.

10. CCU's Interreligious sub-committee. Continued work with Will Campbell on exploring feasibility of large Southern Interreligious Conference on Human Relations. This is now being considered by several Protestant denominational national offices for financial underwriting.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL ANTHONY**

HCF:

Re request to WSCS:

Mrs. Tilly has discussed our request with the WSCS while in New York. She will be back in New York on January 7 and will bring the matter up again at that time. The WSCS meets on January 21st for this action.

During her recent discussion of the request they asked Mrs. Tilly to send them the following materials as exhibits for the request and for future program use:

The Voter Survey
Several issues of New South
Special Reports:
    Resistance Movements
    Religious Bodies and the Supreme Court Decision
    The Directory of Orgs. and Personnel etc.
Summary of Segregation Laws
South of Promise
Congressional Record Reprint
Public Affairs Pamphlet - Fleming & Constable

These materials Mrs. Tilly is sending on 12/18.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Central Office Staff

From: Emory Via

The National Council of Churches has recently released a 16 mm. color film, with sound, entitled, "The Broken Mask." This film deals in a fairly dramatic way with the problem of a prejudiced white youth coming into contact with a Negro youth in a summer church camp or institute. The film moves from this association to the college town where both youths are enrolled in school. "Unthinkingly" the Negro youth is invited to the church of the white youth - now that prejudice between the two is gone - and subsequently, the Negro youth is invited to join the church. This causes, shall we say, a furor. The film goes on to indicate that there really is a reaction in the congregation; the stand of the minister - forthrightly for Christ. Part of the punch of the film is that it gives some indication of the personal trials and tribulations which the Negro youth undergoes, and it also scores the point that whites have a positive role to play in the "pushing" process. This film did not set at all well with the two Chemical Workers who sat in on our preview of it at the Lake Junaluska school; however, I think that you should know that it is available, and even though it seems to be aimed at Northern church groups who need to consider taking Negroes into their congregations, it may well be that there are a number of places where it could be used in the South.

HCF ✓
FBR
MET
JC

TO: JC

FROM: MM

RE: Mr. Wright's Pasternak suggestion

1. I think a comparison of the Southern situation to the Pasternak-Communist Party controversy would be an interesting lead into an article for New South on attempts to force conformity with the Southern "party line," however, I feel that a heavy use of the Pasternak parallel (such as the title "Southern Pasternaks") may be waving too boldly a flag which might prove to have two sides.

   I definitely mistrust our national interpretation which has been given to Dr. Zhivago. I think this book is not a condemnation of the Communist Party - it is rather, to my mind, a book about life, which is always imperfect under any system - and I even wonder if it was not the superficial interpretation of the book (as essentially a critique of a political system) by the anti-Communist countries which forced Pasternak to have to reject the Nobel (rather than Communist disapproval of the book's so-called criticism of the Communist system).

   I think perhaps future and less partisan reviewers and commentators might make this point, and I do feel it would be unwise for us to whole-heartedly join in. That is, if the partisan view distorts to an extent, in its eagerness to criticize Communism, we do not wish to use this distortion in order to parallel our own Southern situation (which is, to my mind, much more "black and white" than is the Pasternak controversy).

2. However, I do think an article on the multifarious methods used in the South against those who do not conform to an evil system is valuable and feasible. In all probability the Pasternak angle could be used if we delicately avoid getting ourselves our on the limb of misinterpretation of the book. But use it just as a grace note (stealing Harold's term), and avoid the idea that Pasternak has been punished for criticizing and attempting to change a political system, as have the Southern dissenters, for Pasternak has not done this. It might be stated that a system totalitarian in its effect cannot allow even a slight hint of criticism of its workings, or something to this effect, as demonstrated by the Pasternak case.

3. I don't agree with Mr. Wright in his supposition that the language of official Russia will be "duplicated many times" in the Southern reprisal campaign. The one statement, that Pasternak is free to leave Russia at any time he does not approve of the system, is a parallel to some segregationist statements (although the latter might be difficult to find) and could be used. I'll have to research the Russian reaction to be sure, but I don't think the parallels in language are quite as clear-cut as Mr. Wright suggests.

4. We do have in the files many instances - although not "hundreds" - of segregationist reprisals and threats against those who do not conform (and conformity vs. non-conformity is still a sensitive and timely issue in America). A number could be listed without duplicating too much of the violence and intimidation report, although you should consider that some duplication will be necessary, and I understand that the V&I report is untouchable until publication.

5. If these considerations do not negate the effect of the proposed article, then I'M for it and agree that it should be done immediately. I'm available for: (1) pulling out the information (2) joining with you in an attempt to collaborate in writing it, as well as pulling out the information, or (3) trying to write it myself, with close editorial assistance from you - although it would be much less painful and long-drawn-out if you write it with me only pulling out the information.

Verascope Dixon SAIT
MADE IN U.S.A.

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Staff

FROM: Ed Lewis

The Executive Committee is meeting in the Southern Regional Council office at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, January 10.

JDG JA ✓
RH ✓ GB ✓
D.R.J. BC ✓
JB PF ✓

E.T.V. — I will not be there.

NN ✓
RHA ✓
j smith ✓
Jo. Lumpkin
D.R. —
MM
BSM
KM
VJ ✓
ell ✓

Goodbye and God Bless You

The Lord watch
Between me and thee,
When we are absent
One from another.

Genesis 31:49

Good-bye and God bless you
Each night and each day
May good luck go with you
Each step of the way
Though I won't be with you
Your journey (work) to share
I'll always be near you
In thought, deed and in prayer

Love,
Beverly

HF

1. In a way, this will be a sequel to our Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence report. In another sense, it will complement AIL police pamphlet.

2. But the interest of the first was to document the decay of order in the South - to shock - to summon peoples' attention. And the object of the second was, primarily, the specialized needs of law enforcement officers - a manual of advise.

3. Here we want to reach a different end. By examination of Chattanooga (Feb. 60), Little Rock (Aug. 59), and Montgomery (Feb.-March 60) we:

   a. will report on and in some measure explore types of situations in which riots occur;

   b. the differing problems which various situations pose for law enforcement.

4. In addition, at least three issues or implications should, by this treatment, get clear definition:

   a. a warning (we shall need to be skillful in our tone and presentation) that the South must be prepared to cope with more of the Chattanooga-Little Rock types;

   b. the hard, terribly important question for the South, for Congress, and for the President of what recourse there is against a Montgomery type situation; i. e. one where the authorities side with the mob;

   c. a warning as to economic consequences, not only as a deterrent to new business, but as ~~a~~ disruptive of business climate;

   d. (perhaps we should not stress, but we would be unjustified in not pointing out that Montgomery - Orangeburg, Tallahassee - has at least the potential of Sharpeville.)

5. The pamphlet should have an audience with 1) the press, 2) Congress, 3) Southern clergymen, 4) Southern businessmen, 5) northern liberal groups; and distribution should be planned accordingly.

6. Plan of pamphlet:

   a. McMillan will write up and typify the situations under three, and, so far as is desirable in reporting, pose issues and implications such as those in four by weaving them into his text;

   b. we do an editorial, which we'll run as either a Foreword or Postscript; McMillan should read and advise on.

Roland:

I'm attaching a label for:

Mr. David Webster
c/o British Broadcasting Company
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Please send him Howard Zinn's ALBANY

Report (first class)

Jesse O. Thomas
220 Griffin Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Wants 50 copies of GEORGIA'S DIVIDED EDUCATION mailed to him at the above address.

He says he has requested 90 copies of the same to be mailed to a Mr. Stephens at the Bullock County Teachers College. Please check on this request and let him know if these have been sent.

His telephone number is: 524-1829.

Mildred

Geo. Barrett
614

file intraoffice memos

&~~Bee&&&&~~& Montez:

Please put the following persons on our "FOUNDATIONS, CONTRIBUTORS, etc." list:

Adele R. Levy Fund
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Miss Flora M. ~~R&a~~ Rhind
Vice President
General Education Board
111 West 50th Street
New York 20, New York

Dr. Leland DeVinney
Deputy Director
Rockefeller Boundation
111 West 50th Street
New York 20

The Ottinger Foundation
P. O. Box 2803
Grand Central Station
New York 17

Mrs. Helen Hill Miller
Executive Secretary
Edgar Stern Family Fund
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edmund A. Rosenthal, Pres.
Benj. Rosenthal Fd. Inc
350 5th Ave.
New York

~~Wofford Harris~~ Lee White
~~The White House~~ White House
(Wash. D.C)

Bernice:

Please put the following on our NEW SOUTH mailing lists:

Miss Flora M. Rhind
Vice President
General Education Board
111 West 50th Street
New York 20, New York

Dr. Leland DeVinney
Deputy Director
Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York 20, New York

Adele R. Levy Fund
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

The Ottinger Foundation
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Grand Central Station
New York 17

Mrs. Helen Hill Miller
Executive Secretary
Edgar Stern Family Fund
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edmund A. Rosenthal Pres.
Benjamin Rosenthal & Sons
350 - 5th Avenue
New York, New York

Category: "Foundations Contribs, etc"

Dr. & Mrs. Max Ascoli
Name address
(Shouldn't Foundation get our stuff for their files?)

Adele R Levy Fund
(not on file)

Flora M. Rhind
Gen. Ed. Bd.
(~~not~~ on file)

Ottinger Fd.
(not on file)

Dr. Leland DeVinney
Rock Fd.
(not on file)

Lee White ~~(Cuban~~ #10)
ALL Purpose ~~Not on N.S.~~
the White House

~~Wofford on NS~~

Has. Card in Cat. 10
(gov. agencies)
but NO Stencil

Rosenthal on neither lists

Helen Hill Miller
(not on file)

Art Levin
c c
Amed

Avalon Rd.
(Chas. Hamilton)
Not on file — Should be!
Joe Wilkins was or is
in process of cultivating their
friendship + interest in us

File
Staff - Interoffice Memos

File

Tuesday, May 5

Memo to LWD & PW

John Feild called today. The Conference for Southern committee members will be held in Charlotte June 25-28, invitations going over signature of Mayors of Charlotte, Louisville and Nashville. Half of all expenses will be paid by U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The six cities to be invited are, Charlotte, Brunswick, Louisville, Memphis, Baton Rouge, and Nashville. St. Petersburg is held as an alternate.

Feild thinks the two SRC studies are excellent, great, etc., and wants others - "even in very rough draft" as soon as possible. Would like to use these as THE background material for the conference. He would hope those studies available could be mimeographed and mailed to the committee members coming to charlotte, no later than June 20.

Thereafter he suggests you consider a "good" printing financed by the E. Roosevelt Foundation - credit running something like this; done by SRC as background studies for conference sponsored by the Human Relations Institute, financed by the ER foundation.

A small conference of approximately 12 persons is being held in New York on May 14 for final planning on contents of the Charlotte conference. Feild wanted LWD or PA to come to that meeting - at the expense of the U.S. Conf. of Mayors -. Told him I could not come, said LWD might or might not. If LWD cannot go, I suggested PW, which Feild thought was fine. So, said very likely either LWD or PW would be in New York on May 14.

4 00 - 9 00 / plus days

600
200
100
200
400
300
100
1900

MEMO

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Please send 2 copies of "The Federal Executive..."
to Theodore Leskes - AJCommittee - NY. (Label attached.)

thanx, mf

MEMO TO: LWD ✓
MA ✓
MM ✓
PR ✓
JC ✓
MET ✓
RHA ✓
MF

Please hold the date - Wednesday, April 19 - open as the likely date of the next Executive ~~Mgr~~ Committee Meeting.

Fill,

Please enclose with this ltr the following materials:

April - Revised "Student Protest Movement"

~~Westfeldt's "Settling a Sit-in"~~

~~Moreland's Sit-in Report~~

Price's Sit-in Report

L Report # 19 "Negro Buying Power"

L Report # 20 "Problem Solving Through Race Relations Committees"

These go with Professor A. Meier's ltr.

thanx, mf

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Enclosed is a listing of materials distributed by the Southern Regional Council. Many of these titles are being offered free of charge to libraries and other organizations.

If your organization is interested in receiving any of the material, please check the ones in which you are interested and return to the Council office.

Sincerely,

John Constable

John Constable
Director of Information

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND LEAFLETS AVAILABLE

CATEGORY I (Books and pamphlets in this category are available free of charge for single copies and for payment of postage for quantity copies.)

Quantity	Title
_____	THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH, by Margaret Price, Southern Regional Council, 55 pages, 1957. A major treatment of the Negro voting status in the Southern states.
_____	CHANGING PATTERNS IN THE NEW SOUTH, 120 pages, Southern Regional Council. A collection of more than 40 articles from NEW SOUTH magazine, 1946-1955, tracing the far-reaching trends in Southern race relations. It contains the story of new practices in voting, law enforcement, government, the press, libraries, travel, the armed forces, education and the public schools and other topics.
_____	THREE VIEWS OF THE SEGREGATION DECISIONS, 29 pages, 1956, Southern Regional Council. The pamphlet includes three papers presented before the 21st annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association. The papers were presented by William Faulkner, noted novelist; Dr. Benjamin Mays, President, Morehouse College; and Cecil Sims, lawyer of Nashville, Tenn.
_____	NEXT STEPS IN THE SOUTH, ANSWERS TO CURRENT QUESTIONS, 16 pages, 1956, Southern Regional Council. The pamphlet is a review of the Supreme Court school segregation decisions with answers to some questions which have been asked concerning implementation of the rulings.
_____	DESEGREGATION IN THE BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS, 32 pages, The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and The Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. A detailed account of the Baltimore experience in school desegregation.
_____	SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, 89 pages, compiled by the Reverend John B. Morris and others. A collection of short articles concerning race relations by South Carolina "moderates."
_____	GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA, 32 pages, 1950, The Southern Regional Council. A report on a self survey in Greenville, South Carolina.
_____	WANTED: AN EDUCATED SOUTH, 24 pages, illustrated, 1946, The Southern Regional Council. Concerning public education in the South.

Quantity	Title
_____	RACE AND SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH SINCE 1940, 26 pages, 1948, Southern Regional Council. A pamphlet concerning Negro suffrage.
_____	WANTED: A HEALTHY SOUTH, by Dorothy Dickens, 30 pages, illustrated, 1946, Southern Regional Council.
_____	SINGERS IN THE DAWN, compiled by Robert B. Eleazer, 25 pages, 1946, The Southern Regional Council. A brief anthology of American Negro Poetry.
_____	HOUSING IN THE SOUTH, 22 pages, 1948, Southern Regional Council. A survey of housing problems.
_____	SAFETY, SECURITY, AND THE SOUTH, by Alexander F. Miller and Mozell C. Hill, 28 pages, 1950, Southern Regional Council. Diagnosis of and prescription for Southern problems.
_____	WANTED: THE SOUTH'S FUTURE FOR THE NATION, by Rupert B. Vance, 30 pages, illustrated, 1946, Southern Regional Council. Concerning employment and economic opportunity.
_____	THE CONDITION OF OUR RIGHTS, 46 pages, 1948, Southern Regional Council. A report on civil rights.
_____	THE NEGRO IN OUR ECONOMY, by W. Hardin Hughes, 19 pages, illustrated, 1946, Southern Regional Council. Concerning Southern economy.
_____	THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore, 6 page leaflet, reprinted from Harper's Magazine, June 1958. Concerning the story behind the Little Rock headlines.
_____	SOUTHERNERS AND SCHOOLS, by Helen Fuller, reprinted from The New Republic, 1959. A series of seven articles concerning the South and desegregation.
_____	THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS, by Erwin Knoll, 22 pages, 1958, reprinted from The Washington Post and Times Herald.
_____	INDUSTRIALIZATION: ACCENT ON THE SOUTH, by Benjamin D. Segal, 37 pages, 1958, reprinted from Labor's Daily. A study of Southern industrialization and its effect on Southern economy.
_____	THE SOUTH SPEAKS OUT FOR LAW AND ORDER, 40 pages, 1958, The Anti-Defamation League and others. A roundup of Southern press opinion.

Quantity	Title
_____	THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF SCHOOL CLOSING, by Jim Montgomery, 8 pages, 1959. Reprint of a talk telling how school closings will effect the economy.
_____	WE OPEN THE GATES, 64 pages, 1958, National Labor Service. Details on labor's fight to erase color bar.
_____	THE NEGRO POTENTIAL, by Eli Ginzberg, 144 pages, 1956, Columbia University Press. Traces the gains the Negro has made since 1940 in gaining better jobs.
_____	THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James, 173 pages, 1957, Simon and Schuster, Detailed account of Louisville's desegregation of schools.
_____	NEW FACTORIES THING OF PAST IN LITTLE ROCK, leaflet, from Nashville Tennessean. Article reveals how closing of schools in Little Rock has hurt industry.
_____	WE THE UNDERSIGNED, leaflet. Statement by Emory University professors concerning public education.

CATEGORY II (The titles listed in this category may be secured for price listed.)

_____	WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar, 12 pages, Reprinted from Southern School News. A critical analysis of the Supreme Court's school decisions. 10¢, single copy. 8¢ for quantities of 50 or more.
_____	IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, by Warren E. Gauerke and Donald Ross Green, 40 pages, 1959, The Southern Regional Council. 25¢ per single copy.
_____	THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT, by Margaret Price, 81 pages, 1959, The Southern Regional Council. An updated report on Negro suffrage. 40¢, single copy. 35¢ for quantities of 50 or more.

TO: HCF

From: MA

Re: Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations plans for survey

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is planning a survey of the 55 agencies of the Federal Government with offices in Atlanta; the purpose of the survey is to ascertain the employment practices within the federal agencies here, by grades. Questionnaires will be used, based upon the form which is being used by the President's Committee in its survey of the five cities surveyed in 1956 and now being survey again (Mobile, Ala. is the only Southern city in this survey). The questionnaires will be taken to each agency head by a survey team of two persons (interracial teams will be used as much as possible). The survey will begin, we hope, in March. Letters have gone out now for volunteers for the teams; a training session for the survey teams will be held.

From the questionnaires a report will be written, and the same statistical comparisons will be made from our information as those made by the president's committee in its report of 1956 (we have copies). Probably an additional evaluation report will be written, too, from the findings and the comments of the survey teams.

It is our hope that SRC will be interested in publishing the report as a Special Report.

In January, Mr. Harry Boyte wrote to the President's Committee (Mr. Clary) asking for their approval and advise.

PA

Mar - Jan 18

(file)

PA LOG

Correspondence - Out:

Msgr. Sigur/acting chairman re organization of Louisiana Council

Dick Shapiro (staff CRC) re CRC conference in Washington

Ethel Dumbauld, Houston Council, re Annual report of HCHR

Dick Haley - Core, New Orleans, re Southern Interagency Conference and Core work in Miss.

Dr. Franklin Williams re NCCHR Annual Dinner, his contribution to SRC, and NCCHR program

Ed Lewis, re arrival in Orlando for FCHR Annual Meeting

Mike Lawler ~~xx~~ Vice president NSA re seeing him in Chapel Hill evening of Jan 19

Memos: L. Elliot re Natl Sharecroppers Fund meeting

LWD: re names for Gov. Collins in Alabama

LWD re proposed expenditures under Rural ~~Development~~ Advancement Project

Correspondence - IN

M. Crute, McGill University re teaching in Negro University

Request from Editor, Moderator Magazine

Request for information from Alexandria Va., Council on HR

Request for materials from E. Lewis fla

F. Bennett, rural NSF conference in Atlanta

Quarterly Reports Tennessee and N.C. Council

Request for assistance, Tuskegee Civic Association

AJC new york, request for publications exchange

Jan 18

Telephone Calls: In

Paul Johnston, Alabama, response to request for names for Governor Collins

Nat Welch, re Alabama Council meeting

C. Siceloff, re meeting of CRC in Washington

E. Lewis, re speaker for FCHR annual meeting

Dick Shapiro, request for ~~xxxxxxxx~~ suggestions of persons to be invited to CRC Washington conference

H. Fleming, re staff suggestions for U.S. Office of Education and Southerners for an advisory Committee to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Tel calls OUT

Don Slaiman, re Washington meeting os Southern interagency Conference

Paul Johnston, Birmingham (see above)

Al Kehrer re lunch to discuss labor project

Hayes Mizelle, re student programs in Alabama

Visits and Conferences with other staff and persons coming to office:

Don McEvoy LCCJ re King Dinner

C. Curry AFSC re problems of school desegregation Houston County, Ga.

M. Albright re subscription service

J. Smith re New South mailings to state councils

Lunch: LWD and PW re Mississippi report

Tuesday Jan 19:

Leave Atlanta 7:10 a.m.

Arrive Richmond 9:00 a.m.

Leave Richmond 4:30 p.m.

Arrive Raleigh-Durham 5:07 p.m.

Drive to Chapel Hill

Leave Raleigh Durham 12:30 a.m.

Arrive Atlanta 2:55 a.m.

Conference in Richmond with Cariaviati re programs of Virginia Council during absence of Executive Director, with all VCHR staff re student program, call to Dave Scull re staffing of VCHR

In Chapel Hill confer with Mike Lawler, NSA vice president re:

Staffing of Southern Project, NSA

North Carolina and Virginia student programs with state councils

Future program of NSA Southern Project and joint programs with Southern Project and state councils

Wednesday Jan 20

Correspondence IN

Inquiry from CRC re distribution of information on Title VI

(YOUTH)
FBR re future NAIRO intern program

Dunbar Reed, Natl Council YMCA re southern rogram

B. Bryant, re state staff meeting and TCHR annual meeting

Memo to all state staff directors re staff meeting

Memo, SRC staff re above

OUT:

Memo to all state staff re staff meeting

Memo SRC staff re above

H. Caraviati - list of cities with official bi-racial committies and follow up of Tuesday's visit

Ed Lewis: Transmit check for salary

H.Adams, Acknowledge quarterly report, transmit grant-in-aid check

K. Jones Tennessee same as N.C.

N. Griswold Arkansas Same

Mike Lawler, follow up of Tuesday evening visit

John Griffim, CRS, response to letter re assistang man find job

Conferences and visits

Talk with foreign visitors, 20 teachers from 9 countries

AFL-CIO
Lunch with Kehrer and LWD

Mr. & Mrs. George West - Mobile* re employment in field

Frances Pauley re GCHR

p. 1 -- 4. New combination of right wing forces in Miss., as described in Sun. Jnurnal-Constitution. Recall and boycott of compliers.

p. 2-- 11. Perhaps (as above) more of a struggle/still to come than is indicated here. segs vs. white compliers

p. 3-- Cynical origin of white volunteers was for their protection value. Is the need for this entirely over? That is, will FBI stay big without them?

p. 4-- 14. Ominous foreshadowings of what people are becoming: combat fatigue, racism, anti-social stuff.

16. And yet the main new summer program will be volunteer lobbying for the congressional challenge.

p. 5- 20. Mississippi ascendency is in SNCC executive committee, but not administrative officers. In past, administrative officers have called shots.

23. Can we talk about COFO as an entity any more? CORE and SCLC/have also their own tentative black-belt plans. Latter doesn't include FDP.

Question running through all this: Violence and intimidation do remain as a block to votes, jobs and leadership. Need to come to grips with whether direct-action goal of some stronger federal protection is right; whether decent local leadership can emerge. St. Augustine, according to Ed Lewis, is still segregated; the klan is still dominant.

##

Jan 20

Telephone Calls - ~~in~~ Out

Patt Derian, Jackson, re V. Eagle Visit, program of MPE and funds for transportation of Children in desegregated schools in Jackson

Clarence Coleman re joint programs of Urban League and Councils in Ala and Miss.

Telephone Calls -~~out~~ In

Bob Baker, Washington Post, re "what's happening down there"

Charles Wittenstein AJC re SIC meeting

Ruby Hurley, NAACP re local NAIRO chapter

Jac Wasserman, re Sharecroppers Fund meeting in Atlanta

Frances Pauley - Georgia

Ed Stanfield re ACHR Annual Meeting

Jan 21

Phone Calls IN:

Father Law, Jackson, re attacks on MCHR & SRC

Neil Maxwell, Wall St. Journal, re Selma, Ala.

L. Mitchell, CRC, re attending conference Amherst, Mass.

F. Pauley, re meeting of Ga and Atlanta Council presidents

J. Wasserman, re Sharecroppers staff in Mississippi

Jay Janis, CRS, re Governor Collins speaking in Alabama

F. Robin, re ML King Dinner

New York Times Correspondent (name not recorded) called twice about earlier help on story re public accomodations

Calls OUT

Morgan Stanford re dinner this evening of presidents of Atlanta & Georgia Councils

Paul Johnston re Eagle Visit (birmingham)

Delta and Eastern re travel arrangements

Conferences and meetings:

V. Eagle

John constable USIA Ghana

VJ & LE re distribution of poverty publication

Thrs Jan 21

Correspondence IN:

NCCHR Quarterly Report

Kay Jones re NSF meeting and TCHR annual meeting

Frank Graham - Invitation to attend NSF meeting

C. Kelly re state staff meeting and quarterly report of HCHR

Mrs. E. Ebert, Aledandria, Va. request for materials

Huntsville Council Newsletter

VCHR Quarterly Report

Father McKnight, Southern Consumers Coop, request for materials

Correspondence Out:

Ralph Dreger, re attending LCHR Board Meeting, New Orleans Feb 6

Answer Kay Jones re above

" C. Kelly "

E Mrs. Ebert "

Laura Lee, VCHR, answer request and transmit check

Homer Jack, Dir Dept of Social Responsibility Uniterian Universalist Assn, Boston, re visit last Saturday

Packet of "Defense Materials" re attacks on SRC & MCHR to Father Law, Jackson Miss.

M. Crute, McGill University re employment in South

J. Phillips Noble, Anniston, Ala, answer inquiry about SRC doing survey of city for City Commissioners Human Relations Council

F. McGill, editor Moderator magazine, re summer volunteer programs for students

Jan 22 ~~p~~ Friday

LV Atlanta 7:00 a.m. for Orlando Florida to attend FCHR annual meeting Jan 22-23

Speak at Lunch Jan 23, return Atlanta 5:30 p.m.